CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA.

THE BLACKFOOT COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1855
JUDITH RIVER

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CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

Historical Society of Montana

VOLUME TEN

1940

THE FORT BENTON JOURNAL. 1854-1856.

AND

THE FORT SARPY JOURNAL. 1855-1856.

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Contents

	Pages
Officers of the Historical Society of Montana	vii
Foreword	ix-xi
Fort Benton Journal, 1854-1856	1- 99
Fort Sarpy Journal, 1855-1856	100-187
Appendices	189-236
Notes and References	237-305
Bibliography	307-310
Index	311-327

Illustrations

Blackfoot Council, October, 1855 ..... Frontispiece
Alexander Culbertson ..... Facing page 4
Mrs. Alexander Culbertson ..... Facing page 8
Hugh Munro ..... Facing page 20
Buffalo Press ..... Facing page 28
James Bird ..... Facing page 36
Colonel Alfred Cumming ..... Facing page 42
Fort Benton and Fort Campbell ..... Facing page 46
Star Robe ..... Facing page 54
The Rider ..... Facing page 60
Low Horn ..... Facing page 66
Lame Bull ..... Facing page 98
Fort Union ..... Facing page 106
Edwin T. Denig ..... Facing page 110
Rotten Tail ..... Facing page 114
Four Rivers ..... Facing page 120
Fool Bear ..... Facing page 136
Charles Mercier ..... Facing page 194

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OF THE

Historical Society of Montana

1938-1940

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FOREWORD

THE PUBLICATION of the two Journals offered by the Historical Society of Montana in this volume is a matter that should have been done some years ago, but it has not been an easy work to prevail upon our various Legislative Assemblies to furnish funds for many of the Library's proposed activities. The original manuscripts have been in the possession of the Historical Society for a period longer than we care to set forth, but so many demands are made by the various State Departments upon each succeeding Legislature that the Historical Library must make its battle for appropriations just as the others; too often without success. The Assembly of 1939, however, saw fit to set apart an appropriation sufficient for this publication. We present it to the other libraries and the public in general with some confidence that we may in some place or other in the Appendices have unearthed from the uncertain debris of historical data something new and of interest to our readers.

The journals themselves offer illuminating testimony as to the way of life in the fur trading posts during the declining days of that adventurous and picturesque business. The general condition and operation of the trading posts throughout all the years amid the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri are matters of intimate knowledge to students of Western history. Yet it seems that no other Journals we have read have brought us into a closer personal—one might say, homelike—touch than do the Fort Benton and Fort Sarpy Journals. From them we get a convincing statement of the business operations of the posts; we learn much of the character, courage and capacity of each of the men in charge; we delve deeply into the jealousies, strife and dickerings amongst the employes; and we look with some regret upon the social degradation attaching to some of these men and learn that environment had its sinister influences upon the lives of many of these unfortunates. On the other hand, we are sure that the warp and woof of the fabric of some of these did not have within its weave the silken thread of self-respect; they fell into surroundings where they fitted well.

We do not pretend to offer you anything new as to such eminent fur traders as McKenzie, Culbertson, Dawson and some of the others, but we have worked untiringly to secure as much information as might be had concerning the men who worked in the minor fields of endeavor. Most of these men worked for what would be considered nowadays as starvation wages. They met the hazards of life amongst a savage people with unsurpassed courage; the destructive hardships of the rigors of a northern climate did not daunt them, nor did the lack of proper food, housing or practically all of the so-called comforts of civilization cause them to retreat. These hired men of the fur brigades, men who trapped the streams of parching plains and the farthest recesses of unknown hills were the true pioneers of the mighty West. It has been our endeavor to find something new as to some of the lowly ones mentioned in these Journals that they may not go farther into the list of the unremembered.

It has ever been the story of men moving in masses that a few of the leaders are made famous by the success attained or infamous through its failure. The fur brigades had men who were only hunters and trappers but who had ample abilities to be successful leaders. Our task, however, has been to secure as much accurate information concerning all of them, great or lowly, as might be accomplished and to identify the various well-nigh forgotten geographical locations.

The success of this work is practically all due to the skillful, resolute and untiring efforts of Mrs. Anne McDonnell, our assistant librarian, generously fitted by nature and training for just such an undertaking. A learned student of the history of the great Northwest, always eager to enter upon further research in the soil of this rich historical field, Mrs. McDonnell here gives us refreshing evidence that she had a fine first-hand knowledge of much of the story embraced within these two Journals; and to this she has added the logical skill of a genuine tactician in such work.

It would be impossible for the most subtle and learned historian to add much new information to the misty history of a hundred years ago in this region, where but few records were kept, without the aid of all other historians who have stored something of the story of those times. For such assistance Mrs.

McDonnell was aided by the library staffs of the Minnesota Historical Society, the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis and St. Louis University. Not only did these institutions respond generously to her every request, but she desires—and the writer joins her in this—to particularly remember the personal assistance of Miss Grace L. Nute of the Minnesota Historical Society and Miss Stella M. Drumm of the Missouri Historical Society. Also, acknowledgment is due to the following persons, namely Ernest E. East, Peoria, Illinois; Howard B. Lott, Buffalo, Wyoming; James W. Schultz, Eli Gardipee, Richard Sandoval, Mountain Chief, all of Browning, Montana; J. Larpenteur Long, Oswego, Montana; Harry Stanford, Kalispell, Montana; Clyde McLemore, Helena, Montana; R. A. Culbertson, Fort Benton, Montana, all of whom helped her readily and without stint.

For all of this, and to all of these, the Historical Society of Montana, its Librarian and Mrs. Anne McDonnell, in particular, tender sincere thanks.

Our goal has been to give to you information of the men found in the rank and file of the fur trade. Word of their origin, their service, and their lives to the end, if possible, is almost as obscure as were the regions where they labored when fur laden mackinaws, keel-boats and pirogues streamed down the great river each season to build St. Louis into the world's greatest fur trade center. We trust the effort has not been in vain.

For Mrs. Anne McDonnell and all of us,

Sincerely,

JOHN B. RITCH, Librarian.

September 1854.

Thurs. 28—About noon much to the delight of all in the Fort[1], Mr. Culbertson[2], Lady[3], and three men arrived from Fort Union[4],—Received him with a proper salute. Hunter[5] and man got back with the meat of two deer. Game very scarce—1290 Dobbies[6] today—4 loads wood.—

Fri. 29—Mr. Culbertson gave men a feast and in the evening a Ball at which two only of the number made a sorry display of their reasons—

Sat. 30—Little or no work doing, and the effects of intemperance a little noticeable in the faces of the afore alluded to two worthies. Slight rain and the Dobbies at a stand still.

October, 1854

Sun. 1—Throughout the day Bercrir[7] and men arrived with his trade from Flat Head country—and with him came a white man[8] with a little money to trade.

Mon. 2—Busy today putting up another equipment to send to Flat Heads and traded the man's gold that arrived yesterday $160 only in all. We hear the Flat Heads have still a good lot of Beaver and some gold, and in the morning shall send there the equipment put up today.—

Tues. 3.—Started our intended expedition to Flat Head country which we hope will turn out as satisfactory in all respects as our last.—Had all our horses brought in and overhauled found a few missing, changed their place for the present on a/ct of the grass. Made some changes with our Coal makers[9] which we hope will prove beneficial to us all— Very cold frosty morning, but fine warm day, all that could be wanted for Dobbie making—

October 1854

Wed. 4—Sent after some lost horses and found six of them, but four are still missing Fixed up a little at Government goods but was interrupted by the arrival of George Weipert[10] with two Waggon loads of meat after which he has been started some 20 days

Thur. 5—Recovered one of our horses and one belonging to another party. War party that arrived here yesterday started today and in the evening another arrived. Cold disagreeable day.—

Fri. 6—Sent all our horses on hand further down the river on other side, to where there is better grass, under charge of Mr. Rose[11] with two men— Exceedingly disagreeable day from rain Ind unable to work at Dobbies but did a little other outdoor and indoor work.—

Sat. 7—Another day of rain and still unable to do any outdoor job. Fixed up all our stores.

Sun. 8—The same weather only a degree more disagreeable the rain having turned into Snow— Towards evening it cleared up a little and we took a walk to top of our Three Butes[12] from where we discovered the Mountains to be white with Snow.—

Mon. 9—Hard frost throughout the past night but a clear morning and towards noon warm enough for us again to commence to our Dobbies. Started 9 men with 4 double yoke Ox Waggons to Mountain[13] for 80 Logs or so for boat building purposes. In the evs a few Gros Ventres[14] arrived to war.—

Tues. 10—Again it has turned cold with slight rain early men commenced Dobbie making but had to disist on account of cold. Riva (Rivet)[15] returned from a 40 days Beaver hunt or so. One of our mountain men also came back in search of his Oxen which arrived a short time before him.

October 1854

Wed. 11—Another most disagreeable day and nothing earthly doing. Dull times indeed and the more annoying that we have so much to do. Started man back with his Oxen to join those for the mountains and sent another man with him.—

Thurs. 12—Clear but very cold. Started Dobbie makers to work but they had to give it up from the cold. Another war party arrived and one departed.

Fri. 13—Again clear and considerably warmer Had Dobbie makers make up their mud into bricks and bring in all their tools as we have to stop making any more from the lateness of the season and are anxious to get what we have made put on our building.—

Sat. 14—Started all hands to building our Kitchen Beautiful warm day. In the afternoon 3 Waggons having 16 logs arrived from the Mountains. A Pagan and Wife arrived with a horse a Robe and a little meat,—traded it—and immediately cleared out. Horse guard[16] arrived and reports one horse stolen.—

Sun. 15—Another fine day. Nothing doing, and though so far from civilization still the day bears more the impress of Sunday that we have frequently felt it there.—

Mon. 16—Continuation of same weather. One and all in one way or another working at Kitchen— A war party arrived with some 17 stolen horses— Our hunter also arrived with three small horse loads for us, and as many big ones for himself

Tues. 17—Same weather— Got on well with our Kitchen— In the evening our Flat Head trader and men arrived with 17 Horses he had traded and some few other things; but in all he has made but a very poor trade from appearances but he has arrived too late for us to balance.—

October 1854

Wed. 18—Started Revia (Rivet) with 2 Waggons etc. and a small equipment to Milk River there to build new houses and trade for the winter with the Gros Ventres— Check and balanced our Flat Head a/c and find it makes a very poor show indeed. Getting along with Kitchen pretty well. Two Waggons arrived from Mountains with 12 logs and driver of one of the other Waggons arrived with his Thumb shot off.—

Thurs. 19—One of our mountain men having broken the Tog (Tongue) of his Waggon detained them all day here. repaired the old one and made a new one also. Had Fort and stores swept out some Dobbies piled up and proceeded on as usual with our Kitchen.—

Fri. 20—Started men back to Mountains and with them one to take the place of wounded man and another to assist in making shingles chopping etc. Sent also some shingle tools as we want some 10000 shingles to cover our new Kitchen. Partitioned off part of our store for a harness house— And fixed up stores a little getting these matters rapidly into a better order under Mr. Culbertsons judicious management. Continuance of warm pleasant weather.—

Sat. 21—Our hunters got back with a little meat, but have lost one of the Companys Mules and a private horse. Getting on well with our Kitchen— Threatening rain all day.

Sun. 22—Nothing doing. Sent after lost Mule War party of 13 arrived all mounted on the Companys horses, which they merely took however to cross the river with and cast them loose when that purpose was served.—

Mon. 23—Again at work at Kitchen—Mr. Tevis[17] and Cadot[18] arrived from mountains and say our Waggons will (be) here in the morning.—

ALEXANDER CULBERTSON IN 1855

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October 1854

Tues. 24—Our Waggons arrived, two having 12 logs and the third unloaded and Wheel broken by the same man that broke the last Attempting to rig it up by substituting an odd Wheel we have, having now no wood to repair the broken one. Building away as usual but our Sawyers have to stop from one of them getting sick and we fear this will delay us some.

Wed. 25—Cold disagreeable day and rain all the time. Unable to do any out door work No news.

Thurs. 26—Better weather. Men started back to Mountains with their three Waggons and we trust they will have better luck this time than heretofore. Men also busy again at Kitchen.

Fri. 27—Same weather. Working away at Kitchen Today Mr. Culbertson started in his carriage with three men on horseback for horses on Milk River. We anticipate he will be absent some 10 days.—

Sat. 28—Finished the upper square of our Kitchen and put on plates, and now our builders has to await for the Sawyers getting out joists preparatory to finishing the gable ends. Very windy and boisterous and in consequence our Sawyers unable to work. In the afternoon Bercier arrived with an express from Mr. Culbertson that our Wagns were on the way, would possibly be here tomorrow and to send out more goods. Put up what we think sufficient— Started three Ox Carts to the Teton for firewood but one unfortunately got unmanageable and smashed the Cart. Wagns arrived from Mountains with 18 logs.

Sun. 29—Started 3 Ox Carts with goods to Mr. Culbertson— Our Waggons arrived with a lot fine fat meat—Very acceptable.—

Mon. 30—Started two Wagns back to Mountains having to retain one here to haul fire wood. Sent also six men

October 1854

to timber now lying above and had 18 logs rafted down, and pulled ashore. Checkes (d) Plettries (Peltries) and weighed meat received try (by) Waggons yesterday and fixed up stores. Hauled two loads Firewood, two Saws going—everything brisk.— Got in our broken Cart from Teton.

Tues. 31—Again had 21 of our logs rafted down which were like to go too far for our purpose but getting the men to take water we got them stopped and landed a little below the Fort. A war party arrived with 26 stolen horses, and another arrived going out. Two Saws at work grinding Meal — making pans, and everything pretty satisfactory.—

November 1854

Wed. 1—Started men again to bring down some more logs and they dragged the remainder to river's edge but on account of the wind were unable to raft them down. Wind also stopped our Sawyers. Put up Gable and joists to Kitchen and we trust tomorrow to be able to continue our daubbie work and shortly to finish it. Waggons arrived from Mountains with 12 logs and shortly afterwards Paul[19] arrived on horseback Hauled load firewood and some Charcoal.—

Thurs. 2—Commenced to our Kitchen once more and got on slowly with it— About noon Mr. Culbertson arrived from the Gros Ventres all well Started men back to Mountains.

Fri. 3—Got on well with our Kitchen and hope to finish the dobbie part of that building tomorrow. Mr. Culbertsons B in Law—Little Dog[20]—and a number of other principle men arrived on a visit. Got from them 2 Mules and 4 horses.—

Sat. 4—Fine pleasant weather, at length finished the dobbie work of our two story Kitchen and now all our fears

November 1854

about this building are ended as the Carpenter work can go along smoothly at any time— Traded a little meat and a few Robes from the Indians that arrived yesterday also a few more came today from whom got some more horses and a little more meat. 10 logs from Mts.

Sun. 5—Again busy with Indians. Started two Waggons to Pagan Camp and one to Bloody[21] Indians with a meat equipment and a very few goods to trade a stray Robe or two. Most of the Indians left.

Mon. 6—Started men back to Mountains. Put up Pickets round our Kitchen so as to protect our Fort in Winter. Used up all our Plank in roofing Kitchen which was not quite enough for half of it. Making as much haste as we can in these times to get out more but can now only keep one saw going and that very slowly.—

Tues. 7—Today Mrs. Culbertson started with Carriage 4 Mules and 2 Men for Camp. Put up a small equipment for Blood Ind. Camp, to go in the morning— Finished Picketing in our Kitchen.—

Wed. 8—Started expedition to Camp under charge Hugh Munroe[22]—with 2 Waggons and three men—Fort getting pretty much deserted in these times.

Thurs. 9—Men arrived from Mounts. with 5 logs and 12 Bdls containing 3600 Shingles — The Little Gray Head[23] arrived wanting a trader for his Camp, and in the evening Bercier arrived alone wanting more goods for Gros V camp.

Fri. 10—Heavy fall of Snow— Men started back to Mountains—Started also Mr. Burd[24] with 2 Wagns. and some goods to Little Gray Heads Camp, and in the afternoon—started Bercier with one 4 Mule Wagn. containing a fine equipment for Gros Ventres Camp.—

November 1854

Sat. 11—Today we have neither had arrivals nor departures Put our Stores in order— Hauled a load of fire wood and also crossed over our Shingles in the Yanb

Sun. 12—About 3 P. M. Mrs. Culbertson and party arrived and shortly afterwards Baptiste[25] with his one Waggon lightly loaded with meat and some 40 Robes etc. — He brings back most of his goods however and we think has made a fine little trade but we will better tell in the morning on balancing his a/c—

Mon. 13—Early another Wagn. arrived, from Michel[26] with 830 lbs. Dry Meat, Put up another equipment to send to Michels Camp in the morning. and fixed up many other things about the Fort.

Tues. 14—Our Men arrived bag and baggage from the Mountains bringing 6 logs two of which they brought into the Fort and the others they left on other side, 11 Bdl Shingles and some 15 blocks to make more of— All right. Started Wagn. with goods to Michel, also put up and sent by same Wagn. a small equipment for M. C's B in L to trade with in another Camp

Wed. 15—Rested men from mountains, Hauled 2 loads Coal and 1 load fire wood getting on rapidly with shingling Kitchen, Made a fine little pig pen and Chicken Coop one of our Sows having litered.—

Thurs. 16—Sent and had 26 of our logs rafted down and hauled out of water. Wrote letters to Fort Union intending to send a band of horses there in the morning.—

Fri. 17—Early started Cadot with 31 horses to Fort Union. Sent with him two men. Sent after the balance of our logs and had them rafted down 26, making in all 91 logs at this time from Mounts.— A few traders arrived in the evs. with a few Robes

Sat. 18—Men fixing road to haul our Boats out of River— Late last evening our Indian arrived with our three Oxen which we had expected with our Carts from the

NATAWISTA IKSANA (Mrs. Alexander Culbertson)

November 1854

Gros Ventres some days since but which he found in the Prarie and they must have strayed off. Sent two men with them back who returned in the evening having met Wagn. and Cart with each two Mules on their way in close—They sent on two of the Oxen to fetch the remaining Carts. M Champagne also arrived very late and states his Waggon will be in in the morning.—

Sun. 19—Waggon and Cart arrived loaded with Meat from the Gros Ventres, Michels two Waggons arrived loaded with 209 Robes, etc. etc. and Munro with his two Waggons arrived loaded with Meat and Robes so that notwithstanding the day this has been one of the busiest we have ever passed in the Country. Put up two equipments to start in the morning, one with Michel to his Camp and another to the Gros Ventres.—

Mon. 20—Started two double yoke Ox Waggons to the Gros Ventres and one Mule (4) Waggon,—also 1 4 horse Waggon with Michel to the Pagans. Busy writing and balancing a/cts fixing up Stores etc.—Hauled our two Boats out on Bank high and dry.—

Tues. 21—Started men splitting up blocks they brought from the Mountains into shingles,—Mr. Burds Wagn. arrived today with balance of his trade and goods. Put up a fine large equipment to send to Hamils[27A] Houses under charge of Mr. Rose.—

Wed. 22—Early started Mr. Rose with Mr. Monroe and 4 men with equipment put up yesterday and immediately afterwards Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Tevis started on a visit to the Gros Ventres. Very windy but very mild.—

Thurs. 23—Lonesome times nothing at all doing in the way of trade, nor have we any arrivals of any kind—Exceedingly windy morning but calms a little at noon

November 1854

so as to let us saw a little. Other men hauling our logs into Fort and pileing (piling) them away.—

Fri. 24—Raining and snowing and altogether very disagreeable. Sent after 2 loads fire wood and another Wagn. to haul wood for fireburner.—

Sat. 25—Clear but cold. Got on well with all the work of the Fort—Hauled balance of our logs, etc. etc. A trader —the white Calf[28] arrived with some five Robes.—

Sun. 26—Late last night Baptiste arrived with a letter from M Champaigne in want of more goods, and states his Wagn. is on the way in with 200 Robes. Put up an assortment in consequence to fill this order in the morning. Windy and cold. The Crows Flag arrived with some 9 Robes for trade.—

Mon. 27—Again late last night Perry[29] arrived from G Vs express, but having lost his way was behind two days He came for three Wagns. to move Revais his Inds having all left him. Started Panton with a Wagn. to Michell containing the goods put up yesterday. Also started 1 Ox Wagn. and 2 horse do. to the Gros Ventres in conformity with express recd. yesterday but scarcely were they started when Mr. Culbertson arrived.

Tues. 28—Put up a small equipment to send to Blkfoot Camp per Baptiste—Arrived three Wagns, and two Carts from Gros Ventres with 619 Robes 2300 lbs. Meat etc. etc. also one Wagn. from M Champaigne with 200 Robes and a few other things—Pretty Busy—

Wed. 29—Started Baptiste with one Waggon and small equipment put up yesterday. Started also an Ox Wagn. to M Champaigne as we hear he has about another load for one.

Thurs. 30—Again put up another equipment to send to another Camp in the morning. Some few traders arrived from whom got a few Robes.

December 1854

Fri. 1—Early Mr. Culbertson started with family on a visit to Blood Inds. Started also Mr. Burd with 2 Carts and equipment put up yesterday, but shortly afterwards he returned having met some Inds. who informed him the Camp he was going to had moved up to Mr. Rose. A few traders arrived and three War parties. Fort crowded.—Late our long looked for Express arrived from St. Louis.

Sat. 2—Indians all cleared out—No new arrivals, quite quiet and able to do a little writing—Yesterday was very windy having blown down our pickets—and today is also a little too windy for us and very cold

Sun. 3—Early Ox Wagns. arrived from M Champ (Champaigne) having 366 Robes etc. etc. and shortly afterwards a few Inds. arrived with some 40 Robes to trade, but they will await Mr. Culbertsons comming—

Mon. 4—Two War parties arrived and these with what came yesterday crowd us a little—No Word of Mr. Culbertson—Ice begins to run pretty briskly—

Tues. 5—Warriors all started—Our Ox Wagn. arrived from Gros Ventres with 52 Robes Ind. awaiting Mr. Culbertsons arrival becoming very impatient—

Wed. 6—Started two Ox carts with some goods to M. Champaigne as we are afraid to delay any longer waiting for Mr. C. who has not turned up today either—Started another saw today but from wind unable to work at ornamental work of kitchen. Hauled two loads fire wood

Thurs. 7—All the work of our Fort progressing nicely. Late last evening an Express arrived from Mr. Culbertson for three Mules, as his horses were stolen by some party or another—and today sent him that number with two men also a few goods asked for

December 1854

Fri. 8—In the evening Mr. Culbertson and party arrived along with some 5 or 6 Indians—Finished roofing and all outer work to Kitchen and began with flooring.—

Sat. 9—Traded with a good many Indians and three started back home Two Carts arrived from M Champaigne with 191 Robes etc Very busy today and having slept but little the past night very glad it has come to a close

Sun. 10—Another busy day trading and giving—got a good many loafers however off our hands. Put up an equipment to sent to Rose and another to Michell in the morning.

Mon. 11—Started two Ox Waggons to Mr. Rose and two Ox Carts to Michell. In the afternoon a Wagn. arrived from Michel with 200 Robes and a little later another Express from Revais wanting two additional Wagns to move him along with the Gros Ventres again. Put up some few goods for Revais.—

Tues. 12—Started two Wagns. to Revais—Traded some 18 Robes from an opposition Indian that arrived yesterday. No arrivals today further than one return War party, so got all our writing up to date.—

Wed. 13—Started one Wagn. back to Michel but this time with no goods as we hear his Inds. are about out of Robes and he only remains to wind up.

Thurs. 14—A Waggon arrived from Rose today and one from Baptiste having together 428 Robes etc. finished flooring our Kitchen Dinning Room.—

Fri. 15—Nothing stirring. Weather very mild in these times, the River runs pure and as free from Ice as in Summer and today after Sun set our Ther. stood at 54°.

December 1854

Sat. 16—Mr. Culbertsons B in L started and took with him a few goods for trade—An Indian "Spotted Cow" arrived with some Robes for trade also a large party going to War and another coming from it—Thus it ever is with these dogs.

Sun. 17—Busy trading. In the afternoon Cadot arrived from F. Union with men who left here with horses 17th ulto. He brings no letters, as Mr. Clark[30] accompanied him so far as Milk River and will be here probably in the morning.—
M Champaigne arrived having wound up his trade with Pagans for the present.

Mon. 18—Waggon and Cart arrived from Michels with balance of his trade 233 Robes. Shortly afterwards Mr. Clark arrived and in the evening B Champaigne arrived stating a Wagn. and Cart will be here tomorrow from Mr. Rose—

Tues. 19—Wagn. and Cart arrived from Rose with some 240 Robes etc. etc. Put up an equipment to send to him in the morning also one for Baptiste to start with for Blood Ind Camp. Our two Wagns. dispatched 12th inst. for Revais returned today having been wandering about in the prarie ever since without finding their destination.

Wed. 20—Started Baptiste with 1 Wagn. containing the two equipments put up yesterday. Some traders arrived—

Thurs. 21—Put up an equipment for Pagan Camp and started M Champaigne therewith in an Ox Cart—Finished trading with those of yesterday—

Fri. 22—Two traders arrived with some 23 Robes. Fixing up Mr. Clark's things for him to start immediately for F. Union. Very mild weather.—

Sat. 23—Early Mr. Clark and three men started with a band of 36 Horses for Fort Union Traded with our friends

December 1854

of yesterday and in the evening the Little Dog arrived with a few more Robes.—

Sun. 24—Early a man at long last arrived from our Gros Ventres traders in quest of goods and God knows what. Put up a large equipment to send there on Tuesday, tomorrow being Xmas Late in the evening Mr. Rose arrived from his Camp stating his Wagn. will be here in the morning.

Mon. 25—Put up a fine equipment to start with Mr. Rose in the morning—His Wagn. has not yet turned up however. In the evening went to a little jolification not only on a/c of the Season but because also Mr. Culbertson intends taking his departure for F. Union in the morning

Tues. 26—Early Mr. Culbertson and family also Mr. Tevis started for F. Union—Started 1 Ox Wagn. and 1 Ox Cart with Equipment to Gros Ventres Mr. Rose's driver arrived stating his Oxen had given out so sent another man with an additional yoke and towards evening all got back safely. Mr. Rose started with Mr. Culbertson to accompany him so far as the Marias.

Wed. 27—Early Mr. Rose returned and immediately started him with 3 Horse Wagns. containing Equipment put up 25th inst. Hauled two loads fire wood.

Thurs. 28—Very boisterous and disagreeable day Hauled 2 loads wood. Fort looks very empty in these times. Three Gros Ventres arrived from War but count no coup—

Fri. 29—Wind throughout the past night so very strong as to alarm a good many of us. Even our solid Dobbie walls shook under it, and the whole of the pickets on the S W side were blown down. Put these up again but the wind still continues so strong as to prevent our other out door work.

December 1854

Sat. 30—Calm but very cold, Ther. in the morning 5 below zero—A party of Pagans with some few Robes and meat arrived to trade. Hauled 2 loads firewood and saws going well.

Sun. 31—Traded with our Pagan friends when a party of 5 Blackfeet arrived with a good many robes for trade, the same number also went to the opposition house[31]. They however put off their trade until morning.—

January 1855.

Mon. 1—Traded with our Blackfeet[32] and two others of their party brought down their Robes from other Fort and traded here. Very cold and considerable snow fell. Gave all hands in the fort a small feast.

Tues. 2—More snow fell throughout the night and Ther. at 10° below zero and on this we have not a stick of firewood in the Fort—Late to recover our Oxen and it was dark before we got any wood home. Our Blackfeet also keep hanging on and begging much to our annoyance.—

Wed. 3—Still more snow and more cold. A man sent by M. Champaigne was found by the Inds. this morning nearly dead had him brought to the Fort and found him only a very little frozen on the hands and one arm—Champaigne wants a Wagn. to fetch him home his Ox having nearly given out the trip being too far without wood to risk it—Shortly afterwards Cadot arrived from Milk River with letters from Mr. Culbertson & Revais.

Thurs. 4—Started a Wagn. to Champaigne. Very cold and Snow very deep.—

Fri. 5—In the afternoon our Wagn. returned having been unable to get along on a/c of the Snow. Ther. in the morning 26° below zero.

January 1855.

Sat. 6—Again started two men and 4 horses to Michels assistance, but this time we send no Wagn. as perhaps they can get better on with the Cart they have. In the afternoon Mr. Wray[33] arrived badly frozen from the Gros Ventres He reports he has left one Wagn. loaded with meat at Box Elder Creek[34] horses given out, in charge one man, plenty timber, and that he has left another loaded with Robes, 6 miles on the other side Marias driver nearly frozen to death and no timber near. Immediately sent Cadot and one Ox driver to the assistance of nearest Wagn.

Sun. 7—In the afternoon men arrived from Wagn. on the Marias and bring the driver thereof very badly frozen in left foot, we think he will loose it—Men could not find the Oxen and abandoned Wagn. Robes and all to the mercy of the passing Ind. This is most damnable.—

Mon. 8—Before daylight started Cadot on horseback to take charge of the Companys property on Marias and shortly afterwards started two other men with two other Yoke of Oxen to haul it to the Fort and to hunt for lost Oxen.—

Tues. 9—A few lousey Pagans from Little Robes[35] band arrived with a horse and a Robe or two to trade and shortly afterwards Cadot arrived with the good news of having found the Oxen and that they and the Wagn. would be here towards evg. but in this latter party our hopes were only raised to be blasted—The Oxen and men arrived but the Wagn. remains upset at the Teton. and thus again is this valuable lot abandoned to Wolves and Inds.

Wed. 10—Before daylight started men and Oxen after upset Wagn. and about noon we at long last got it safe in Fort. By it we received 251 Robes but cannot say wether any have been stolen or not until other Wagn. is brought in as Mr. Wrays a/c comprises both loads.

January 1855.

In the evg. M Champaigne also arrived and says his Cart will probably be here in the morning.

Thurs. 11—Started an Ox Wagn. to Revais with a few goods, and at sametime 2 Yoke of Oxen to fetch in the remaining Wagn. on the way. At 10 A M Michels Cart arrived and by it received 96 Robes etc. Late in the evening much to our surprise the man left by Wray in charge of Revais Wagn. arrived having abandoned it also and its fate is even more uncertain than the last brought in as a party of opposition people have since passed on to the Gros Ventres—Such men, Such actings!

Fri. 12—Started a man on horseback to take the place of the helpless wretch that arrived yesterday Two Pagans arrived with as many Robes traded and put out. A little Snow fell throughout the past night—Much milder than several days ago. Nine sick men, or frozen, about the Fort.—

Sat. 13—Man who abandoned wagns seemingly brought the horses so far as the Marias when they give out he says and as a matter of course abandoned—Sent him with another man to hunt them up but they did not find them. Cadot killed three deer yesterday on Teton which he today went after and brought in.

Sun. 14—No news. Had our horses brought up to opposite side intending to move them tomorrow as where they were they strayed too much, and one of them a mare belonging to Mr. Culbertson is missing. A Blood Ind war party arrived going to war.—

Mon. 15—Sent three men on Teton to cut knees[36] for a large ½ Keel[37] ½ Mack[W38] Boat we intend building—Hauled one load fire wood and one load coal—Sent Cadot after lost horses but he returned late without having found them. He brought with him the meat of one deer he had killed—War party started, not

January 1855.

however without a good deal of grumbling and some threats on act. of the scarcity of provisions in these diggings.—

Tues. 16—Sent an Indian to Little Robe Camp to see if these Indians had not picked up our horses, but he shortly returned stating he had met with a party of Crows[38A] on Marias who shot at him, and sure enough he had a wound in his thigh but it looks very much as if he had done it himself—Three Wagns. arrived from Rose bringing us 596 Robes. Men again went after Knees and today hauled one load of them and one load fire wood.

Wed. 17—At long last our waylaid Wagn. from Gros Ventres arrived rifled of its contents. We find on this trip we have lost as per bill rendered us "1000 lbs. Meat" 75 Tongues[39] 7 Wolf Skins 28 Robes and a few other things—So much for inificient men. Hauled one more load knees and a load of fire wood.—

Thurs. 18—As we are now unable to cross horses to band on other side sent those on this side 12 in all to Teton with two men. Wagn. from Gros Ventres yesterday brought one horse and a mule which they left on the Teton but on sending for them this morning and after a whole days hunt, they were nowhere to be found and we suppose a war party that passed that way yesterday must have picked them up. This is just a little bit more carelessness of these d— foolish men—Hauled the balance of knees to Fort today and one load firewood.—

Fri. 19—Sent Cadot on Teton to hunt and to look for lost Mule and Horse, he killed one Deer but did not find the Mule or Horse. Hauled 2 loads firewood and our horse guard on Teton also brot us a Cart load. Cold and threatning Snow—

Sat. 20—Considerable snow fell throughout the past night and again our River has closed up in Front of Fort. Cows

January 1855.

missing today. Two Wagn. load and one Cart load fire wood.

Sun. 21—Some more snow fell throughout the night and morning. Recovered our lost Cows in the afternoon Mr Burds family and one or two others who have been out hunting for the past 15 days or so arrived with all plenty meat. Report Pagans camped on Milk River at Revais houses with all plenty meat. Ice strong enough to cross horses opposite the Fort.

Mon. 22—Put up a few articles to send in the morning to Pagan Camp on Milk River to trade meat with. In the afternoon B Champaigne arrived and says Mr. Rose with his Wagn. will Camp tonight on Teton—hauled two loads firewood.—

Tues. 23—Started Cadot and two men with equipment put up yesterday. Sent also six horses to help Mr. Rose along but he has not yet arrived. Very bad travelling in these times as it now thaws and the prarie is one entire lake. Hauled 2 Wagn. and 1 Cart load fire wood.—

Wed. 24—No Rose not even a leaf yet, and we cannot conjecture what is keeping him. Hauled 2 Wagn. load firewood. Our two saws at work sawing a little all the time.—

Thurs. 25—Late last night Mr. Rose's Wagn. arrived all safe and this morning he and Monroe with their families cast up. Counted Robes 125 in all. Traded 53 Robes from 3 Indians. Two loads fire wood.

Fri. 26—Ice opposite moved off but the river soon got choaked up and water commenced rising rapidly—A lucky thing for us to have our boats high and dry. 2 loads wood.

Sat. 27—Started M. Champaigne to Pagan Camp on Milk River with a fine large equipment and we trust he

January 1855.

will have good luck in his trade—Indians all cleared out. Not a bite of meat now in the Fort and what can be keeping our Wagns. at Revais is more than we can divine.—

Sun. 28—In the morning a man arrived from Michel and states they are unable to cross the Teton and in trying to do so they lost the lead bars to one of the Wagns.—Gave him another set and started him back.—

Mon. 29—Put up a fine equipment to send to Blood Indian Camp in a few days. Hauled two loads fire wood—In the Evening M Champaigne returned from his Wagns. half dead if groaning and grunting could make him so. What a miserable set of beings we live amongst here—All sick or pretending to be so about the Fort men women and children. Fine, pleasant day River open and free of running ice and flocks of Geese and Ducks seen flying past.—

Tues. 30—Started Mr. Burd to take the place of M Champaigne. Hauled 2 loads fire wood.

Wed. 31—A messenger arrived from Mr. Burd to see what was to be done as the Marias was too much flooded to cross it. Also a messenger arrived from a Wagn. on other side Marias from Revais also to see what was to be done. Sent both back immediately silly fools to do the best they could to get across as speedily as possible. Sickness prevents our starting Blood Ind Equip.

February 1855

Thurs. 1—Tiresome times all sick Hauled two loads fire wood.

Fri. 2—Another Express arrived from Revais in quest of provisions for trade, and in the afternoon our Wagn. from other side Marias arrived and the men with it

HUGH MUNRO

From Rising Wolf by J. W. Schultz. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Company.

February 1855.

tell us Mr. Burd and Wagn. has also crossed. Received from Revais 106 Robes.—

Sat. 3—Started Mr. Rose with a large Equip and 3 Wagns. to trade with Blood Inds. and Blackfeet and also started a Wagn. with a supply of provisions to Gros Ventres and with it B. Champaigne. Hauled one load fire wood.—

Sun. 4—A sick Ind: who started with Mr. Rose yesterday returned today. Very mild with slight rain.—

Mon. 5—Dull times and very mild. Our black spotted Cow gave us a calf last night. In the evg. a party arrived from war with a number of horses.—

Tues. 6—Another war party arrived, and all of them crossed their horses today to this side. An Indian arrived from Baptiste with a found horse and states he has been a good deal delayed by his oxen straying, but that they are all found and still going ahead. Hauled one wagn. load wood.—

Wed. 7—Warriors all left. Fine pleasant day Nothing however stirring which renders our life here tiresome indeed. Commenced sawing bottom for a new Boat ½ Keel ½ Mackinaw

Thurs. 8—Same weather and almost the same incidents A party of Blood Indians arrived from war with 24 horses.

Fri. 9—And still the same. Warriors started with their horses. No loafing in these times there being nothing for whites or Inds to eat.—

Sat. 10—Slight snow in the morning which turned to rain and finally cleared off towards noon. In the Evg. Cadot arrived with two Wagns. loaded with meat. Most acceptable in these times of starvation.

Sun. 11—Nothing of moment occurring. Fine pleasant day.

February 1855.

Mon. 12—Again started Cadot to Pagan Camp with two Wagns. in hopes of getting another supply of meat. Hauled one load of Coal Warm pleasant day

Tues. 13—Same pleasant quiet times. Warm and Geese flying past

Wed. 14—The "Big Feather"[40] an Indian that has long been sick in the fort started for Camp nearly recovered and by him sent Mr Monroe also recovered to Mr. Rose's assistance. Opposition[41] started one Waggon to Gros Ventres and two arrived from Pagan Camp without loads however—Hurra for us.—

Thurs. 15—Nothing new stirring. An Indian solitary and alone arrived from war with three horses. Windy and disagreeable.—

Fri. 16—Fine pleasant day—Nothing of moment stirring—One load fire wood.—

Sat. 17—Still pleasant and same news.—

Sun. 18—About noon B Champaigne arrived and reports a Wagn. and Cart close from Revais with Robes and meat. Gros Ventres trade getting to a close and we are most thankful of it.

Mon. 19—Sent a man to meet our Gros Ventres Wagn. with a pick axe to fix the road on the hill a little which is in bad order. Quite a change in our weather. snowing blowing and cold.—

Tues. 20—A man from the opposition arrived and states that our Waggoner wants another Yoke of Oxen to help him along. Colder still and every appearance of the River again closeing—Hauled 1 Waggon and 2 Cart load fire wood.

Wed. 21—Sent word by the return opposition man that we were unable to attend to our Waggoners case and as we anticipated without any assistance our Wagn. and Cart arrived all safe with a tolerable load of

February 1855.

Robes and Meat—but too late for us to count them. Ther. 5 degrees below zero.

Thurs. 22—Rested our men and Oxen and put up an equipment to send to Revais in the morning. Still very cold, and firewood at a premium No news.—

Fri. 23—Unable to find our Oxen till too late to start Wagn. for Revais—About noon three men arrived from Ft. Union with three horses—Mr. Culbertson and party arrived there safe 25th ultimo—Bufo. plenty and good prospects for trade in the lower country, but no news lower than Ft. Union.—

Sat. 24—Started our Wagn. to Gros Ventres early. Still very cold—Ther. 5° below zero—Hauled one Waggon and 2 Cart load wood.—

Sun. 25—Cold as ever—River stronger than it has been this year. Had one Cart load wood hauled notwithstanding the day, Mr. Dawsons[42] family being very sick.—

Mon. 26—Considerably milder and prospects of an agreeable change. the wind having got into the South—Hauled 1 Wagn. and 1 Cart load wood,—Hauled also some wood on Teton for our last Coal pit[43] this winter. Crossed all our horses from other side on the Ice, found all right, and sent them out on Teton.—

Tues. 27—Fine mild day—Ice melting fast and snow all gone—Men occupied as yesterday—Set fire to our pit on Teton.

Wed. 28—Most unexpected sight—a Bull close back of the Fort being the first we have seen Killed it and thus the famishing thousands about the Fort got a bite. Work going on smoothly.—

March 1 (1855)

Thurs. 1—Early Paul with the Ox Waggon arrived from Rose with a small load of fresh and dry meat and in the evening Mr. Burd also arrived with a fine Waggon load of meat—Pretty good prospects for future trade. All well with the exception of Mr. Dawsons wife[44] who gets feebler and feebler daily.—

Fri. 2—Busily engaged writing letters for below as tomorrow we intend starting our Express.

Sat. 3—Started B Champaigne with three men and twelve horses for Fort Union. Fixed up our stores and had fort swept out etc. etc.—

Sun. 4—Fine pleasant warm weather, only a little too windy. No news.

Mon. 5—Put up a few goods for Pagan Camp and sent them per M Champaigne in an Ox Cart. Some few N. Blood Indians arrived with a good many Robes say 25 or 30 Packs, every one of whom went to opposition Fort, much to our chagrin—

Tues. 6—Made many attempts to get some of the 25 Packs that went to other Fort yesterday, but thus far without success—A man arrived from Revais and states a waggon is on the way with 250 Robes and that he still has 150 Robes behind.—He wants some more goods.—

Wed. 7—Two Wagns. started from other Fort to oppose us at Pagan Camp. Started a Waggon to Revais with a few goods. Men sent on Teton to cut logs to lay our boat on, and also 5 logs for a small Skiff.

Thurs. 8—No news. Work progressing as usual. Very pleasant day. Mr. Dawsons woman getting very low indeed,

Fri. 9—Fine pleasant day—Without incident

Sat. 10—Messrs. Rose & Monroe arrived from Blood Ind Camp with two Wagns containing the Baln. of their

March 1855.

goods and 235 Robes the Inds. having all gone lower down Milk River and speak of coming to the Fort. In the evg. the Wagn. also arrived from Revais with 250 Robes.—

Sun. 11—Mr. Dawsons Wife died and was interred back of the Fort.

Mon. 12—Disagreeable cold day accompanied by Snow. Hauled 2 Wagn. and 2 Cart load of wood.

Tues. 13—Had our horses moved above to Pablors (Pablois) Island.[45] Commenced straightning plank for bottom of new Boat. Hauled wood as yesterday.

Wed. 14—No news. Still cold and snowing a little. Work progressing slowly.—

Thurs. 15—Very cold and Ice again running in the River.—

Fri. 16—A Waggon arrived from Michel with 55 Robes 132 Togs (Buffalo tongues) and some meat. Pretty good prospects for a big trade where he is.—

Sat. 17—Put up a large equipment to send in the morning to Michel—still very cold.—

Sun. 18—Started 3 Wagns. to Michel with equipment put up yesterday—Cold as ever

Mon. 19—The "Painted Lodge" Pagan arrived with some 25 Robes for trade—No change in our weather and firewood in great demand.—

Tues. 20—Traded with "Painted Lodge" 22 Robes in all. Still cold

Wed. 21—The Indian started back for Camp this morning. Commenced laying bottom of a large 80 ft. hermaphrodite Keel Boat[46]. Much milder.

Thurs. 22—Another pleasant day. A man at opposition Fort died and was burried today Work at Fort progressing smoothly.—

March 1855.

Fri. 23—One of our men John Adams died early this morning and was decently interred by his comrades back of the Fort. Still at bottom of Boat.—

Sat. 24—Cleaned inside and around Fort Finished bottom of our boat and turned it over. Very warm for the Season.—

Sun. 25—A party of Blood Indians arrived for trade, headed by Mr. Culbertsons Bro in Law, Gave them a salute and hoisted our flag.—Mr. Dawson very sick.

Mon. 26—Traded with Blood Indians and got through with them. A Pagan arrived to call us to Camp on Marias to trade meat and they intend coming to Fort with their Robes, . etc.

Tues. 27—Put away Robes traded yesterday 108 in all. Indians all cleared out, Put up an equipment to send to North Pagan Camp, at Clarks Houses[47], where we hear there are 20 lodges. Commenced planking sides of our Boat. Revais arrived with 3 Wagns. containing 499 Robes from himself and 70 from M Champaigne. In the evening another man arrived express from M Champaigne.

Wed. 28—Put up some goods for Michel and started a Wagn. with them to him.

Thurs. 29—Started two Wagns. with an equipment to Clarks Houses, charge Revais. Fine pleasant weather.—

Fri. 30—Another Waggon arrived from Michel with 203 Robes,—He seems to be doing a pretty brisk business.

Sat. 31—Started an Ox Waggon to Michel and as he does not ask for any more goods sent him only a little powder Opposition getting short of goods.—

April 1855.

Sun. 1—Pleasant weather but nothing stirring.

Mon. 2—Swept out Fort. A band of Indians the "Big Lakes[48]" arrived with some 20 packs Robes for opposition house.

Tues. 3—Got a small share 74 of the Robes that arrived for opposition yesterday. Nearly done with our big Boat. Made up 5 Packs Beaver.

Wed. 4—Two Wagns. arrived from Michel with 400 Robes. The "Painted Lodge" also arrived with two other traders having some 60 Robes for trade. Made 31 Packs Robes.

Thurs. 5—Started two Wagns. back to Michel with a fine load of goods, and we think these will be the last. Traded with the Painted Lodge 73 Robes in all and he put out.

Fri. 6—Some North Pagans arrived to look at our goods etc. etc. and shortly afterwards 3 came to trade. Traded with them 63 Robes.—Made up 25 Packs Robes.

Sat. 7—North Pagans, some Blackfeet & Blood Indians arrived and are camped on Teton so that the Fort is full of loafers. A small party headed by the White Cow against the Bank[49] arrived from whom traded 105 Robes on order and 73 Robes they brought—A wagn. also arrived from Michel with 300 Robes.

Sun. 8—Some Blood Inds. and Blackfeet arrived from whom traded 420 Robes. A slow tedious trade as we were at it all day.—

Mon. 9—Another busy day trading with these Indians 441 Robes.—

Tues. 10—At it again but the trade is now about over—170 Robes today Revais also arrived with 246 Robes he traded with North Pagans at Clarks Houses—

April 1855.

Wed. 11—Commenced caulking bottom of our new Boat which we have put off on a/c of the Inds. and they are still pretty troublesome. Traded from them today 100 Robes. Two Wagns. arrived from Michel with 500 R—

Thurs. 12—Pecotte (Picotte)[50] of the opposition started for below in a small skiff. Indians still around us begging and trading a little— Got today 70 Robes.—

Fri. 13—Still bothered by the Indians a good deal traded from them today some 30 Robes. Today they raised Camp. In the evening the Rising Head[51] arrived from Michels Camp with some 40 Robes to trade.—

Henrys[52] boy born

Sat. 14—Traded with Rising head when he immediately cleared out to join his friends—Finished our New Boat, a fine affair and launched her—Now nearly clear of Indians except a few loafers to whom we have given their walking papers.—

Sun. 15—M Champaigne arrived bringing in balance of his goods and 277 Robes and now we may consider our trade as over 1020 Packs Robes this year, besides some 50 Packs small skins.—

Mon. 16—Commenced caulking one of our old boats, and recommenced Pack making, today had only 1 Table at work and made only 50 Packs. Jackson[53] and Monroe started on a Beaver hunt.—

Tues. 17—Made up 160 Packs Robes[54] today. Very windy and men unable to work at Boats.

Wed. 18—Made today 150 Packs Robes. Launched another of our Boats. Started a man to Camp at Bears Paw after an Ox left there in winter by Revais and which we hear the Indians have now in Camp.—

Thurs. 19—Made 97 Packs Robes and 9 Packs small skins. Started Cadot with 2 men and 10 horses after meat. Sawed some plank to make a skiff for Revais.

BUFFALO ROBE PRESS

From Collections of North Dakota State Historical Society, vol. 7, 1924.

April 1855.

Fri. 20—Made 100 Packs Robes and 11 Packs small skins. Finished a skiff for Revais and commenced caulking our other Boat—

Sat. 21—Made 92 Packs Robes and 13 Packs small skins. Launched our last Boat. Revais started in a skiff on a Beaver hunt. Cadot arrived late with the meat of 3 Bulls. Hauled two loads wood.—

Sun. 22—Dull cold lonesome day. Opposition people loading up their Boats today and we hear are to start in the morning.—

Mon. 23—Made 150 Packs Robes. Opposition people had to unload, their Boats being inifficiently caulked.

Tues. 24—Made 91 Packs Robes and all our mixed skins which finishes this job leaving 700 loose Robes.—Opposition Boats started for below.

Wed. 25—Commenced Pressing[55] our Packs and today pressed 230.

Thurs. 26—Pressed 250 Packs today. Sent Cadot with two Men after meat on other side.—

Fri. 27—Pressed 250 Packs again. Cadot and men returned with the meat of 4 Bulls.

Sat. 28—Pressed 2 Packs which finishes this job River rising gradually.—

Sun. 29—Balanced mens a/cts and hired those who are agreeable who are very few.

Mon. 30—Hauled dunnage for Boats. Baled Boats out and took Inventory of Goods etc. left.

May 1855

Tues. 1—Loaded up two Boats. Very windy.—(Total eclipse of Moon this evening)

May 1855.

Wed. 2—Loaded other Boat, but the strong wind prevents us covering them properly.—
wind abating got everything ready by night for an early start tomorrow; all hands slept aboard of their respective boats tonight.

Thurs. 3—Rained little during night, boats started this morning at 4½ A. M got Safely round the point; only ten men left in the fort, Sun rose beautifully this morning every appearance for the boats to make a good run today.—Two men left for Pagan camp, to look for an ox that was lost in the winter; large War party of Gros-vents (Ventres) arrived @ fort this evening—Wind rose about 9 A. M. and continued blowing very hard all day.

Fri. 4—Beautiful day.—A fine litter of Ten Pigs born last night. This afternoon Moreau who started yesterday for camp returned reporting the man who started with him gave out, he left him on his way to fort @ Sand Creek about 20 miles distant.—1 load of wood hauled to day.—

Sat. 5—Fine clear day. The man that gave out on his way to camp came in after midnight.—Grosvent war party left this morning; cleaned for to day.—Kept horses between the two forts today; fearful of the Grosvent's stealing some of them.—Another addition of stock, a litter of three young pigs.—

Sun. 6—Most Beautiful warm clear morning, slight wind towards evng. All quiet about Fort to day, river appears to be on a stand.—

Mon. 7—Beautiful warm day, Cadot started hunting, also two men went to pagan camp, one for his wife the other to look for a stray Oxen.—Opposition sent out hunters to day.—An Indian of other fort brot. in Mr. C's Sorrel Mare that had been across the river for some time to the fort to night she has a fine colt about a week old.

May 1855.

Tues. 8—Very fine day went with a man on Teton for load of wood no News @ fort to day.—

Wed. 9—Beautiful day, towards night hunter arrived with meat of three Bulls.—opposition hunters also arrived to day.—

Thurs. 10—Another fine day, fixed up Govmt. goods[56] this morning.—No news.—

Fri. 11—Fine day rather windy, Men went to Teton to cut timber to make a skiff one load of wood hauled to day.—

Sat. 12—Another fine day; hauled logs to build Skiff, no News; very high wind after Sunset and cloudy.—River rising gradually.

Sun. 13—Fine day Men arrived from camp who started on last Monday; The four nations are together below the Little Rocky Mountains and are moving further down.—River rising.—

Mon. 14—Flying clouds all day; this evening @ 4 o'clk heavy Shower—one saw going, making boards for Skiff.—river rising gradually—

Tues. 15—Very rainy disagreeable day no out door work doing.—River rising very rapidly.

Wed. 16—Fine clear morning, but cloudy and showery during afternoon Men Sawing today, a load of wood hauled for use of fort,—River rising Clear at night

Thurs. 17—Beautiful day. The Indian who went hunting with Mess. Munroe & Jackson arrived @ fort to night (having left them on Missouri this morning) for provisions, reports they will not be in for some time yet; men Sawing yet; River rising rapidly.—

Fri. 18—Fine clear morning Showery & windy during afternoon, river rising rapidly finished sawing timber for Skiff to day.—

May 1855.

Sat. 19—Cloudy, rainy disagreeable day—hauled a load of wood, moved the Kitchen to day.—Opposition hunters arrived this evening, an Indian brought us a load of meat river on a stand.—

Sun. 20—Rainy disagreeable day fort full of water. The Indian who came from Jackson left this morning.—No News.—

Mon. 21—Disagreeable rainy day. No out door work doing.—No News.

Tues. 22—Cleared up this morning, cloudy at night, Express for Jackson returned this morning.—War party of Pagans returned from Flat Head, lost one of their party. hauled a load of wood to day. Made & launched our skiff to day—

Wed. 23—Clear day, Hunter left to Surround[57] with a man and two Indians across river.—War party left for camp today—hauled logs in fort to day to make a foot way.—also took apart Govmt. wagons.—Traded four beaver from war party.—Man from opposition came down to stay @ fort tonight.—

Thurs. 24—Rainy disagreeable day—Hunter returned early this morning with meat of 4 Bulls—War party of Pagans arrived from Flat Heads with horses—Load of wood hauled to day.—

Fri. 25—Another rainy day, two loads of wood hauled; Little Pagan, came to fort to stay to day No News—

Sat. 26—Several showers to day—one load of wood hauled, Two Indians & families came from camp to day.—Commenced to make a garden.—All the Indians moving down Milk River on their way to Ft. Union—

Sun. 27—Beautiful day, Indian went out and brought in meat of two Elk.—rainy at night. river falling.

May 1855.

Mon. 28—Cloudy morning, clear at Noon Cloudy at night.—Cadot & Man started for Mountain this afternoon to hunt, crossed two wagons to start for timber to Mountains tomorrow—river on a Stand.—

Tues. 29—Clear day, Started two wagons (ox) to Mts. Made and finished planting garden. No News!

Wed. 30—Cloudy morning clear at night—At noon a party of women (and children) were crossing in opposition boat when it Sunk there being 14 persons in her, they floated down to the point below, when they were picked up by our boat, being more frightened than hurt.—War party of pagans arrived from Flatheads no horses—This evening two men come from other fort to ours to see if we would hire them, they being dissatisfied above,—told them to come tomorrow.—

Thurs. 31—Beautiful day.—The two men came down today and hired for each Twenty dollars per Month.—Recd. two notes from opposition; one of which was very insulting Sent answers to both.—No News!

June 1855

Fri. 1—Fine clear day—Cleaned out fort this morning—Men arrived from Mountain, this afternoon; having broken one wagon only brought one load.—river on a stand.—No News!

Sat. 2—Beautiful warm day—Opposition people Started for Mountain to make meat; Load of wood hauled to day.—No News!

Sun. 3—Very windy, Cadot arrived from Mountain this morning with the meat of an Elk, deer and an Antelope.—

Mon. 4—Three men went to Mountain to bring load of timber, also Hunter & four Men went to Bears Paw to

June 1855.

make meat, took two wagons eleven horses & Seven mules—Very windy.—river rising

Tues. 5—Clear day, rather windy.—Wagon arrived from mountain with load of timber this afternoon. River rising.—

Wed. 6—Beautiful day—brought logs across river this morning and hauled them into fort.—Windy @ night.—

Thurs. 7—Clear day.—Men Sawing, Commenced hauling gravel to put in fort one man commenced making dobbies War party arrived @ other fort & State Indians on Milk River.—

Fri. 8—Beautiful day; rather windy.—one man making dubbies. A war party of Pagans arrived this evening, state plenty of buffalo this side of the Bears paw mountain; hauling gravel in fort—

Sat. 9—Clear day, hauled a load of wood two men started across river to hunt this evening.—

Sun. 10—Fine day—War party left this morning for Flat heads.—river rising

Mon. 11—Fine day rather windy.—men retd. from hunting with two cabree[58].—

Tues. 12—Beautiful day, Showery during the evening, clear @ night, men Sawing, one man at dubbies.—

Wed. 13—Cloudy with Shower of rain & hail.—Men Sawing—This evening a party of Flathead Indians came on other side of river took skiff across & brought Eight to our Fort the remainder went above River rising.—

Thurs. 14—Cool windy day.—The Flatheads from other Fort visited us today; gave them a present of Knives & Ammunition, they report there are two of the Government Men[59] with them and when the Governor comes over their camp will accompany.—

June 1855.

Fri. 15—Fine day—Flatheads left this morning—Also a man from our Fort.—Bird's Son[60] & two Indians came to fort & report the N. Pagan Camp they having some three packs of Beaver they will be @ fort in a few days—At 5 P. M. & reported Hunters & wagons with meat @ the Marias river it being too high to cross, Sent the Skiff to their aid.—

Sat. 16—Fine day Wagons arrived about 4 o'clk P. M. about 6 o'clk P. M. the war party that left here on the 5th ulto arrived entirely stripped, they being chased by the Crows, they Subsisted on roots for 18 days & had no covering.—

Sun. 17—Beautiful day all quiet about the Fort.—No News.—

Mon. 18—Fine day.—Took down press, also the pickets around the Smoke house.—One load of wood hauled, men Sawing.—Hunter went out & returned with meat of one deer, also an Indian brot one Antelope—No News.—

Tues. 19—Clear day Messrs Jackson & Munroe arrived from their hunt at Noon bringing Some Seventy beaver.—War party of Gros Ventres left for Camp to day—Men Sawing—River falling.—

Wed. 20—Fine day—Men Sawing, two Men at dubbies Opposition wagons came in from Making meat.—Two Indians arrived from N. Pagan Camp & report the Camp above on Teton, will be at fort on tomorrow.—they left at night.—River falling rapidly.—

Thurs. 21—Rainy disagreeable day—Three Men at dubbies but had to stop on account of N. Pagan Camp arriving and Making their Camp between the two Forts. did not trade any to day.—River falling rapidly—

Fri. 22—Clear day.—Hunter went after meat on other side of river.—Traded some forty beaver & a few Skins to day.—laying planks around fort to day.—River falling.—

June 1855.

Sat. 23—Beautiful day, very warm, hunter returned with meat of 7 bulls.—traded 40 Beaver from Burd to day.—Load of wood hauled River falling.—Indians having returned from hunting this evening, we expect to make a good trade to morrow—

Sun. 24—Clear Morning.—Six bulls killed to day by Indians one behind our fort and five on prarie above other fort.—Cloudy & windy @ Night River falling.—

Mon. 25—Clear Morning.—Tremendious hail storm this afternoon breaking several of the windows.—No News!

Tues. 26—Clear day.—Hauling gravel in fort.—Men finished sawing to day; Cloudy at night.—Traded a horse to day.—

Wed. 27—Rainy day, cleared during eve. Cleaned Stores. River falling.—

Thurs. 28—Showery.—Hauled 12 loads gravel in fort to day.—

Fri. 29—Clear day—Hauled two loads of wood—Cadot & Burd left for the Bears Paw Mountains, to trap Beaver Camp left for Mouth of Marias river—At dark three Indians came to fort having left the war party that started from camp yesterday for the Snake country.—

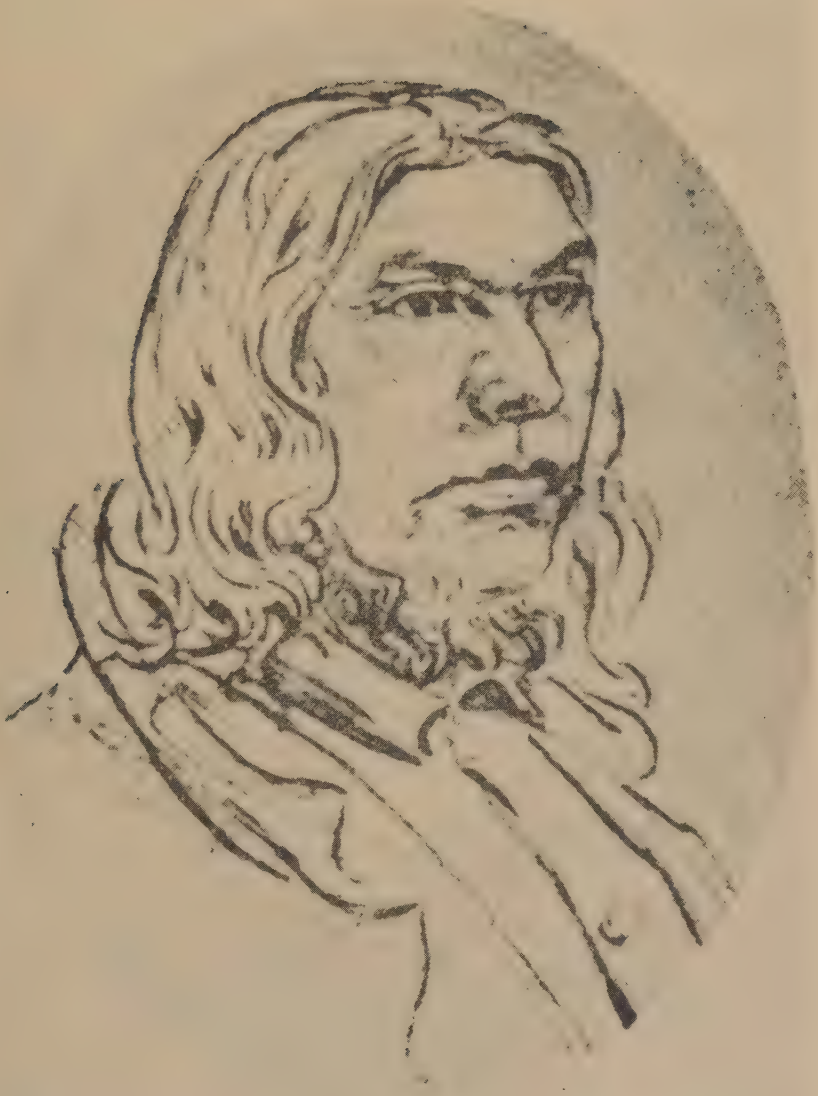
Sat. 30—Fine day; Crossed horses opposite fort No News.—

July 1855

Sun. 1—July.—Beautiful day—all quiet about fort.—No News.—

Mon. 2—Another fine day, Two men @ Dubbies, War party Pagans, arrived from Camp at the Cypress Mts[61]. they having arrived from below, and bring very unsatisfactory News, the Express not having started up to the 1st Ultimo. River falling.—

Tues. 3—Fine day—Five men @ dubbies.—River falling.—



JAMES BIRD IN 1855

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July 1855.

Wed. 4—"Independence Aniversary", fired 3 Shots ea. at Morning noon & Night; war party returned from war.—Fine day; river falling.—

Thurs. 5—War party left for Camp—Four Men at dubbies; Clear day—No News!—

Fri. 6—Exceedingly warm day—Five men at dubbies; Shower @ night and very Cool with high wind.—River falling.—

Sat. 7—Fine Morning—Wray & Two Indians went hunting to day.—Commenced painting.—

Sun. 8—Hunters returned (late at night) bringing parts of three Elk & an Antelope, having left the rest to return & bring it.—

Mon. 9—Fine day Men went to Teton for a load of hay for dubbies, two men making dubbies—No News!—

Tues. 10—Beautiful day.—very warm—Five men at dubbies No News.—

Wed. 11—Fine day—Yellow Hair[62] returned from Bears paw with meat of bull, Hunter & two men went hunting to day.—Shower at night.—Five men at dubbies

Thurs. 12—Clear warm day. Four men at dubbies.—Two men left for Yellow Stone from the Opposition Fort.—No News!—

Fri. 13—Fine day Express arrived from St. Mary's[63] with Govmt. despatches to be sent below—report Gov. Stevens at St. Mary's & will be here in the course of two weeks.—Four Men at dubbies River falling.—

Sat. 14—Fine day Hunters arrived with Meat of 8 deer.—No Buffaloes Sent a man with an Indian as express to meet the boats.—River falling Three Men at dubbies—The Government Express left for to St. Marys this morning.—

July 1855.

Sun. 15—Fine cool day—One man of Gov Stevens[64] Express returned this eve. his horse having given out at Sun River.—

Mon. 16—Clear during day—Men filling fort with Sand to day; one load of wood hauled—Rainy at night.—

Tues. 17—Cloudy during day cleared up @ sundown.—Hunter went out this morn to his traps & Returned with meat of a deer.—No News!—

Wed. 18—Fine day Indian went hunting and brought in meat of two Antelope Hauled a load of lime stone to day men sawing.—

Thurs. 19—Beautiful day Hunter started hunting, Indian went out & brot in two deer, if it were not for Indian we would be poorly off having no provisions and the Hunter being too lazy to hunt.—A load of Limestone hauled to-day.—men Sawing.—Carpenter fixing the floor of new kitchen, no dubbies made on account of other work.—No News.—

Fri. 20—Clear day Hunter arrived bringing meat of two Elk & four deer.—Men sawing. load of wood hauled.—

Sat. 21—Beautiful day; men sawing one load of wood hauled.—Carpenter finished kitchen floor.—No News!—

Sun. 22—Very warm, clear day. dull about fort every one crying for tobacco. No News.—

Mon. 23—Clear warm day hauled a load of hay also a load of wood to day.—

Tues. 24—Fine day No News.—

Wed. 25—Hunter went across river for meat—Fine day.—War party of Pagans

Thurs. 26—Fine clear day Gov Stevens & one Man arrived @ fort this eve—Shot the Cannon & put up flag.—War party arrived

July 1855.

Fri. 27—Beautiful day; the Governors train arrived & camped on teton War party of Grosventers arrived to day—Burning lime

Sat. 28—Very warm—Cadot Arrived having been @ the Judith, bringing the meat of ten fine fat cows.—Being out of Provisions Gov. Stevens left fort this eve. & went to his camp intending to remain there.—

Sun. 29—Fine day War party of Grosvents returned to camp.—, A few Indians still lounging about Fort.

Mon. 30—Clear day.—Cadot together with Indians; men & women went towards the Judith to make meat; were visited by some of the Govmt people to day, fine day

Tues. 31—Cloudy Cool day, Government fixed & checked their goods to day War party arrived from Crows this evening.—

August, 1855

Wed. 1—Cool rainy, & disagreeable day.—Barnes[65] left for Oppon to day.—Governor paid a visit to day.—War party arrived from Snakes bringing a few horses left at night.—

Thurs. 2—Very heavy showers during last night.—Govn Stevens came to fort to day and remained all night; lent him a red Cow & Calf to take to camp.—Cloudy during morning cleared at Noon.—

Fri. 3—Clear, pleasant day—Several indians arrived from Camp—several of the camps at the bears paw Mts.—on their way to the Judith to make meat Gov. Still at the Fort. No News!—

Sat. 4—Clear, very warm Bercier (express) arrived from Yellowstone this evening to opposition fort, brings letter to Gov. Stevens.—Gov. left fort for his camp this evening

August 1855.

Sun. 5—Clear exceeding warm to day Governor came to fort this morning and remains all night.—Indian came from Camp this afternoon and reports three lodges coming to fort to remain.—Cloudy at night.—

Mon. 6—Showery—War party arrived from Snakes[66] with a few horses.—Gov. Still remains at Fort.—

Tues. 7—Cloudy morning clear at Noon Cloudy at night—War party left this evening Gov Still @ fort—Whitewashing houses load of wood hauled to day—

Wed. 8—Alternately cloudy & clear Mr. Doty[67] arrived at fort from camp and remains during night—Govn. Still @ fort Express from Mr. Culbertson left Milk river on 4th Inst. arrived here with letters & despatches this morning.—Three Lodges came from Camp on Judith & pitched out side of fort—One load of wood hauled to day intending to make Coal.—Whitewashing progressing.—river rising

Thurs. 9—Clear during morning—rainy at night—Sent an express conjointly with Gov. Stevens to pagan camp above three butes[68] for horses.—Govn. & Mr. Doty remains at fort. Two Warriors arrived at Fort this eve. from Snake Country.—Load of wood hauled to day—Continue whitewashing fort.—river on a stand

Fri. 10—Alternately Clear & Cloudy heard from hunters to day through Col. Crosby[69] who left there yesterday they will return in the course of a week a camp of Pagans & the Whole of the Grosvents there & plenty of buffaloes—Gov. left fort this eve. for his camp Mr. Doty Still remains the river rising

Sat. 11—Showery.—Borrowed 3 lbs tobacco from Governor Express came back from pagan camp having met 10 Lodges the rest being beyond Cypress Mts.—whitewashing progressing.—Big Snake[70] arrived at fort this eve.—one load of wood hauled.—

August 1855.

Sun. 12—Clear during day, Rainy @ night Whitewashing.—No News.—

Mon. 13—Cloudy.—Jackson arrived @ fort this afternoon & report hunters will be here early tomorrow. Whitewashing—The Govn's blk Smith came to fort to remain to fix horse shoes & mend wagons.—Indian arrived from Big Snakes Camp & report they will be here tomorrow.—

Tues. 14—Cloudy—Camp of pagans arrived this afternoon also Cadot with fresh & dry meat—Whitewashing progressing Col. Crosby came to fort this eve & remains all night—

Wed. 15—Clear warm day Col. left this Morg. (Morning) Three Grosvents arrived from Camp this Morn. & report plenty of meat in Camp.—

Thurs. 16—Fine day—Col. Crosby came to fort & remains all night.—

Fri. 17—Beautiful day—A Culbertson & family with Col. Cummings & two other gentlemen with B Champaigne & several Indians arrived about noon today—hoisted flags & fired Salute—Liquor being plenty several persons of the Govorners train made a beautiful display of their gentlemanly deportment—then left after supper & all was quiet again.—

Sat. 18—Fine day.—Gov. Stevens came to fort to day & made a fool of himself by seating him self out side of fort in front of gate causing not only remarks of whites but of all the Indians—Burning a coal Pit out side of fort—Morreau started with wagon to bring one left by A Culbertson Esq. @ Milk River.—

Sun. 19—Michell & two others left for Gross ventres camp for Mules Stolen @ Ft. Union last winter—Weather Continues good.—

August 1855.

Mon. 20—Cadot & one Man went hunting to day—Had horses brot up to day find one missing—Fine weather.—

Tues. 21—Very warm day horses sent on other Side opposite Ft McKensie[71]—Carpenter fixing Carts for trip to Ft. Union No News!

Wed. 22—Clear very warm—Carpenter Mending up wagon for trip to Ft. Union.—

Thurs. 23—Clear pleasant day—Cadot returned @ noon with meat of three deer, game being scarce at the Mountain.—

Fri. 24—Cool day cloudy during evening.—Took Coal from Pit amounting to 11 barrels No News!—

Sat. 25—Cool day—Hunters started out this morning & Returned with meat of two very fat deer.—one load of wood hauled

Sun. 26—Beautiful warm day

Mon. 27—Another beautiful day Mr. Munroe left to day with Gov. people as interpreter & guide to Gros ventres & Blk feet.—No News!—

Tues. 28—Beautiful day.—Gov. Stevens delivered wagons harness etc. etc. to us today M. Champgne arrived from Gross ventres Camp this evening bringing back 5 Mules that were Stolen from Ft. Union by Gross Ventres last winter.—Fixed up 6 wagons to start to Ft Union for the outfit of this place.—Grosvents plenty of meat.—

Wed. 29—The day Pleasant and clawday Mr. Ray Started with a train of six wagons for the yellow Stone at ½ past 12 Mr. Culbertson Started also for the boats at 1 A. M. in company with Some of Gov Steavens Men

Thurs. 30—Clowday and rane earley 2 grovonts left for The camp in Companey with 3 Pagans Nothing Nothing

COLONEL ALFRED CUMMING

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August 1855.

More transpiered till 2 o'clock Col Crosby left for the west Side of the Mountin with Pearson[72] late in the eavening 4 Flatheads arrived reports acamp of forty lodges Coming to The Fort

Fri. 31—Weather Mild Mrs Doty and Jackson[73] left for the North Piegan Camp, a hunting Party of Piegans came in from the Teton,

Fri. 31—Flat Heads who came in yesterday and wer to return today to their camp today, were detained in consiquence of having their Horses Stolen last ngt by some Piegans.

September 1855

Sat. 1—Morning Cold and Cloudy, by 11 ock. am cleared up and became milder, the Big Snake came in from the mouth of the Judth today and reports having seen a war Party of crow Indians, six days ago Journeing up the Judth he also reports that the Boats[74] had not pased the mouth of the above named River, when he left that point

Sun. 2—nothig of Importeance occured today. the day was Clear and hot. until 6 ock. P. M. when it clouded up and Threatened us with a severe Storm, a war party of Blood Indians left for the north, the waggon Returned last night about, 11 Ock

Mon. 3—Warm day nothing of importeance occurred,—Mounted Two Waggons, Could not Rig eany morre in Consiquence of not getting the Whels to fit

Tues. 4—The day was clear and Pleasent Nothing werthay of not occured

Wed. 5—the day was Cool and Pleasent, the Express returned from the Boats with letters from Missrs. Kipp[75] & Hatch[76] the Express returned also from the Flat Heads, who wer on the other side of the mountions.

September 1855.

Thurs. 6—we had quite a refreshing Shower this morning. Cleared up a 2 ock P M quite cool.

Fri. 7—the day was quite unpleasent. by a very Heavy wind. blowing all day. Mr. Chambirs[77] arrived from Fort Union with letters to Coln Cumming.[78] Mr Culbertson and others. he informs us that the Sioux ar inclined to be Hostile tewards the whites at the Fort and are committing varrious depredations in that vecinety thay had Stolen 8 eight Horses from the Company Dr Lansday[79] left fo St Maries today

Sat. 8—the day was cool and pleasent. the opposetion Company started one waggon to the Yellow Storne the Indian Hunters came in today, with a concridable quantity of Bull Meat, and let us have 3 three Horse loads, 5. five warers came in today from the lame Bulls[80] Camp. thay are some Bloods with them. thay inform us that that thay are talking about going to the north to make a trade.

Sun. 9—Pleasent day. a war party of Piegans arrived to day from the Snake Country, nothing Els of importeance occured,

Mon. 10—Cold with a heavy rain this morning, the Eagle Chief[81] and other Gros Vantre left this mornig. also a war Party of Piegans, lft for their Camp. Mr. Culbertson Vaughan[82] and others arrived from the—Boats.

Tues. 11—Weather fine Michel preparg to go down to meet the Boat

Wed. 12—Michel Champan—Chambers and an Indian left in a Skif for the Boat which left Fort Un on 27' Augt—fine weather Traded Two Horses—

Thurs. 13—Nothing doing—had Two Hogs relieved of their nackers—Clowdy

September 1855.

Fri. 14—Some few Gros Venters arrived in search of the Two Elk[83] who is here Very sick

Sat. 15—Cadott came in late last Night with a Deer—Little Dog retred bringing in flat Head Horses stolen by the Piegans which are on Milk River with plenty of Meat

Sun. 16—Clowdy and nothing new

Mon. 17—Sent two men to the Mountains to get timber for—Mr Vaughn Kinerly[84] & Willsen[85] went with them Clowdy and Rainy

Tues. 18—Rained and Snowed all Day and no wood in the Fort

Wed. 19—To Wagn returned from the Mts with Timber—Weather Cleared of Cool

Thurs. 20—The Journalist leaves tomorrow morng for the Piegan Camp on a Meat Trade

Fri. 21—Mr Culbertson started to the Piegan Camp with two waggons to trade for meat to feed the hands on the Cordelle when the boats shall have arrived—Mr Jackson who was Sent by the Commission as a messenger to the Blood Indians in the North returned to day about 3 o'clock Mr Bird returned with him—He was unable to find the Principal Camp of the Bloods but about 8 miles from the Fort overtook a small party of them—Three Piegans came to the Fort to day—In the evening the party of Bloods seen by Mr Jackson (consisting of three men & three women) arrived at the Fort. When on the hill back of the Fort they called a halt—commenced firing their guns & raised their colors and spread them to the breese. Mr. Monroe went forth to meet them and to extend to them the hospitality of the Fort—They report their encampment still a long ways off but making their way in this direction. The forenoon was clear and pleasant but towards night it clouded up and looks much like rain—This morning per request of Col

September 1855.

Cummings I took a letter to Mr B De Rochi[86] Bourgeois of Fort Cambell authorising him (if he desired it) to send out to the Indians to trade for "Meat", An important event which I forgot to mention transpired to day—It was that a yellow bitch belonging to the Fort had a fine litter of puppies—who know but that some of them which now lie with their eyes unopened may in their day prove themselves worthy of the travoise About sun set it commenced to rain but soon ceased—

Sat. 22—It cleared off during last night—This morning was particularly bright pleasant and beautiful—During the forenoon the men of the Fort were engaged in cleaning up some of the houses—Traded for three packs of Meat from the Blood Indians who came to the Fort on yesterday Nothing New to day—Every thing in the fort has been during the day in a state of quietness—the weather has been very fine—

Sun. 23—This day has been remarkably bright clear & pleasant Early in the morning Mr. Monroe Sent two pack animals with Gov Steven's men to the Marias after fresh buffalo having learned by some Indians who had just arrived that they were in abundance in that vicinity. All the Indians who could raise horses started off for the same purpose—It was as quiet as usual in the fort during the whole day and though it was the Sabath not an inmate of the fort attended Church—Late in the evening some four or five Blood Indians arrived from the North—They paid their respects to their "Big Chief" Col Cumming soon after dark and indulged themselves freely in the use of weed.

Mon. 24—The Morning bright with a strong wind from the North West. Thermometer at Sun rise at 55° The wind continued to blow very hard from the North west during the whole day rendering it very dis-

FORT BENTON, MONTANA, JUNE 10, 1866

From a sketch by Granville Stuart.

FORT CAMPBELL, MONTANA, 1865

From a sketch by Granville Stuart.

September 1855.

agreeable to be out of doors—In the evening two Peigan Indians arrived at the Fort from the Peigan Camp—No News in the Fort—Everything as quiet as usual—

Tues. 25—The wind blew hard all last night but lulled this morning just as **old Sol** peeped over the hills—The day was very fine the sun shining forth with unusual brightness making quite a contrast between to day and yesterday as regards the weather—Early this morning Mr Monroe sent an Indian to drive up the horses to send for a load of wood—It was sometime before they could be gotten up but they finally came, when Henry & Demos took the wagon and George the horse cart and brought in wood from the Teton—The two horses sent out a couple of days ago to the Marias for fresh meat was brought back to day well packed with fat cow meat which was very acceptable as we have been living on dried meat for several days passed. The Indians who went out after meat also returned to day well supplied. They killed I learn one hundred and seventy six cows—If this aint Slughtering buffalo by the whole sale you can "take my hat"—but my advise is "To go it while you are young" for when you "get old" you will have no buffalo to kill as Gov. Stevens railroad hands will consume them all. It being his project to feed his hands upon them so soon as the road goes into opperation which in the opinion of "your humble Servant" **will never be.**

Wed. 26—The day has been very pleasant—Nothing of importance transpired—Last night an Indian arrived at the camp of Gov. Stevens directly from the Flathead Camp—He reports that the Peigans and Flatheads are together on the Muscle-Shell making their way in this direction—George Weippert was engaged this morning in putting dirt on top of the Store house

September 1855.

and sweeping out the same—A war party of five Peigans arrived at the Fort late this evening—

Thurs. 27—The morning commenced bright and beautiful—but a little after noon a hard wind sprung up from the north east and before night we had a slight shower of rain, nothing going on of special interrest—No News from any quarter—Several war parties came in during the day

Fri. 28—The morning bright and pleasant—Last evening soon after dark the war parties which came in during the day assembled in room within the Fort and had a "grand time" singing dancing and beating on the drum our old Cree friend was the leader of the performance Gov Stevens sent a man to the boats this morning—The object of which I suppose was to find out the position of the boats and to learn the probable time of their arrival—The day has been remarkably bright and pleasant—Late in the evening a party of Pend O Reilles[88] arrived at the Fort from Deep River[89] where they left their main camp

Sat. 29—The day was clear but very windy—In the forenoon a large party of Gros Vents came to the Fort—They had a good supply of meat, which was traded for by Mr. Monroe—The women commenced to sweep the Fort this morning but the wind blew so hard that they were compelled to give it up—Late in the evening it rained slightly—

Sun. 30—Morning Commences bright and pleasant—During last night it rained—Messrs Wilson and Kennerly arrived at the Fort this morning about half past one o'clock—having made a long and fatigueing ride from the "Three Butes". They left Mr Culbertson yesterday morning who probably camped on the Marias last night with "Lame Bull" Chief of the Peigans

October 1855

Mon. 1—Mr C— returned to day leaving the Waggons at the Three Butes

Tues. 2—Indians arring from the different Camps and report Bufflo plenty

Wed. 3—Express arrivd from the Boats and report there being at the Judith

Thurs. 4—[90]Mr Monroe left for the Camp also a Government party for the Boats

Thurs. 18—Wray arrived from Ft. Union this evening with 6 wagon loads of goods

Fri. 19—Plenty of Indians about fort cloudy looks like snow—at dark two ox wagons arrived from boats at the Judith—

Sat. 20—One loads of wood hauled to day slight fall of snow last night—Traded a few robes to day.—

Sun. 21—Clear beautiful day.—Several Indians came from treaty to day laden with presents and highly pleased. Slight rain last night.—

Mon. 22—About 3 inches snow fell last night—Several indians arrived from treaty ground 3 loads wood hauled for Coal

Tues. 23—Beautiful clear cool morning—3 loads wood hauled for coal. About noon to our delight Mr. Dawson arrived—Many indians arrived from treaty ; few robes traded.—

Wed. 24—Fine day coal pit set up & fired below fort—Robes & some coffee traded—A wagon left for Milk river to bring the one left by Wray—also men sent to meet boat to aid them in bringing them up.—

Thurs. 25—Clear pleasant day.—busy trading robes & other articles to day also a small amount of specie.—load

October 1855.

of wood hauled to day—News from boats, at or near the citadel[91] getting along slowly.—

Fri. 26—Cool day—Trading a few robes etc.—coal pit progressing.—Indians leaving the Teton river & moving towards Milk river.—

Sat. 27—Fine day.—Robes & coffee traded to day—Coal pit progressing—Some of Gov. Stevens, men leaving for Washington Terr. their home to day, balance to leave in a few days—No News.—

Sun. 28—Snowy disagreeable day—a few robes traded today—Gov. Stevens left for across Mountains to day, boats some ways below mouth of Marias, and getting along slowly.—

Mon. 29—Snow fell yesterday & last night about 3 inches very disagreeable under foot; a few robes; also some beaver & two horses traded, clear at night.—

Tues. 30—Fine day indians still about.—Fixed up stores.—Express that started yesterday for boats, not yet arrived.—Mr. Doty came from Government Camp for Arms, Amunition, etc. on acct. of an outbreak of indians[92] in Washington Terr.

Wed. 31—Pleasant Morning Express arrived from boats bringing articles sent for.—Also another express sent for more goods required.—One load of wood hauled, a few robes traded.—

November 1855

Thurs. 1—Beautiful morning. Traded a few robes.—Express that left yesterday arrived this afternoon accompanied by Major Hatch—Agent for the Black Feet tribes.—Cloudy evening—Boats will camp near mouth of Marias river.—

Fri. 2—Slight fall of Snow last night Cloudy during morning but clear and Cool at night.—One Load of wood

November 1855.

hauled to day—Boats camp within 12 Miles of fort by water.—

Sat. 3—One or two Gros Ventre young men arrived their Camp being very close, and only we suppose awaiting the arrival of the Boats to come all here in a rush. Very strong N. W. wind which must have much impeded the progress of the Boats. One load wood.—

Sun. 4—A man arrived from Gov. Stevens for medicine etc. one of his party being very sick. A number of Gros Ventres also arrived from and in the evening returned to their Camp. Boats now in sight from the Bute, sleep very close tonight and will we think beyond a doubt bring their very protracted trip to an end early in the morning.

Mon. 5—At long last our Boats[93] came insight but were unable to cross the ford. Dropped down to foot of rapid again where we unloaded her and had everything hauled into Fort but she still remains there on account of the wind. Crossed other Boat to landing and tomorrow shall unload her, and we hope to be able to fetch up Big Boat. This is the longest trip on record.—112 days from Fort Union which includes 11 days detention in building a boat, and 14 days at the Council grounds—but it is also the most profitable one.—

Tues. 6—Unloaded our little Boat and had frt. (freight) hauled into Fort—Hauled also one load wood Hunting lost horses. Indians loafing in great plenty.—

Wed. 7—Took masts and rigging out of Boats and tied both up for the winter below the little Island at ford and where we are very sure they will not be injured by the Ice—Hauled one load wood and started all our Horses above on guard.—

November 1855.

Thurs. 8—Arranged all our stores nicely—Started Blacksmiths to repairing Wagns.—Men to building Bastion and Wall at Kitchen—rather late—and hauled one load wood. Some 15 lodges Blackfeet arrived to see the Major.

Fri. 9—"Dobbies" getting on well. Clear day but a little cold. Started four men to Mountains for a few logs and five to the Teton to make a large Coal Pit—Traded 105 Robes and a good deal of meat.—

Sat. 10—Snowed nearly all day, but persevered a little in our building—Traded 95 Robes

Sun. 11—Clear very cold day. Traded 78 Robes Gros Ventres moving camp.—

Mon. 12—Men returned early from Mountain with the logs required—Still very cold but going ahead with our Dobbies—Geo Weipperts youngest child died last night and was this morning interred back of the Fort.

Tues. 13—Another very cold day with slight sprinkling of snow. Hauled 2 loads wood. Had Ice broke round our Boats and straightened them a little.—

Wed. 14—Men returned from chopping wood for Coal Pit,—Had a visit from Mr. Clark who has arrived with 13 Carts loaded with goods to offer another opposition to us in trade. still getting a Robe or two from the Gros Ventres who are now at mouth of Marias—Hauled 2 loads wood—

Thurs. 15—Cold and through the past night a little more snow fell—A little too bad times for dobbie building but still we persevere.—

Fri. 16—Had Wagns. Harness etc. all arranged for men to make an early start for Ft. Union to fetch up Corn of which we are much in want Mr. Clark we hear has selected a spot on the Teton where he intends to winter.—

November 1855.

Sat. 17—Started 6 Wagons for Ft. Union under charge of Mr. Rose, everything in excellent order and we have no fear they will make the trip in safety. Hauled 2 loads wood—More snow.—

Sun. 18—Some Gros Ventres arrived with a little fresh meat and traded from them some 24 Robes. Another slight fall of snow and very cold.—

Mon. 19—So very cold that we were forced to discontinue our building, but we trust to resume it tomorrow. Some two Inches Snow also fell, and what first fell some 8 days since still remains. Had a visit from Clark Hauled 2 loads wood.—

Tues. 20—Much milder and enabled to resume our building—Ice running plenty in the river. Hauled 2 loads wood.—

Wed. 21—Very mild and snow thawing. Sent 4 horses with a couple of Indians after fresh meat. Messrs. Wilson and Dawson with Major Hatch took a few miles ride for exercise and visited Clark on the Teton at his houses. Building coming along nicely, but we are sorry to find we have too few dobbies to finish our Bastion. Hauled 2 loads wood.—

Thurs. 22—Again mild—Ther 26 in the morning Hauled again 2 loads wood—A few Gros Vs brought us a little fresh meat, and in the evening Lame Bull brought us a horse, a load of meat, and 3 Robes.—

Fri. 23—Some more arrivals from Camp with meat and a Robe or Two. Horses sent on 21st. Inst. after meat got back today well loaded. Hauled 2 loads wood, which will be the last for a day or two as the Major has permited the opposition to send to Camp after meat and we must not loose a chance.—

Sat. 24—Started two Wagns. to Gros Ventres Camp to trade meat under charge M Champaigne and Revais ac-

November 1855.

companied him. Some Gros Vs arrived with some more meat. Building drawing to a close, our dobbies being about finished

Sun. 25—Star Robe[94] arrived with a load of meat and put out immediately. Pleasant day.

Mon. 26—No arrivals from Camp. Mr. Wilson took a ride to the Horse guard where he intends sleeping. Finished our Building for the present and took down scaffolding the adobes being all used up.—

Tues. 27—Michel arrived from Camp with his two Wagns. well loaded with fresh and half dried meat. Hauled one load wood Had stores arranged.—

Wed. 28—Collected all our Cows and Oxen and found one Ox missing which cannot be far away. Whitewashed the building just finished and started men building a pig pen and hen house—Hauled 2 loads wood.—

Thurs. 29—Recovered lost Ox. Carpenters Sawing logs. Blacksmith tinkering at Bridle Bits being out of Coal. Hauled 2 loads wood.

Fri. 30—Finished our pig pen etc. Swept out Fort others hauling in dirt to level it a little 2 loads wood.—

December 1855

Sat. 1—Had men to fix up for a start for Mountains on Monday, as we want about 100 logs out for building purposes. Two loads wood.

Sun. 2—Eagle Chief arrived with some 10 Robes for trade. No news.—Cold and Ice running.—

Mon. 3—Hauled one load Coal and one load Sent 9 Men to mountains to get logs out for building purposes and for Boats should we need them and there is every probability we will.—

STAR ROBE, BLACKFOOT CHIEF

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December 1855.

Tues. 4—Hauled 2 loads wood. Mild and an occasional Gros Ventres arriving to trade. Every appearance of a good trade this year.—

Wed. 5—No news other 2 loads wood.

Thurs. 6—Major Hatch and Messrs. Wilson and Dawson started to select a spot for the Ind. Agency. Slept with wood choppers at the Mountains.—

Fri. 7—Examined "High Wood" for several miles below the Narrows. Slept on Belt Mountain Creek[95].—

Sat. 8—Visited Missouri Falls[96] and slept there.

Sun. 9—Returned and slept on High Wood.—

Mon. 10—Returned to Fort and found a lot of Blackfeet awaiting the Majors arrival and a few Gros Ventres for trade.—

Tues. 11—Traded a little meat from Blackfeet and on receiving a present from Agent they all put out well satisfied—Shortly after their departure a **war party** of about 40 Blackfeet arrived, and are having a long talk with the Major. Little Dog and six others also arrived with some Togs and a little meat to trade.—

Wed. 12—Traded with little Dogs party when they also left. Hauled 2 loads wood.

Thurs. 13—A very quiet day for trade—Revais our **hunter** arrived for **meat** for men at Mountains. Four Pagans arrived with a few Robes for trade Two loads wood.—

Fri. 14—Started Revais back with some meat for men at Mountains. Traded 13 Robes a few Wolf skins and some meat from those who arrived yesterday—A few more Inds also arrived with a Robe or two and the Big Snake and party to see the Major

Sat. 15—Skunk[97] and one or two Gros Ventres arrived with some meat and a few Robes. Hauled 2 loads wood and one of Bark. No news—Cold

December 1855.

Sun. 16—Some Gros Ventres arrived with a few Robes, and in the afternoon Camp of "Little Robes" arrived with their Lodges which they have pitched in the Prarie behind.

Mon. 17—Busy trading Togs. (Buffalo tongues) Meat Wolf Skins and a very few Robes. Some more Gros Vs also arrived. Threatning Snow. Hauled two loads wood.—

Tues. 18—Little Robe Band moved Camp and intend settling for the present at Pablos Island to dress what Robes they have—Two loads wood as usual.—

Wed. 19—Some 15 Lodges of Blackfeet arrived and are presently camped inside the Fort. Very cold. The River closed today. Gave the Blackfeet a feast and the Agent did so also, likewise a present of a shirt & Legns. each and a few Blkts.—

Thurs. 20—Our men returned from the Mountains having got out 100 Saw Logs besides some ps. for Oars etc. Traded 113 Robes from Blackfeet and a lot of meat when they all put out for Clarks and we wish him joy of his visit.—

Fri. 21—All quiet. A few Gros Ventres arrived with one or two Robes for trade—Hauled 2 loads wood.—

Sat. 22—The Little Grey Head and a good many other Piegans with the Low Horn[98] and some Bloods arrived with some meat and Robes for trade and to see the Major—Gave them all a feast—Hauled 4 loads wood.—

Sun. 23—Traded with the Indians who arrived yesterday some 113 Robes and a good deal of meat

Mon. 24—Most of Peigans left. No new arrivals Very cold. Hauled 4 loads wood, 2 of which from other side.—

December 1855.

Tues. 25—A Blackfoot arrived for Teton and says spotted Eagle[99] and party will be here in the morning—Gave the men a feast as usual.—

Wed. 26—Seven Blackfoot traders, Spotted Eagle at the head, but as they had only 11 Robes in all amongst them, and little or no meat we presume their visit is chiefly to the Agent—Gave them a feast and the Agent gave them a little present. Hauled 4 loads wood.—

Thurs. 27—Traded the 11 Robes from Blackfeet and after an infinite deal of begging they put out. 4 loads wood—still very cold—Tonight the Fort is free of traders or loafers—

Fri. 28—Still colder with slight fall of Snow. One Gros Ventres arrived with three Robes for trade Hauled 4 loads wood.—

Sat. 29—Major Hatch called for two men from other Fort, who with four from this have commenced preparations for a large Ball to be given by the Major on New Years. Two Pagans arrived with a dead Comrade for us to burry—the Little Antelope—Hauled 4 loads wood—

Sun. 30—All quiet. Another heavy fall of Snow—Cooks busy for New Year and their labor begins to show.

Mon. 31—Interred "Little Antelope" in grave yard back of Fort and put a flag over his grave for which trouble and expense we got 2 Bales meat and a fine horse. Four loads wood.—

January 1856

Tues. 1—Major Hatch new years party came off last evening and as the provisions are very plenty will be continued throughout the day and night—The dancing amusement was varied this morning by a lottery got up by the Major 49 prizes and 1 blank—Price of Tickets nothing—Every person pleased and happy—

Wed. 2—Another heavy fall of Snow—Started the Machinery of Fort Benton once more—Four loads wood—Plenty meat in Fort, plenty Robes in Camp, and altogether a fine appearance for a prosperous and happy trade this year.

Thurs. 3—Started 4 men on Teton to make a Coal pit. Hauled 3 loads wood. Commenced Letter writing etc. for below. A few traders with some meat today—Had visit from Clark and family, who slept in the Fort.—

Fri. 4—Still busy getting ready for express. The "Skunk" and party of 7 arrived with great promises only for trade. gave them a smoke and a little feast.—

Sat. 5—Started Mr. Wray and one man with Express for St. Louis to be delivered at Ft. Union Very mild morning and snow melting very rapidly, but about noon it changed and in 5 minutes Ther. went below Zero—Strong east wind, we never experienced such a sudden change—and we fear for the consequences. Three loads wood.—

Sun. 6—Still very cold plenty Snow throughout the night.—

Mon. 7—Hauled 3 loads wood—Big Snake and Red Horn[100] Peigans arrived with 35 Robes and some 6 Bales meat—traded them and put out—No news.—

Tues. 8—Still "almighty cold" and snowing a little—No traders today—One of our Ox drivers sick so only 2 loads wood.

Wed. 9—A very little milder. A little Robe Ind. passed with one Robe to trade being all we have got for the past

January 1856.

two days. Man still sick, 2 loads wood. Dull lonesome times and longing to hear of our Wagons from below.

Thurs. 10—Much milder though equally lonesome. Mr. Rose's Woman arrived from Camp with a dead child born 26 ulto. for us to bury. Two loads wood. Opposition men started out hunting.—

Fri. 11—Another mild pleasant day, the pleasantest we have had for sometime, and snow begins to thaw some. A war party of Blood Indians arrived and are at present in the Fort,—they bring three horses they say they found. Traded 1 horse,—2 loads wood. Still no news.—

Sat. 12—Again warm and pleasant. Most of the War party left—Rotten Belly[101] and Pickon arrived with a good lot fresh meat & Robes last night, which they traded today—Sitting woman arrived 2 loads wood—

Sun. 13—Pickon and comrade left us,—Traded with Sitting Woman,[102] but he still loafs on, Some other Gros Ventres arrived with meat and a few Robes, traded and left—The Little Robe band moving Camp from above across on "Chantier"[103] looked in to loaf and anoy us but gave us no Robes. Same pleasant weather—

Mon. 14—Sitting Woman at long last cleared out, having begged us all tired of him. Spotted Calf arrived with some fresh meat—This now is becoming a very unacceptable article of trade, we want Robes.—2 loads wood.

Tues. 15—Two Elks—Bad Head[104]—Tobacco Pants etc. etc. arrived with any quantity of meat for trade but only some 7 Robes amongst them all—Our prospects however are very favorable for a large trade this year,—Plenty meat portends plenty Robes. 2 loads wood.—

January 1856.

Wed. 16—Fort cleared out, but immediately filled up again—Beardy and some 12 other Gros Ventres arrived with a lot of that now dispised article Bufo. meat for trade—Two loads wood and had a cart load of "grass" hauled to stuff pack saddles.

Thurs. 17—Traded with Gros Ventres but most of them still remain in Fort. Wister rode out to Coal burners on Teton to hurry them along as we are now getting short of that article—Two loads wood.—

Fri. 18—An express arrived from Fort Union in search of horses for trade etc. P Chine[105] in charge—Plenty Bufo. in lower country and very flattering prospects for trade—Mr. Rose with our Wagns. arrived at Ft. U 16th Dec. and was expected to start back about 20th of that month. Mr. Bird arrived from Bellies[106] river —Recovered also 2 horses which have been lost by our express man Wray—2 loads wood—1 load bark for Blacksmith.

Sat. 19—No arrivals from Camp—2 loads wood still very cold and again threatning Snow.

Sun. 20—Lame Bull and some 4 Peigans arrived with more meat for trade also the Rider[107] a Gros Ventres—Plenty Robes in Camp!

Mon. 21—Traded with Lame Bull and party when they started—Calfs Robe[108] and a few other Blood Indians arrived with a very few Robes and plenty meat—Started Revais and two men with 10 of our fattest horses and 4 Mules to assist Rose Also sent 3 men on Teton to get out knees for a Boat.—

Tues. 22—Hauled half a load of Coal and half of Knees from Teton. Fine pleasant day—Traded with Calf Robes party—No arrivals today Hauled 2 loads wood.

Wed. 23—Sitting Woman arrived with 4 Robes and a load of meat. He brings also the last of three horses we

THE RIDER, BLACKFOOT CHIEF

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January 1856.

sent with our express man 5th Inst and which must have strayed from them. No news.

Thurs. 24—Sitting Woman started back No arrivals Another load knees and Coal and two loads wood.—

Fri. 25—Hauled balance of knees for a 90 foot Mackinaw—In the evening a Gros Ventre arrived with nearly a wagon load of meat and 9 Robes. No news.—

Sat. 26—Traded with Gros Ventre when he started Some Little Robes paid us another loafing visit for the 100th time—Two loads wood—Mild and pleasant.—

Sun. 27—Some few Gros Ventres with plenty meat and as usual in these times a Robe or two arrived to trade—getting heartily tired of this meat business.

Mon. 28—More arrivals of Gros Ventres with meat meat—We do wish they would stop it but it seems they will come with it notwithstanding all we can say—Two loads wood—

Tues. 29—Big Feather Blood Ind arrived with 9 Robes and some meat of course—Finished sawing knees for a new Boat.

Wed. 30—Mr. Culbertsons B in L arrived with some 10 Robes and meat meat meat—2 loads wood and one of Coal.

Thurs. 31—A whole host of Gros Ventres arrived last night with two Mules and two Horses lost by Revais—Fort crowded—Traded 1 horse a lot of meat and a few Robes.

February 1856

Fri. 1—Mr. C's Brother in Law started back for Camp. Fort entirely free of Indians. Hauled 1 load of Coal and as usual two loads fire wood.

Sat. 2—"Bad Head" arrived with 14 Robes. No news. Three loads fire wood.—

February 1856.

Sun. 3—Two men arrived for the opposition house from below by whom we learn that Rose and Wagons are laid up below Milk River, that Wray with our express had been met this side of the Big Bend[109] 22 days out from this—horrible! and that Revais was met below the two forks[110] having lost all the Mules sent by him and two horses—still more horrible—!! In the evening our good friends the Gros Ventres arrived bringing us one of the Mules lost by Revais and the only remaining one is also in Camp—Rose has lost 7 of his horses.—

Mon. 4—Made a present to our friends the Gros Ventres when they started—Another arrived with 14 Robes and a horse for trade—Hauled 2 loads of wood and one of Coal.

Tues. 5—Traded with Gros Ventres who immediately left. Mr. Dawsons Comrade[111] arrived from a distance of some 70 miles bringing one Robe d— him. 3 loads wood.—

Wed. 6—A large party of Blackfoot traders arrived who all went to opposition Fort—Bad Head arrived with some 8 Robes. 3 loads wood.—

Thurs. 7—"White Cow" etc. started—No arrivals today and no trade—two loads fire wood and one for Coal Pit.

Fri. 8—Several Gros Ventres arrived with a few Robes plenty meat and the last of our Mules sent by Revais. Mild and snow thawing a little—two loads fire wood and one for pit.

Sat. 9—Several other Gros Ventres arrived and the Lame Hand Peigan with a good few Robes. No news. Still mild and snow gradually lessening—Hauled wood as above.

Sun. 10—Another mild day. Some Gros Ventres arrived with a good many Robes for trade.

February 1856.

Mon. 11—No arrivals today—Did not trade one Robe. Hauled two loads fire wood and one for Pit.

Tues. 12—Lame Hand arrived with some 20 Robes also one or two Gros Ventres—Father of all people[112] arrived in the evg. Blood Ind. Two loads sleepers[113] for Boat and one load fire wood. Very mild—Ther.' at 50.—

Wed. 13—Traded with Blood Ind. and some few Gros Ventres 73 Robes in all—Hauled 3 loads fire wood—Expect a large band of Blackfeet in a day or two.—

Thurs. 14—One or two Blackfeet and a few Gros Ventres arrived from whom traded 144 Robes. Revais arrived with Letters from Ft. Union and from our Wagons which are still below Milk River and have lost some 13 head of Mules and Horses. Sent three Wagns. to Mountains and did a little towards cleaning our Fort.—

Fri. 15—A large party of Blackfeet arrived under their chiefs the Old Sunn.[114] Big Sun[115] Bull Sitting Down and The tail that goes up the Hill.[116] being their first formal visit since the Canon was fired on them. They were well received firstly by the fort, and secondly by the Agent who made them a very handsome present. Traded from them 300 Robes and from the Gros Ventres 200—a pretty busy day for all of us.

Sat. 16—Traded some 200 Robes more from the Blackfeet when they all put out well satisfied—Traded also 138 Robes from the Gros Ventres—Now the Indians begin to pour in from all quarters and we may say our trade has fairly commenced.—Hauled one load of fire wood.

Sun. 17—Some more Blackfeet arrived from whom traded 346 Robes. Started a band of 27 Mules and Horses to the assistance of our Wagons and for Ft. Union trade—Wagons arrived from Mountains with 10 logs and 2 ps. for Ooars (Oars)

February 1856.

Mon. 18—Had logs hauled into fort from other side hauled also one load fire wood. Traded 624 Robes from All tribes an assortment of whom we now have around us

Tues. 19—Another fine days trade—765 Robes in all—Hauled 3 loads Coal and a load of wood Very busy times.—

Wed. 20—Our Stock of goods begins to look down and we are already short of many articles—Traded today 550 Robes making in all at present traded 5586 Robes—Sent three Wagons to Mountains. Hauled balance of Coal from Teton and commenced on another Pit at the Fort.

Thurs. 21—Trading again today with all nations but on account of having to cash some of our most desirable goods, trade has not been quite so brisk—traded only 259 Robes. Much colder today Hauled one load wood. Men working away at pit—Carpenters caulking yawl and sawing plank.—

Fri. 22—Same work—traded today 273 Robes. The Ice broke up throughout the past night without any rise in the river and now we think our boats are saved.—

Sat. 23—Men arrived from Mountains with 10 ps. 1 Wagn. broken—Big Snakes band arrived also a few Blackfeet—Traded in all 435 Robes, but from appearances we think the opposition must have doubled this, but we are out of all our desirable goods.—

Sun. 24—Still fine pleasant weather. Trade also still keeps brisk—249 Robes today—

Mon. 25—Little Dog arrived and got through with him and party—Endeavored to clean up our Fort a little—In the Evening commenced snowing—One load wood—Traded 622 Robes—

Tues. 26—Traded with Piegans Bloods & Blackfeet but no Gros Ventres today 343 Robes—Hauled 3 loads wood. Found one of our Oxen with its tail cut off—

February 1856.

Wed. 27—Some Gros Ventres and a few Peigans traded today 212 Robes. Ther at noon 15 Hauled 2 loads wood.—

Thurs. 28—Traded today 353 Robes—Still very cold. Hauled three loads wood.

Fri. 29—Low Horns band arrived and traded from them and others 313 Robes. Cold as ever. Hauled 3 loads wood.—

March 1856

Sat. 1—A dance by two Soldier[117] bands today—Much milder—Saw Geese for the first time—White Eagle[118] Gros Ventre arrived, and traded from him and others 296 Robes. Three loads wood.

Sun. 2—Still cold and unpleasant. Some few Blood Inds arrived—Traded in all 193 Robes being the poorest day for a long time.

Mon. 3—Trade still duller but there yet remains plenty Robes for us—traded 154 today—Hauled 2 loads wood.—

Tues. 4—Visited by nearly all of the principle Gros Ventres as they are about to raise Camp—Received from them 59 Robes and 2 horses as a parting present but they do not know how to make such presents—their hearts are not strong—Wound up the ceremony however without very great loss to the Outfit. Traded in all 344 Robes Hauled our logs across from other side.—

Wed. 5—Another busy days trade 414 Robes—Hauled 2 loads wood. Mild and pleasant

Thurs. 6—Early Maj Hatch and friend Wilson started for Ft. Union where they will await the S Boats arrival—Gave them a parting Salute from our Canon—Clarke also started for below having sold out. Traded 418 Robes

March 1856.

Fri. 7—Traded with Big Feather Blood Ind and party—exactly 400 Robes today—Hauled 2 loads wood and hunted up our stray Oxen Warm and pleasant.—

Sat. 8—Mr. Culbertsons Bro in Law arrived on a visit, and states his Camp is on the Teton with plenty Robes. Traded 330 Robes—Had our Fort swept out and hauled one load wood.—

Sun. 9—Traded with some few Blood Indians 368 Robes—A good deal colder—

Mon. 10—Got 276 more Robes from Blood Indians Still colder—Sent three Wagons to Mountains for some more logs.—

Tues. 11—Traded with Mr. Culbertsons Bro in Laws party 384 Robes today. Hauled one load wood. Much colder and snowing a little—A few more days trade like the present and we will be entirely out of goods.—

Wed. 12—A poor days trade only 75 Robes in all. Men returned late from Mountains having broken one Wagon. they fetch 8 ps. only—

Thurs. 13—Traded from Mountain Chiefs[119] party today 213 Robes. Men in unloading Wagns. today let one fall over the opposite bank, and effectually used it up also. Discharged one of the men—Hauled one load wood. Very cold and plenty Ice running.—

Fri. 14—Still very cold and firewood in considerable demand. Some Blackfeet Bloods and all sorts arrived—Traded 216 Robes—Had all our logs crossed from other side and hauled one load of wood.—

Sat. 15—Blood Inds very tardy in shifting Camp and in consequence much trouble with them—Traded today 122 Robes—Nearly out of Blankets—Hauled logs into Fort—and had Fort cleaned—

LOW HORN, PIEGAN CHIEF

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March 1856.

Sun. 16—Some N Peigans arrived again to trade and from them and remaining troublesome Bloods traded 260 Robes—Very much trouble by loafers—

Mon. 17—Three Bulls[120] Blackfoot arrived with some 30 Lodges —their trade is almost over however but they keep offering us cords P flesh (Parfleche) etc. etc. for horses and such like—Blood Indians finally moved off Started two Wagons to Mountains—Hauled one load wood—Mr. Wray returned from Ft. Union and brings us the news that our Wagns. will be here at long last in about 7 days.—Traded 78 Robes.—

Tues. 18—Blackfeet moved off after considerable begging— Traded 21 Robes in all—We are now through with our trade excepting a Camp of N Peigans—"Bulls Head[121]—who are waiting our Wagons arrival— Possibly however all may yet be back with a few Spring Robes to trade Amunition etc.—Thus far we have 1316 Packs Bufo. Robes, and are pretty confident of making it the 1500.—

Wed. 19—All quiet about the Fort for the first time for many a day. Arranged Stores for the reception of Com p Wagons and preparatory to making Packs—Sawing plank for a new Boat. Cadot arrived from Wagons and started back again, they being much closer than we had anticipated.—

Thurs. 20—Early our Wagons 5 in number—1 having been cashed by the way—arrived—they have had a long and most expensive trip of it, having been absent since 17th Nov. and having lost 17 Horses and Mules on the trip—So much for Winter travelling—Swept out Fort.

Fri. 21—Rested our Wagoners and gave them a feast,—Commenced making Packs with one table and got through with 40—quarreled with one of the men and gave

March 1856.

him a good thrashing and his discharge—Men arrived from Mountains with 7 Ps. one Wagn. broken of course.—

Sat. 22—Started men back to Mountains. About noon Maj John Owens,[122] trader Flathead country arrived with several others—Maj Owens very desirous of obtaining supplies for his trade from this side. Hauled 1 load firewood.—

Sun. 23—All quiet—Planing and talking with the Major. Very windy.—

Mon. 24—Traded with a few Flatheads who arrived with Maj O some 100 lbs. Beaver at low rates. Commenced making a skiff to send express to St. Louis under arrangements with Maj. O. Started 3 men to make another Coal Pit on Teton. Hauled one load wood. Making Packs with 2 Tables—100 today.—

Tues. 25—Bulls head and party N Peigans arrived to trade. Our Wagns. returned from Mountains with 8 ps.—Hauled one load wood. Made 100 Packs.—

Wed. 26—Started Revais and two men in a Skiff with Express to St. Louis—Maj Owens and party also started on their return. Traded 385 Robes from N Peigans—one load wood.—

Thurs. 27—North Peigans started back—Started two saws making plank for boat—one load wood 100 Packs.—

Fri. 28—All at work one way or another and in nice order. Made 77 Packs Robes and 5 Packs Wolf Skins—Started 2 Wagns. to Mountains—hauled 2 loads fire wood.

Sat. 29—Made 50 Packs Robes and 5 Packs Wolf Skins—Swept out Fort and hauled 2 loads wood.

Sun. 30—All quiet—In the evening our Wagns. returned from Mountains bringing 8 ps.—

March 1856.

Mon. 31—A band of N Peigans arrived to trade and sleep in Fort. Plenty Bufs. close on both sides. Hauled our logs into Fort and 1 load wood. Made 50 Packs Robes 13 small skins.—

April 1856

Tues. 1—Traded with N Peigans 347 Robes etc. Made 50 Packs Robes. hauled 2 loads wood. and cleaned up around the Fort.—

Wed. 2—Started three Wagns. to Mountains for logs hauled one load fire wood. Made up 50 Packs Robes 5 Pack Beaver and 1 pack Grey Fox—A few Peigans still remain in Fort and a few have started after Bufo.—

Thurs. 3—Baptiste and our Ind Horse guard arrived from Mountains with a good lot of meat. Baln. of N Peigans moved off. Hauled 1 load wood.

Fri. 4—Little Grey Head arrived with some 4 or 5 Robes for trade. also the Red Bull with a horse for us One load wood.—

Sat. 5—Grey Head and other Ind started back. Men arrived from Mountains with 13 ps.—Put up our new press outside of Fort. one load wood—Men making Packs as usual—Cleaned out Fort.—

Sun. 6—Bad Head & Low Horn etc. who arrived late last night traded a few Robes 2 horses and put back on their return early. Big Snake and five others arrived.

Mon. 7—Started three Wagns. to Mountains—Traded 1 horse and some Robes from Big Snake and party who still loaf on. Yellow Head[123] arrived from Camp. Hauled 1 load Coal and made 100 Packs.—

Tues. 8—Big Snake started back to Camp—Arrived Young White Calf and friend—Hauled 1 load wood Made 100 Packs.

April 1856.

Wed. 9—Skunk arrived with some Robes for trade Hauled a load of wood—Made 100 Packs Robes Our Horses arrived from Mountains all much improved since their trip from Ft. Union.—

Thurs. 10—Wagons arrived from Mountains with 11 ps. Hauled 1 load—the last—of our Coal—Made 100 packs Baptistes B in L arrived with a few Robes.—

Fri. 11—Very disagreeable cold day—Snowing & raining all the time—A considerable number of Gros Ventres Chiefs and Soldiers arrived—Traded from them some 10 packs Robes entirely for provisions—Made 106 packs Robes which finishes this part of the business making 1350 Packs Robes made up which with some loose Robes makes us over 1400 Packs Robes to date.—

Sat. 12—Started three Wagons to Mountains. G Vs as is their custom still loaf on—Skunk and other Peigans all started back to Camp.

Sun. 13—Much to our relief Gros Ventre party all left us. Mr. Picotte of the opposition left with his "Returns" in three Boats—Gave him a passing Salute from our Canon being we suppose the first time an opposition Bourgeois had such an **honor** paid him by this Fort, but both houses have been on the most amicable terms this winter both having done a most satisfactory business

Mon. 14—Very high wind—Commenced on the only Boat we intend to build this year 85 ft by 12½ Hauled up to Fort our last years Boat but the wind blew too strong for us to bring up the large Keel—Had her cleaned however—Men arrived from Mountains with 15 ps.—Two Peigans arrived to trade a few Robes.

Tues. 15—Traded some 20 Robes and 2 Horses from Peigans, who still loaf on. Had our Big Keel at long last brought up to Fort. This is her first visit to these

April 1856.

upper regions and we hope it will be her only one, as she is by far too big for our river—Very windy as usual. Crossed our logs and had them hauled into Fort.—A few Gros Ventres arrived.—

Wed. 16—Traded with G. Vs some 18 Robes and 1 Horse when they put back.—Peigans also left Commenced pressing our Packs 115 today.—

Thurs. 17—Pressed 150 Packs Robes. Bufo. very plenty quite close on both sides—Sent after and got a good supply of meat.

Fri. 18—Pressed 176 Packs—We are in no want of meat yet Bufo. are so very close we can scarce keep our young hunters in bounds. They killed four Bulls in point opposite today—A young Peigan trader arrived with a few Robes. Also two Gros Ventres arrived in search of a runaway Woman.—

Sat. 19—Pressed 104 Packs—Swept out and around Fort—arranged Stores—Hauled one load wood—Finished and turned bottom of new Boat. A Peigan arrived with a few Robes.—G Weipperts woman died in giving birth to a boy last night.

Sun. 20—Three Lodges of N Peigans arrived and a few others—Very windy day, and had to drop crossing Inds. for a while. Bufo. still very plenty quite close.

Mon. 21—Pressed 150 Packs—Traded 120 Robes—Another very windy day—Hauled a load of firewood. Mr. Bird and family arrived—Three Cows killed in sight of Fort.—

Tues. 22—Pressed 215 Packs—A big band of Bufo. between the two Forts—rare times these—Hauled one load wood.—

Wed. 23—Pressed only 131 Packs today; our labors being interrupted by a band of Bufo., after which we let the

April 1856.

men have a run—Four Lodges Gros Ventres arrived and Camped on other side. Also some 6 or 7 Peigans arrived to trade. Pleasant day

Thurs. 24—Snowed all day and in consequence had to abandon Pack pressing Traded some 14 Robes Hauled one load wood. Men spinning Oakum.

Fri. 25—Clear and much milder—Snow nearly all gone Peigans started back to Camp. And in the evening a few Gros Ventres arrived. One load wood. and spun up last of our Oakum.—

Sat. 26—Pressed 205 Packs Robes. Planked up sides of our new Boat. Little Dog arrived from a visit to the Flat Heads—Also some Peigans from other side.

Sun. 27—A few more Peigans arrived—Traded some 70 Robes. Bufo. still continues plenty and close

Mon. 28—Peigans moved off. Pressed 103 Packs Robes and 40 Packs mixed Skins which finishes this job for the present. A large party of Gros Ventres arrived with some Spring Robes for Sugar etc. but as we are now entirely out of this article a good portion of them fell to the opposition house. Big Calf Peigan arrived and found his enemy the Plenty Eagles in the Fort and cut him badly on the head. The former traded and put out immediately

Tues. 29—Gros Ventres all started back early. Had our meat pile overhauled and found a good deal too much of it spoiled—Cut some knees for a skiff. etc. etc.—

Wed 30—Finished our New Boat, the biggest ever made here, and raised her up for caulking—Made 57 Packs Robes —Started 3 Wagons to Mountains—Hauled 1 load of wood. No arrivals today.—

May 1856

Thurs. 1—Set 8 Men to Caulking New Boat and got through with half of it. Put up our Tongues in Bags 1581 in all for this year. but we have sold some 300 to different parties. Hauled one load of wood. Sent after and got 6 loads fresh meat.

Fri. 2—A few Peigans and Gros Ventres arrived from whom we traded 90 Robes and 2 horses—Finished Caulking our new Boat and launched her. Men arrived from Mountains with 8 logs and a new Mast. All going on smoothly

Sat. 3—Chambers, Chine, and 13 Men arrived from Ft. Union to assist in taking down Boats etc. Caulked our Big Keel Boat and sunk her. Also had our old Boat hauled out and put on the Stocks to dry.

Sun. 4—Sent Chine and others after meat and towards evening they returned with 5 Bulls. Bufo. are becoming scarce in the vicinity—A few Indians arrived with some Robes and 1 Horse to trade.—

Mon. 5—Started three Wagns. to Mountains for the balance of our logs there—Pressed 51 Packs Robes,—swept Fort etc.

Tues. 6—Set Fort Union men to covering houses with dirt. Caulked our old Boat and sunk her—

Wed. 7—Started Chambers Wray and B Champaigne with a band of 39 horses for Fort Union. Men arrived from Mountains but bring only 7 logs having broken two Wagons. Sent after fresh meat—

Thurs. 8—Had our Boats all bailed out finished covering roofs. All making ready for a start on Saturday—River rising—Took Inventory—

Fri. 9—Commenced loading Big Keel and got nearly through with it when it commenced raining and stopped us.

May 1856.

Sat. 10—Rained all day. and impossible for us to work at anything. Bothered besides by a band of Peigans who arrived yesterday to dance.

Sun. 11—Fine day and got through with loading all our Boats satisfactorily. Men sleep on Board and tomorrow intend making an early start with our 1540 Packs and three Boats.

Mon. 12—Fine day Our Three boats started for the Yellowstone with heavy loads and full crews. had the fort cleaned out, received a band of Blood Indians and traded a fiew robes and one mare from a Pagan—

Tues. 13—Weather cloudey wind blowing fresh from S. E. Sent three Waggons on the Teton for Coal Wood, had all the Waggons not in use stored in Robe Warehouse, towards evening commenced raining, The Carpenters at Work getting the Doughboy tools ready. The Fort full of Indians Bloods and Pagans. Continue to trade a fiew Robes. G Wipert on sick list—

Wed. 14—Weather Clear and warm Sent three Waggons on the Teton for Coal Wood. Commenced putting the pit up. Sent the hunter with one man and five horses for fresh meat. the carpenters compleeted the Doughboy tools for four men, The Fort crouded with Indians trade a fiew robes—All well

Thurs. 15—Weather clear and warm. wind S. W. Sent two waggons for grass for Doughboy purposes covered the coal pit. The carpenters repairing the windows of the Fort. The Fort full of Indians The evening closed with fine weather All well

Fri. 16—Weather clear and warm wind S. E. coal pit underway The hunter returned with fresh meat found buffelo far, had the dried meat overhauled and properly Stowed away. The Fort full of Indians

May 1856.

Sat. 17—Weather clear and pleasant.—Mr. C's Brother in law starts for his camp with several other bloods and Blackfeet After a six days loafing. The men commence to clear their places preparatory to making doughboys. All well

Sun. 18—Weather clear and warm. This day sent all the loafing indians about the Fort to Camp traded a fiew robes. towards evening weather cloudey with a little rain. The hunter brought in the meat of an Antelope, This evening the men mixed their mud in preparation for making doughboys—The evening closes with fine weather All well

Mon. 19—Weather clear and cool, Four men making doughboys. The two carpenters sawing timber for the Bastion. The Blacksmith and one man tending coal pit. During the past night one of the cows had a calf The men made 451 doughboys The hunter brought in the meat of an Elke and a Antelope, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Tues. 20—Weather clear and warm wind S. E. During the past night the Yellow Head with a fiew other Pagans arrived from the Flathead countrey brought a letter from Mr. Owen. Several blood Indians arrived from the Pagan camp, Drawing the Coal from the Pit. The men making doughboys made this day 573 doughboys—The evening closes with fine weather All well

Wed. 21—Weather clear and warm, Sent the hunter after fresh meat brought in the Meat of three bulls The men made this day 525 doughboys crossed a number of Indians, The Carpenters at work sawing timber for the Bastion, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Thurs. 22—Weather cloudey wind easterly—The men made 592 Doughboys had Mr. Dawson's room cleaned out

May 1856.

and the carpet put in the warehouse The evening closed with cloudey rainey weather The carpenters at work on the Saws All well

Fri. 23—Weather cool and cloudey wind Easterly This day the men made 819 doughboys buried two Pagan children brought from camp one of them the child of Kelchiponestas Son,[124] Who brought a letter from Mr. Owen of St. Marie several Indians about the Fort.—

Sat. 24—Weather Cloudey The Men made 882 Doughboys. Crossed a blood Indian and his tent to the South Side All the Pagans left for their camp. The Oposition has lost fourteen head of horses suposed to be taken by the North Assnaboins The evening closed with heavy rain my doughboys will suffer All well

Sun. 25—Weather cold and cloudey with rain. doughboy business stoped untill it clears off. two Gosvonters arrived from their camp at the Woolf Mountain and crossed to the Pagans on the south side of Missouri. The oposition found their horses. The evening closes with cold cloudey weather thretening rain—All well

Mon. 26—Weather clear and pleasant wind westerly Sent a Waggon to gather limestone This day did not mould doughboys on account of the rain, the men made their mud preparetory for moulding tomorrow, The evening closes with fine clear weather All well

Tues. 27—Weather Clear and warm men made 649 Doughboys and piled up the dry ones sent a waggon after wood to burn lime also after grass for doughboys—The hunter brought in the meat of one Elk The saw at work the evening closed with fine weather

Wed. 28—Weather clear and very warm the men made 574 Doughboys sent a waggon after wood The evening closes with cloudey weather threatening rain All well

May 1856.

Thurs. 29—Weather clear and very warm wind easterly This day the men moulded 601 doughboys, The hunter brought in the meat of two Antelope. Two pagans arrived from a Camp of Seven lodges camped at the foot of the mountains on the Missouri traded a fiew beaver and some dry meat, The evening closes with a heavy Storm of Wind and rain All well

Fri. 30—Weather clear and Warm Wind Westerly the men made 747 Doughboys Sent a Waggon after hay and limestone, The Pagans at the Fort left for their Camp, did not loose any doughboys by the Storm, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Sat. 31—Weather Clear and Warm This day the men made 907 Doughboys Sent the hunter out with one man brought in the meat of a bull and a cow Commenced raining covered doughboys This day Nenonesta blood Indian started for the Flat head country with his wife and son a good ridance if he should never return The evening closes with fine weather All well

June 1856

Sun. 1—Weather cloudy. Towards two P. M. commenced raining heaviley and continued so for the balance of the day, Covered the doughboys with what covering I could raise, The evening closes with cold cloudey rainey weather with every aperance that it will last. All well

Mon. 2—Weather cloudey with rain The men cannot make doughboys, sent a Wagon after a load of wood Part of the oposition fell down on account of the heavy wind and rains, The men mixed their nood (mud) for making doughboys on the Morrow, The evening closed with cloudey weather thretening Rain All well

June 1856.

Tues. 3—Weather clear and cool wind N. W. The Men made 553 Doughboys Commenced burning limestone The Blacksmith making Tomehawks The Carpenters have nearly — Completed Sawing the timber for the Bastion, The hunter brought in the meat of an Antilop. The evening closes with fine weather New Moon in sight All well

Wed. 4—Weather cool and cloudey wind N. W. This day several Flat Heads arrived from over the Mountain bring no news of importance The Men made 506 Doughboys The evening closes with fine weather All well

Thurs. 5—Weather Clear and pleasant Wind S. W. This day the men made 490 Doughboys Sent the Waggon after a load of Wood finished burning the lime, The evening closes with fine Weather All well

Fri. 6—Weather clear and Warm only made 96 Doughboys have been delayed on account of the scarcity of grass, have the Fort cleaned out, The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Sat. 7—Weather Clear and Cool wind blowing a gale from S. W. The men made 546 Doughboys this will finish doughboy making for the present, put up three Waggons to send to the Mountain for Scaffolding poles and timber was prevented from crossing them on account of the wind The Flatheads started back for across the mountain Claimed and took the two horses belonging to the Government The evening closed with the wind blowing fresh All well

Sun. 8—Weather clear and cool wind blowing a gale S. W. All the Indians about the Fort left to join the Flatheads at the Belt Mountain. two Flatheads arrived and traded their beaver at the Oposition, The evening closes with the wind blowing fresh All well

June 1856.

Mon. 9—Weather clear and warm, This Morning Started Three Waggons and four men to the Mountain for timber and Scaffolding poles, Also two Men on the Teton River to make Charcol, One of the Sows had six young pigs, The evening closes with Cloudey rainey weather All well

Tues. 10—Weather cloudey blowing a gale from N. W. with ocational Showrs of rain, Cannot saw timber on account of the wind The evening closes with Stormey weather All well

Wed. 11—Weather Cloudy wind still blowing heavy The evening closes with fine calm weather All well

Thurs. 12—Weather clear and very pleasent The hunter brought in the meat of four Antelop, This evening our three wagons returned from the Mountain the evening closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 13—Weather clear and very warm wind blowing from the South—This day rafted the timber and hauled it to the Fort Stored all the Waggons. The evening closes with fine weather All well

Sat. 14—Weather clear and warm This Scafolded the Bastion, A number of Pagan Indians arrived from the Flathead countrey One of them brought a letter from Mr. Owen The evening closes with fine weather All well

Sun. 15—Weather Clear and warm wind blowing fresh from S. W. This day traded two horses and a fiew Beaver and robes, descharged the hunter for neglect of duty Crossed a number of Indians The evening closes with fine weather All well

Mon. 16—Weather clear and very Warm Wind S. W. This day got everything ready round the bastion to lay doughboys Sent two men on the Teton to put up the Coal pit. One Waggon hauling doughboys.

June 1856.

Several North Pagans arrived at the Fort on discoverey government business—The evening closes with fine weather All well

Tues. 17—Weather clear and warm wind blowing fresh from S. W. Commenced laying doughboys on the Bastion Sent a Waggon after wood, Crossed a number of Indians on their way to the Pagan Camp, The Rising head North Pagan left with his party, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Wed. 18—Weather clear and very warm wind blowing very heavy from S W Could not make much progress with the Bastion on account of the wind The evening closes with fine calm weather All well

Thurs. 19—Weather clear and warm all the Men at work on the Bastion The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 20—Weather cloudey with continued rain could but do little at the Bastion Towards evening Mr Wray arrived from our Waggon at the Mouth of the Maria River to high to cross request boat, This day killed a Pig. The evening closes with cloudey weather all well

Sat. 21—Weather cool and cloudey, This Morning, Sent a waggon with our boat to cross our goods at the Mouth of the Maria. The building going on, Towards evening our waggons arrived with one wheel broaken Stored the goods too dark to check The evening closes with fine weather All well

Sun. 22—Weather clear and warm, This day checked the goods received from Fort Union found Six pair 3 pt Scarlet blankets missing. the balance all right, Towards evening the weather changed to very cool with hail Mr Munro's brother in law brought in the meat of two cows—The evening closes with very cool weather All well

June 1856.

Mon. 23—Weather Clear and Cool wind blowing a gale, This day traded several robes and beaver, could not lay doughboys on account of the wind, Sent a Waggon after fire wood, The evening Closes with fine weather

Tues. 24—Weather Clear and pleasant Made good progress with the Bastion Sent the Blacksmith and One Man to finish the Coal pit on the Teton, Sent a waggon after hay and poles, put one man to make Doughboys, Sent the hunter and Mr Wray with four horses After fresh Meat, Sent four horses out to fatten with Mr Monroe's brother in law, One black One Yellow One Spotted One White The evening Closes with fine weather

Wed. 25—Weather clear and pleasant, This day put one man making Doughboys Made 183—The hunter returned with the meat of one bull—put up a good piece of the bastion. One Waggon hauling Doughboys. The evening Closes with Cloudy windey weather All well

Thurs. 26—Weather Clear and pleasant This day made 218 Doughboys, Sent a waggon after fire wood The Mason work of the Bastion progressing Slowley The two men on the Teton Set fire to their Coal pit, The evening closes with cool cloudey weather and a little rain All well

Fri. 27—Weather Cloudey with heavy rain Sent the hunters out with five Mules and horses, Made Doughboys spoiled by the rain, Worked a little on the Bastion, The evening closes with cold rainey weather All well

Sat. 28—Weather Cold and Stormey with heavy rain I have lost about two thousand Doughboys for want of covering. This day Killed a pig and Salted the meat towards evening the rain Stoped still Cloudey thretening rain if it Continues will loose part of the Bastion All well

June 1856.

Sun. 29—Weather Still cold and cloudey wind easterly river rising fast During the day rained a little The hunters returned with Meat The evening Closes with Cold Cloudey weather All well

Mon. 30—Weather Stormey wind blowing a gale from S. W. Sent a waggon after poles for the Bastion, Two men on sick list, The Carpenters made Three Wheelbarrows and three doughboys moulds. Cannot work at the Bastion The evening Closes with fine weather

July 1856

Tues. 1—Weather Clear and Warm, Sent the hunters out brought in the meat of a Buffalo Cow, At Work on the Bastion Scaffolding, The evening Closes with fine weather Made a fiew doughboys—

Wed. 2—Weather Clear and Warm, The Bastion going up Slowly, One man making Doughboys, The hunter brought in the meat of a cow, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Thurs. 3—Weather Clear And Warm This day got one corner of the Bastion up to the hight One man making Doughboys, The evening closes with fine weather The new Moon in Sight, All well The Berrey brought in some fresh meat—

Fri. 4—This day Weather Clear and Very Warm, Gave the men a feast fired the Gun and hoisted the flag, The evening closes with Cloudey Warm Weather All well

Sat. 5—Weather Clear and Warm, This Day got the Bastion up to the proper hight on three Sides, Sent two Waggons to the Teton for Charcol Sent the hunters after fresh Meat. Sent One White horse out with H Monroe's brother in law to the Mountain to get fat, The evening Closes with fine Weather All well

July 1856.

Sun. 6—Weather very Clear and Warm The hunters returned with fresh Meat One Man on Sick list All well

Mon. 7—Weather Clear and Warm, This day finished the Bastion to the Square say Twenty One feet high Cleaned the Fort out, The evening Closes with fine weather One man on Sick examined the dry meat and piled it up—

Tues. 8—Weather Clear and Warm Bastion nearly finished, Several Pagans arrived from the camp, Sent a waggon after wood, One man on sick list—

Wed. 9—Weather Cloudey with Rain, Sent the hunters out after fresh Meat This day finished the Doughboy Work of the Bastion, Sent two Waggons after grass for Doughboys Traded two horses from a Pagan The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Thurs. 10—Weather Clear and Warm. This day gave the Men say five (of) their tools for Doughboy making, cleaned their places and cut hay, Dr Landis arrived from Saint Maries at the Oposition Fort, Several Lodges of Indians around the Fort—The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 11—Weather Clear and Warm The Men Mixed their Mud this evening, Sent two Waggons after Wood, Several Indians left for the Pagan Camp All well

Sat. 12—Weather cloudey This day the Men made 837 Doughboys The evening Closes with heavy Rain All well

Sun. 13—Weather cloudey with rain covered the Doughboys, The hunter crossed four horses and mules in readiness to Start hunting in the morning The evening Closes with Cool Cloudey Weather—All well

Mon. 14—Weather Cloudey and Warm, This day the men made 1140 Doughboys The Carpenters put in the upper floor of the Bastion and Commenced the Roof,

July 1856.

Doctor Lansdel Started for across the Mountain with two waggons The evening closes with cloudey weather All well

Tues. 15—Weather Cold and cloudey, The Carpenters commenced putting the roof on the Bastion, The men could not make doughboys on account of the Weather, The hunter returned with fresh Meat, Several tents of Indians Arrived from the Pagan Camp. The evening closes with Cold Cloudey weather All well

Wed. 16—Weather very cold and cloudey with rain All work stoped, A Number of Indians Pagans arrived at the Fort The evening Closes with Cold Cloudey Weather All well

Thurs. 17—Weather Clear and pleasant the Men Made 1019 Doughboys The carpenters at Work roofing the Bastion Two men covering Doughboys The Little Dog Pagan and several of his relations arrived on a Small trade The evening closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 18—Weather clear and Warm. The Men Made 1311 Doughboys—The Carpenters at Work on the roof of the Bastion two men covering Doughboys, The Little Dog with his friends left for Camp After trading some Meat and Robes, The evening Closes with cloudey Weather, This evening traded a White horse runner from the Blind Pagan All well

Sat. 19—Weather Clear and very Warm This day the Men Made 708 Doughboys Sent Our Waggon after Wood Cleaned the Fort The Grosvonters raised Camp from the Fort, The hunter brought in some fresh Meat, The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Sun. 20—Weather Clear and Warm, This day a number of Blood Indians arrived at the Fort, traded a fiew robes and meat—The evening closes with Very Warm Weather All well

July 1856.

Mon. 21—Weather Clear and Very Warm this day made a trade of some robes Meat and horses, the Men Making and piling doughboys—The Fort full of Indians

Tues. 22—Weather Clear and Very Warm This day The Bloods and Blackfeet left for Camp, Traded several horses and Robes, This evening an express arrived from the Boats at the point Frenchman[125] requiring a boat Sixty feet long, The evening closes with fine Weather All Well

Wed. 23—Weather Cool and Cloudey, put up three Waggons to get timber from the Mountain getting things in preparation for sawing the boat timber The evening closes with fine weather All well

Thurs. 24—Wether cloudey and pleasant—This day Started three Waggons to the Mountain and four Men for boat timber, four men at work on the Saws, today an Asnaboin came into the Fort think he is a fool had some trouble to Stop a Blood Indian from Killing him The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 25—Weather Clear and Warm Four men on the Saws turned off Fourteen planks put up two mor logs on the pit—three men at work on boat nails numbers of Indians arround the Fort, Sent a waggon After fire Wood All well

Sat. 26—Weather clear and Warm four Men at Work on the Saws, One Man piling up Doughboys Three Men making Nails, The Fort full of Indians, A little traed (trade) going on, Sent the Assnaboin back of to his countrey in the Night The evening closes with cloudey weather All Well

Sun. 27—Weather cloudey with heavy Rain continued so All Day

July 1856.

Mon. 28—Weather clear and cool, The Men at Work on the Saws Sent a Waggon after Wood The evening closes with fine weather All well

Tues. 29—Weather Clear And Warm This Day Shouquet (Chouquette)[126] Smith[127] and an Indian with Six Mules and a horse Started to meet Mr Culbertson on Milk River with letters for Mr Dawson & Mr C a camp of North Pagans crossed the river and camped between the Forts The evening Closes with fine Weather All well

Wed. 30—Weather Clear and Warm This day finished Sawing the bottom of the boat The Indians traid (trade) a fiew peltries All well

Thurs. 31—Weather clear and Warm This day the carpenters started for the Teton with two Men and one Waggon to cut nees (knees) and other timber for the boat Two of My Waggons arrived from the Mountain with elleven (eleven) logs and all the men and cattle One Waggon brock (broke) down at the dry fork with Seven logs, The Indians raised Camp The evening Closes with Stormey Weather the wind blew down about twelve pickets All well

August 1856

Fri. 1—Weather cloudy, Sent the Men after the brocken (broken) Wagon and timber, They arrived this afternoon and brought the wagons into the Fort, Crossed all the oxen The Fort full of Indians again The evening closes with fine weather All well

Sat. 2—Weather Clear And Warm, This day rafted and hauled the timber into the Fort Sent two Waggons on the Teton for the Carpenters returned brought in all the nees (knees) and other timber for the boat, The evening closes with fine weather All well

August 1856.

Sun. 3—Weather Clear and Warm This day Killed the old sow and Salted her, A Number of Pagans arrived to trade The evening closes with Stormey weather All well

Mon. 4—Weather Clear and Warm, This day the Carpenters and two Men at Work dressing plank for the boat four men at Work on the Saws Sent two Men on the Teton with a Waggon for timber to lay the bottom of the boat on the evening closes with fine Weather All well

Tues. 5—Weather clear and very Warm All hands at work on the boat dressed the bottom plank and sawed the bars, The evening closes with fine weather All Well

Wed. 6—Weather clear and very warm Commenced laying the bottom of the Boat and spliting the knees, finished laying the bottom of the boat commenced sawing the Sides, One Man Sick The evening Closes with fine weather

Thurs. 7—Weather clear and very Warm, This day turned the bottom of the boat, four men sawing the Sides The Fort full of Indians the evening closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 8—Weather clear and very warm All hands at work on the boat—fine weather All well

Sat. 9—Weather Clear and Warm, Planking the Sides of the boat Six men on the Saws fine weather

Sun. 10—Weather clear and Warm—All well

Mon. 11—Weather Clear and Warm This day finished sawing the sides of the boat traded Considerable Beaver from the North Pagans All well

Tues. 12—Weather Clear and Very Warm The boat planked up, Whitewashing the Fort finished the boat with

August 1856.

the exception of caulking, The Fort full of Indians All well

Wed. 13—Weather Clear and Warm, The Boat nearly finished for launching. The Fort full of Indians All well

Thurs. 14—Weather Clear and Warm This day the boat Started to meet Mr Dawson with five men and F Wray in charge Major Hatch arrived—All well

Fri. 15—Weather Clear and Warm This day Mr Culbertson and party arrived, The oposition people arrived also, The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Sat. 16—Weather Clear and Warm, Wind blowing fresh from S. E. lots of Indians about All well

Sun. 17—Weather Clear and Warm Wind S. W. We had a Sermon from the Rev Mr Mackey[128] in Mr Cs room and one in the Indian house for the Indians

Mon. 18—Weather Clear and Warm, Sent a Waggon after wood Commenced building a necessary with Dough-boys Sent the horses on the Missouri All well

September 1856

Wed. 3—Weather cloudey A Rose returned after an absence of fifteen days found the Blood Indian and Blackfeet Camps and deld (delivered) the Words of the Agent—Mr Culbertson this day started for the Boats with the Mules and Four pack horses The evening closes with cold cloudey weather—Several half Breeds from the Flat head countrey arrived to trade All well

Thurs. 4—Weather cloudy and cold with rain Traded some Beaver and Bear Skins with the half breeds The carpenters at work on the Bastion, Sent after wood All well

September 1856.

Fri. 5—Weather Clear and Warm The Half Breeds left for their Camp took two of Major Hatche's horses to exchange, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Sat. 6—Weather clear and Warm. This Day cleaned the Fort. The Little Dog left for Camp. The Blacksmith Shoed three of Major Hatche's horses The carpenters finished roofing the Bastion. All well

Sun. 7—Weather cloudey wind blowing fresh All well

Mon. 8—Weather Clear and Warm This Day put up three Waggons Took the Scaffolding of the Bastion down. The evening closes with cloudey weather All well

Tues. 9—Weather Stormey with heavy rain. This day Mr. Culbertson arrived from the boats left them at Cow Island, brought three Mules and four horses and four Men, The evening closes with cloudey weather All well

Wed. 10—Weather clear and warm Sent two Waggons after Wood, finished Shoeing Major Hatche's Horses this day traded One horse and a fiew Beaver, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Thurs. 11—Weather Clear and Warm wind blowing fresh. This day put up Six Waggons, hauled up the small boat ready to caulk Cleaned the Fort, Three Lodges of Indians Camped at the Fort The evening Closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 12—Weather Clear and Warm—This day The Flat Head Camp arrived say Twenty five Lodges Traded some Beaver and one Horse for Major Hatch All well

Sat. 13—Weather clear and Warm This Morning Sent a band of horses and Mules to Fort Union in charge of L Beliveau and two Men, Traded Some deer skins with the Flat heads All well

September 1856.

Sun. 14—Weather Stormey wind blowing fresh from N. E. All well

Mon. 15—Weather cloudey This day A Culbertson Started for the Judith with two Wagons and his bugey The minister and his Wife left with him Major Hatch left in the small boat with One Man to meet the boats, have left in the Fort Three Men and two families The evening Closes with cool weather All well

Tues. 16—Weather Clear and Warm Wind blowing fresh from S. W. All well

Wed. 17—Weather clear and pleasant Four Blackfeet Young Men arrived from their Camp report them far off they left immediately for the Judith. This day borrowed 25 lb. Flour and Ten pound sugar from Major Hamilton[129] All well

Thurs. 18—Weather Clear Calm and pleasant Commenced removing the White Store into the room ocupied by Major Hatch, The evening closes with fine Weather All well

Fri. 19—Weather Clear and Warm This day commenced putting the goods in the New white Store All well

Sun. 20—Weather cool and cloudy wind S. E. blowing fresh All well

Mon. 21—Weather clear and Warm This day removed the harnis and other articles into Chouquets room All well

Tues. 22—Weather Clear and Warm Wind S. E This day overhauled counted and removed the robes and other peltries into the robe house The evening closes with fine weather All well

Wed. 23—Weather clear and very Warm Wind S. E. This day mooved the dried Meat into the lower room of

September 1856.

the Mens row The evening closes with fine weather All well—

Thurs. 24—Weather Clear and Warm—repaired the Windows and Steps. Three Indians pagans arrived from the Judith on horseback, sayed they were going over the Mountain to the Flathead country appeared to be in a great hurey could get no news from them The evening closes with fine weather All well

Fri. 26—Weather clear and Warm This day several Indians arrived from the Treaty[130] report our Waggons on the road to the Fort, found the horses and brought them to the Fort All well

Sat. 27—Weather clear and Warm This day several Blood Indians arrived report their Camp coming in left them this side of Sipres (Cypress) Mountain a short distance—keep the horses in Kips point—The evening closes with fine weather All well

Sun. 28—Weather clear and Warm wind S. W This day our Waggons arrived One Toung (tongue) brocken Several Tents of Pagans camped at the Fort. The evening closes with fine weather All well

Mon. 29—Weather Clear and Warm Several bands of Pagans came and camped at the Fort traded several robes and some other furs One horse Mr Owens and one of the Fathers[131] arrived from the Flat head country, The evening Closes with fine Weather All well

Tues. 30—Weather Clear and Warm This Day sent after a load of wood Traded some fiew robes and other furs One Horse numbers of Pagans around the Fort—The evening Closes with fine weather All well

October 1856

Wed. 1—Weather clear and Warm. This day sent Howard[132] with Mr Owens man[133] to Sun river to bring down his furs, Traded several Robes with the North Pagans, The evening closes with fine weather All well

Thurs. 2—Weather cloudy Wind Easterly This day traded a fiew robes with the North Pagans The evening closes with cloudy weather All well

Fri. 3—Weather cloudey wind Easterly traded Two or three robes with the North Pagans the evening closes with Cool weather The oposition's wagons arrived from Milk river had one horse stolen by the North Assnaboins—

Sat. 4—Weather Cloudy Wind blowing fresh from S. W. The Blood Indian Camp reported on the Missouri river below Mouth Maria river, Several Grovonts arrived, The Indians crowding around the Fort The evening closes with cold cloudey weather ` All well

Sun. 5—Weather cloudey and Cold Wind blowing fresh The Fort full of Indians All hands unwell—

Mon. 6—Weather commences with Warm S Easterley breeses, Mr. Owen and Chouquet Started to meet the Boats The Blackfeet Camps arrive on the Teton river today Most of the Children about the Fort unwell

Tues. 7—Weather Clear and Warm This day Mr Owen's packs arrived and stored Sent his horses to the Gard Say Seventeen plenty of Indians about the Fort. The evening closes with cool cloudey weather—

Wed. 8—Weather cloudey wind Easterly Fort full of Indians. Commenced raining at two P M weather cold—people of the Fort unwell—

Thurs. 9—Weather clear and pleasant Wind blowing fresh from S. W. Boat reported close Sent the horses below on the Oposite of the river The evening Closes with fine weather All well

October 1856.

Fri. 10—Weather Clear Wind blowing very fresh from S. W. Boats cloas (close) The Fort full of Indians All well

Sat. 11—Weather Clear and Warm wind light from S. W. The Boats landed below the Island and descharged some freight came on and Stoped just below the Fort—about Sun down will descharge in the morning All well

Sun. 12—Weather Clear and Warm Wind S. W. This day unloaed (unloaded) and Stored Goods All well

Mon. 13—Weather Clear and Warm This day feasted the Blood Indians they held a Counsal with Mr Dawson and apeared to be satisfied with the keeping of the goods belonging to the Government at the Fort, Traded some fiew robes All well

Tues. 14—Weather Clear and Warm Trading robes from Bloods and Blackfeet put up Mr Owens equipment and opened some of the goods All well

Wed. 15—Weather Clear and Warm Wind blowing fresh Trading a fiew robes with Blackfeet and Bloods still puting up Mr Owens Goods and opening equipment All well

Thurs. 16—Weather Cloudy Wind blowing fresh Trading robes opening equipment Fort full of Indians brought the horses in to the (Fort) this evening All well

Fri. 17—Weather Clear Wind blowing fresh from S. W. This day Mr Owens Started with his equipment for Bitter Root Valey loaned him two Waggons and four Yoke of Oxen as far as Sun river and two Men Fort full of Indians bloods and Blackfeet—buried the Little Dogs brother Cleaned out the Fort All well

Sat. 18—Yesterday started two men on Teton to make Coal—Today Burried Calf Robes Woman Indians all sick and still loafing around Fort Hauled 1 load wood

October 1856.

Sun. 19—Snowed all day. Nothing of moment passing. Intended to commence building tomorrow but we fear this weather will stop us.—

Mon. 20—Still snowing and it now lies on the ground to the depth of 1½ feet. Barely able to get one small load of wood hauled. Unable to do any other outdoor work.

Tues. 21—Another days incipant Snow—Such a severe and early storm was never known before—One small load of wood—Mechanics doing what little they can without fires in these cold times.

Wed. 22—Still snowing and it now lays on the Prarie to the depth of 3 Feet. Impossible to haul even an empty Wagon. Such a heavy fall of Snow is unprecedented at such an early season. **Doled** the men and others a scant supply of wood from the roof of our old store.

Thurs. 23—Ceased snowing though it appears to want to renew again. Commenced cleaning out the Fort with all hands.—

Fri. 24—Clear but very cold. Still cleaning away at Fort. One of our Coal burners arrived from Teton with his foot froze—Several Warriors we hear are froze to death.

Sat. 25—Another heavy fall of Snow today—Cleaning out Fort and thus far got it about half done with—Impossible to haul wood—and we are burning up our old W House—slowly, but I fear surely.—

Sun. 26—Clear and pretty mild—An Indian woman brought to us for burial—Visited Mr. Picotte of the opposition—

Mon. 27—Put men to cleaning Fort and burrying woman for which last service received a horse—No meat and no wood and impossible to get any in these times. Altogether we are pretty much tried.—

October 1856.

Tues. 28—A young warrior, frozen, and thrown into the Fort today by his **friends** to die—He lays in the Indian House in great agony—Men still cleaning up—

Wed. 29—Men finished cleaning fort of **snow** but now it is such a mud puddle as was never before seen—A band of Nez perces arrived from whom traded 124 Deer 29 Beaver etc. some Bear Skins etc.—The "Little Grey Head arrived on a travois he says to die—but we have some hopes of his case.—Warrior still alive.—

Thurs. 30—A few more Nez Perces arrived from whom traded some 12 small Beaver and a few deer skins—Our sick warrior removed to Camp and notwithstanding all his belowing has some chance of recovery. Mr. Rose's Sister in Law died in the Fort last night and was interred today—Opposition Boat arrived.—

Fri. 31—Still cold disagreeable times a very little trade with the Blood Inds. who are now getting well of their sickness and talk of moving Camp soon.

November 1856

Sat. 1—Hauled 1 load wood. No word yet of our men who went with Owens 2 weeks since. Removing goods and planning to enable us to pull down old log store.—

Sun. 2—Still cold but Snow nearly all gone. Bothered considerably by Blood Indian beggars—Traded some 6 or 7 Robes from them and one horse.—

Mon. 3—Set Sleepers and baled out Boats preparatory to hauling them out—Hauled 2 Wagon load of Coal at long last—Much bothered by Blood Indian beggars, but we are happy to say they have now raised Camp and but very few remain.—

Tues. 4—Attempted to haul boats out but our Oxen would not help us as wanted—and we did not succeed—Sent

November 1856.

after other Oxen but they were not found—Hauled balance of our Coal ½ a load. No word yet of our men with Owens—Opposition House started a band of 27 horses for below.—

Wed. 5—At 9 last night our men arrived from Mr. Owens. They have had a severe time of it as Mr. O writes—Three of his Oxen having strayed off he sent one of his Wagons here—Hauled our Boats out—Snowed all day and very cold—We never felt or experienced such times—Nothing but a Rice diet—

Thurs. 6—Hauled two loads of wood—and had men to fix up to start in the morning to the mountains

Fri. 7—Very cold and Ice so thick in the River as to prevent our getting the Oxen from other side. Late in the evening Mr. Monroes youngest boy died.—

Sat. 8—Hauled 2 loads wood and started men to Teton to burn more coal. Too much Ice for our Mountain trip yet however—A little milder towards evening.—

Sun. 9—Pretty mild and no more Ice in the River—Crossed two Wagons and our men for the Mountains who camp on other side and will start in the morning—

Mon. 10—Hauled two Wagon load of firewood—Towards noon 5 horses we started for meat on the 4th inst got back with about one decent load in all scattered amongst them—So much for Ind hunters

Tues. 11—Other two loads wood—Mild and pleasant day. Sent again four horses after meat this time with Mr. Rose's f-in law—A few Blood Indians also brought us a little meat.—

Wed. 12—Revais with four Gros Ventres arrived for other Fort with a little meat. We hear by them that all the Gros Ventres have plenty Bufo. but are prevented coming with meat on a/c of the wetness of the ground. Hauled one load wood.

November 1856.

Thurs. 13—Revais (a free man!) and his friends started back to Camp. Our choppers from Coal Pit returned. One load wood—Cleaned out our Fort.—

Fri. 14—Took down and reset some Pickets to enable us to start building, which we now have some prospect of doing on Monday. Mild pleasant weather and ground drying fast. Hauled one load wood.—

Sat. 15—Rose's F in Law returned with our four horses well loaded with meat. Man got back from Coal Pit with Wagon. Buried Mr. Monroes little boy—Very pleasant weather.—

Sun. 16—Another pleasant day, but very foggy until noon—Opposition people crossed their Wagons intending we suppose to send to the Mountains.—

Mon. 17—Again foggy but cleared away towards noon—Took down our old Smoke house being the first dobie house evrry (ever) errected in this Country and found most of the Adobis quite sound. Dug foundation for a wall—137 feet long which we are in hopes of getting through with before the winter sets fairly in—Hauled one load wood. Recd. a little fresh meat—Opposition people started to the mountains

Tues. 18—Our hunter from the Mountains arrived with meat of 8 deer. Reports too much Snow there yet to admit hauling out logs. Started our Wall and raised all round 1 foot or 3 Rows.—One load wood.

Wed. 19—Cold and threatning Snow. Another foot of Wall and one load wood.—

Thurs. 20—Much pleasanter Hunter returned and Choquette and B. Champaigne accompanied him Indians in our vicinity raised Camp thank god Calfs Robe, Blood Ind died and was brought to us for burial—Another foot of wall.—

November 1856.

Fri. 21—Sent with Lame Bull and Rising Head 6 Horses to Camp for a little meat. Opposition 3 Wagons arrived with Logs from Mountains—Another foot of wall and one load wood.—

Sat. 22—Two Indians arrived from Peigan Camp with 4 Robes 3 Beaver and some meat. Slight Snow all day, which interrupted our building Two loads wood. and raised flooring of old store—

Sun. 23—Continued snowing and very cold. Mr. C's Bro in Law arrived for the 100th time and much to our annoyance, as we find his visits expensive—

Mon. 24—Ther. 5° below zero. decidedly too cold for building—Fixed up about Fort a little and hauled two loads wood.—

Tues. 25—A party of Flatheads arrived from whom traded some deer and Beaver Skins—Our men also returned from Mountains and though they have chopped all they were sent for they report too much snow to get them out. They bring in only six logs.

Wed. 26—Mr. C's B in Law started back with a loaned horse—Two traders—Peigans—arrived with some meat—pulled down our old store—

Thurs. 27—Mr. Dawsons Comrade arrived with a lot of meat. Milder than for sometime & again started at our wall—Two loads wood.

Fri. 28—Again very cold but persevered with our building—Skunk arrived with a fine lot of meat—2 loads wood.—

Sat. 29—Another Cold day—Ther at 10 all day—kept on with our Wall. Some 8 Peigan Traders arrived with meat. Skunk started back—2 loads wood—

Sun. 30—Very cold—River closed and Peigans unable to cross back—Traded a good lot of meat from them
See new book for 1st December, 1856

LAME BULL, BLACKFOOT CHIEF

Reproduced through the courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin Company.

5 Wagns & 5 Carts

Arrivals of goods for opposition
1855 Oct 17—4 Wagns and 3 Carts—
Axes loaned Ft. Benton O'56

1	Lein Landreau	Retd.			
2	John Simond[134]	Retd.—	Ft. — U		
3	Jos. Brown	Retd.—	Jos Simond	Returned P Laperche—	Retd. Judith
4	Jean Gaipard	Retd.	Tailor Shop		
5	Henry Mills[135]				
6	Tailors Shop	Retd.	Perault		
7	Jacob Smith	Retd.	Lemontry	Retd.	
8	A Gentard[136]				
9	Jos. Lorion[137]				
10	V Mercure[138]				
11	M Amen	Returned	Laperche P—	See 10th March Returned	
12	I F Wray—	Returd.	Mullor	Returned Blacksmith	
13	Alexr. Rose	Returned	Menard[143]	Returned	
14	Nelson Simpson[139]	Deserted	and charged to a/c		
15	Joe Laparche—	Retd.	Lanteso	Returned Muller—	Retd.
16	F Paris[140]	Retd.	Paris	Returned Wm. Kaiser[144]	Retd.
17					
18	Joe Goodreau[141]	Returned			
19	Louis Olvert	Retd.	Garspard	Returned J Howard	Retd.
20	Jacob Muller[142]	Returned	Garspard	Returned Menard	Retd.

ORIGINAL JOURNAL OF JAMES H. CHAMBERS, FORT SARPY[145]

Journal No. 5, January 1, 1855

January 1855

Mon. 1—Here we have a New Year upon us God grant that it may be a prosperous one. Not only to the Natives of the prairies, but the White men that are in this country, as also all others

Our little band of Brothers are celebrating the day with a vengeance. They are cooped up in the fort waiting for the Dove's heads party to start & be killed & scalped by the Sioux. Six[146] fondly hopes that something dreadfull will befall them As long as they are in the Fort the Boy's cannot Feast

Moakes[147] has come with his pans for a feast for the Boys, he says the last of the Hounds has dissapeared but he wont commence cooking untill such time as he thinks they have put good six miles between themselves & Fort Sarpy Six asserts that a Crow can smell coffe five miles, wind fair or foul A band of Buflo came in the prairie but we could get no chance for a shot the Crows run them off, whoever heard of Fly time this season of the year.

The Crow Nation are a singular set of people. Col. Vaughn told them to stay at home & not trouble the Sioux without they had provocation for so doing which they pledged themselves to do & now look at their actions, the Sioux have kept away from them so far and the probability is that thier intentions is to let the Crows alone, but the dogs are not satisfied. they must hunt them up, if they do meet with the Sioux my wish is that the Crows may get a genteel drubbing one they will remember. At this present time they are one hundred Lodges of Crows camped a short distance above the Fort, & should they happen to see tracks of three Sioux in the vicinity of their camp, nothing could prevent thier running to the

January 1855.

mountains, they fear the Sioux so much, last Winter they run from us, & seen no tracks "Oh the "Cowardly" dogs

A cold day Still suffering with the rheumatism. I have no chance to bathe or rub the place is to small Scarcely room to breathe, for Indians

Tues. 2—After the warriors took thier departure yesterday & the Boys pretty well satisfied with themselves & every one else with the good cheer they had partaken commenced looking around for their personal effects, "When" lo & behold it appeared that each & every one of them had unknowingly a substitute on the War path One's Blanket being martialy disposed had trotted off in quest of the Sioux Another's Coat concluded to cover the shoulders of a "Brave. Big Six's[148] Comb was under the impression that a richer trapping ground could be found elsewhere, his tobacco had no idea of being Smoked in a white clay pipe by a Virginian when the Natives carried large red stone pipes with stems three feet long & dearly loved the weed, a parr flesh[149] trotted off to look after the mocasins tin cups & Knifes Eloped two Wolf Skin of Valles Vamosed the Ranche & your humble Servants Shirt cut stick & put off to the wars the war party returned the cold weather put a damper on the red "Sons of Mars," but cold had no efect on the representatives of F. Sarpy they still kept on the war path, if not they certainly would have returned. On interrogating the Crows about each of thier representatives, it appall'd the Boys to hear that the Warriors knew nothing of the Absconding parties from F. Sarpy. the Boys are in despair they are alarmed for the safety of Brigadier Coat, Col Blanket, Sergeant Comb, Corporal Mug & the rank, in No 3 Bug row surmises & suspicions are rife. Big Six is inflated with wonder Some times he thinks they have been cut off the Lout (?), rank & file Again

January 1855.

he thinks the Crows have overpow them & taken prisoners of the whole party At times a glorious smile flits over his face & then how his noble countenance glows with delight the Bloom on his peach like cheek, he jumps up & with a knowing wink says we will get them all back it is only a trick played on us by the young bucks The devil take all such trick Say I The last few days has been very cold the river full of floating ice. I think it will close tonight. So far we have had no Snow & but a few cold days (Query) What has come over Murrell[150] he is much colder than the weather. I look back & for the life of me I can see no cause on my part in what manner I have offended him. I know not. Neither am I going to puzzle myself to solve the mystery. I care not So far I have pursued a strait forward course & in what manner I have offended him if offence they are—let it go at that I am confidant that the course I am pursueing were it known to C. & D.[151] would meet thier approbation

Wed. 3—As I predicted yesterday the river has closed up offering a good bridge for crossing Our Noble Crow Warriors have taken their departure. Peace be with them if I never set eyes on their ugly carcases again I shall not think the time long.

"What noise is that in Ethiopia, has some rascally savage maltreated the Ethiop or his wife. I will step over & find what ocasions those sobs of distress. I did & a heart rending spectacle did I witness. A Husband bereft of his wife. "Oh "Shades of" Africa poor Widowed husband. A wife torn from his bosom, not by "death, but worse far worse by "Bucks Young Crow Bucks At that the worse possible kind of bucks . . . (Several lines are deleted here, being too obscene to print.) . . . Big Six disinterested good soul that he is, is doing all that lays in his power to console the Bereaved husband quoting Scripture to

January 1855.

Mose[152] to prove that his afflictions are for the best "Oh Six you do not how I loved that woman I have worked for her cook'd for her wash'd for her, done every thing mortal could do, but no it wont do Six sugested that perhaps his color did not suit Mose Became indignant & replied that he was lighter than an Indian, if I was not says he could I get as light a child as that "Oh says Six doubts exist about your being the Father of that child. where is the kinks I can see none the child's hair is straight & your hair is wool. dont say so Six dont trifle with the feelings of a man in misfortune & that, a man the same as yourself away from "Old Virginny tis true say Six that I have a warmer feeling for Virginians than any others providing their Hair is straight but let me sing you a song

They stole my wife away
I hear a voice upon the Hill
Me' thinks I hear it still
They stole they stole Mose Squaw away

get out of my house big Six & dont come here again Mr. Meldrom[153] dont make fun of me & you shant White folks have no feelings for a man of color or big Six & Tetreau[154] would not all the time be singing where you gwine I am gwine down thar "Oh "Mr. Meldrom for God Almighty's Sake tell me how I can get her. take ten dollars & jump on that horse you can catch her. "Oh "My "Wife "My Wife. bring her back & I will do any thing for you I will wash all winter for you & charge you nothing just bring her back to me that is all I want. Mose I would not go for a hundred dollars well I'll go, you had better not if you want to save your wool says I. You certainly are not going to run after the Slut & make her come in the Fort, & live with her on the same terms as heretofore No indeed Sir I am done with her God knows, Why I would be worse than

January 1855.

a dog if I would do so. She shows plainly she likes Indians better than whites or she would of remained in the Fort . No Sir I's done I washes my hands clar of the Strumpet. "Oh I'se gwine down thar some time during the night Major Mosier[155] call'd me I went out there was Mose reading or rather shouting a passage in the new Testament In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness, &c. presently our ears were assailed with a very unmusical voice singing "Oh then we will be joyfull &c.

Thurs. 4—Mose comes in to the Majors . the Major being a kind hearted man asked Mose how he passed the night Oh Mr. Mosier I did not pass it at all but kept reading the testament & singing hymns the whole during night thinking that reading the Scripture would settle my mind but it had no effect I want my wife & if Mr. Meldrom dont get her for me I will go & live with the Indians

Fri. 5—A very cold day large bands of Bufflo on the opposite side of the river. Valle Lamarche & all hands out on a hunt Valle approached & kill'd one cow Faillant[156] at the report of the gun took after the Band on foot fired in the band some five or six shots without effecting a wound of all the fools I have ever seen Faillant bangs all

Sat. 6—A fine day Hunters out Valle kill'd three cows two Indians arrive from camp report both camps running Bufflo. Mose could stand it no longer fill'd both pockets with sugar & coffee & along with Mr. Pumpkins[157] started to the camp. he says that he will have his wife or Blood

Sun. 7—A pleasant day Men stayed at home as good christians should Mose arrived with his amiable lady as also a delegation of Crows from both camps

January 1855.

Mon. 8—The Aniversary of the battle of N. Orleans Our men celebrated the day by pulling bark for the horses Pumpkins arrived as also those inveterate loafers Ebey & Brothers. What under the sun can induce Mr. M. to treat those Dogs so well, I cannot concieve that hound Ebey, came with us from F. U. his wife & two brats were hauled up in the boat a good place in the boat was found for them to sleep in coffe & Bread furnished them three times a day whilst the poor white slaves that dragged the heavy boat had neither bread nor coffee nor a place to crawl for shelter, in case of rain during the night the Indians were snugly stowed away in the Barge & the poor devils of Whites laying out beneath the shelter of the canopy of Heaven taken what cheer providence & Mr. Meldrom gave them without a murmur of dissatisfaction, with the exception of a few Benedictions on the devoted heâd of Mr. M. something similar to "Sacre Foin Gass &c. When the boat arrived at Fort Sarpy Col Vaughan wished to send for the Indians I wanted some person along better acquainted with the region of the country that I was to search than myself Col V offered Ebey an enormous price to accompany me but the cowardly dog would not go under any consideration on my return I found the gentleman in the fort eating Bread & drinking coffee. he had grown to be such a consequential person that his squaw could not go to the river for water Mr. Mosier Superintendant of the Culinary department of F. Sarpy had to furnish the lady with water Four Dances & squad departed

Tues. 9—A fine day the loafers feasting Bill of Fare Fort Sarpy Indian table Fresh Meat Boiled to be eaten with depouille[158] it makes no odds how fat the meat is the cold depouille if not given is called for. Coffee Hotel Sarpy gives no dinner, in lieu of which a rich dessert of sugar & Bull Berries is given about 12 M

January 1855.

Supper Fat meat & coffee Sometime in the night say nine O'clock they have either Rice & sugar Berries & sugar or pancakes & molasses these have been the edibles that have been daily & nightly spread before the patrons of Hotel & their name is Legion they are all comfortable bedded robes in abundance given them to sleep on, & ocasionly some are missing in the morning

Wed. 10—Bear's Heads[159] & Gordon's camps came in. Oh what a prodigal waste of everything

Thurs. 11—Fort full of boarders. Regulars every Mothers son of them never miss a meal nor pay a cent the Landlord of Hotel Sarpy gives nine days for a week & takes trust for pay & if he is not doing a Hog Killing buisiness you can take my Hat

Fri. 12—I should call this a dull day if the fort was not so crowded with loafers no trade going on but lots of grubbing

Sat. 13—hardly room to breathe, Oh you "pests

Sun. 14—A dull day as regards trade but lively in other respects. Gordon's camp treated us to a Scalp & Squaw dance, the roofs of the houses were covered with the natives witnessing the performance. the Trophies taken in the battle, a full description of which I gave in No. 4 were exhibited as also the eight scalps taken in Gordon's fight with the Black Feet On the whole it was rather a fine display & pleased Mr. Meldrom greatly. A cool Fifty came out of the pockets of P. C. sr & Co,[160] for that dance—rather a costly affair.

Mon. 15—Bears Head seeing that the other camp got so well paid for shaking the light fantastic toe came & gave us a specimen of his Camp's Terphiscorean Art, but had to call in requisition Princess May & her Bosom Friend & Maid of Honor "E "See "Tah—

FORT UNION

Kurz Journal, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 115.

January 1855.

Those ladies from the Fort were the observed of all observers the Princess led the van & made but two or three circles in the yard of the Fort when she placed her divine foot in something of a dark brown substance that emitted an odor like anything but the Otto of roses. May blushed or as good tryed to blush her Lord & Husband was cast down, the Squaws sighed the Bucks laughed & Big Six Shame on him, bellowed out May tramped on a green tird, however the miss step broke the Ball thus depriving the Princess of bringing out her powers of fascinaton before her loving subjects.

Tues. 16—An unpleasant day Mr. M has an idea of sending over the Mountains My being indisposed prevents me from being one of the party

Wed. 17—A fine day A few robes come in but thrice the value goes out

Thurs. 18—A fine day Faillant refuses to go to hunt the Crows I wish you had me to deal with you good for nothing whelp you would go or get kicked out of doors Valle & Stoupe making preparations to start for the Mountain Camps

Fri. 19—A few Crows came from Tongue river where they had been hunting Elk report that they were chaced by a large party of Sioux. Gordon moved camp He is now in the first point of timber above the Fort Bears Head still opposite to us

Sat. 20—last night a heavy snow storm the first of any importance this winter A large part of Crows started in pursuit of the Sioux returned with the intelligence important to us that the Enemy were not Sioux but Blackfeet

Sun. 21—Winter has come at last A bitter cold day Indians out on discovery returned report no Buffaloa close My pen refuses to write what is to come Oh the

January 1855.

ways of this wicked world. thou Vile Seducer man could you not of spared "Her. Oh Frailty thy name is Women. What shall I utter those damning words the Princess has fallen aye fallen the Seducers tongue was too much for her..... (Remainder of paragraph deleted. Too obscene to print.) .....

.....

.....Goods Fort Men & trade the Boss was merely her substitute.....

.....the Other Men in the Fort she call'd her slaves. I gave the lady once a private..... kicking for calling men her slaves, whether she told her Buck or not I do not know if she did he took it kindly, for I heard no more of it

Mon. 22—I find this morning that Murell not being satisfied with one whore house has converted the Store in to another this wont do. I must tell my Employers lock a Buck & Bitch in the Store all night the goods all open, the Fort full of Indians the windows of the Stores hasped on the inside they can easily pass what goods they like out, this is the first offense of the kind that I have known him guilty of but Mr. Lamarche says that the like is done often to his knowledge

Tues. 23—I find this morning that Murrell took to himself another wife last night A dirty little lousy slut that was offer'd to me last fall. I enquired of her Mother what she recd for her she told me One Horse one Gun one chief's coat one N W Blkt. one Indg B. Blkt two shirts one pr leggings, six & half yds Bed ticking one hundred loads Ammunition twenty Bunches W Beads ten large Plugs Tobaco & some sugar coffe Flour &c, Oh says the Old Crone I am rich now. I am a chief for all this not one single copper is charged to his a/c. An honest man. The

January 1855.

new Madam gave her coronation Feast it was well attended lots of Grubbers.

Wed. 24—The new Madam out in her finery A Scarlet dress with Six Hundred Elk teeth Murrell traded four hundred Elk teeth for one Bunch containing two hundred for which he paid an In. Blue Blkt for I offered him twenty dollars cash he refused & said he wanted them to give to his squaw. So P. C jr & Co loses a cool twenty by that opperation. Murrell's Mother in Law Wolf Skin as the Boys call her has put up a lodge in the Fort. P. C. & Co has another family to clothe & feed at their Expense
Fort full of Indians filling their guts & receiving presents, a warm day.

Thurs. 25—robes come in tolerable brisk I see Mr. M dont want me in the store whilst trading I suppose I know too much of the Crow language to suit his way of trade. Another pair slept in the store last night

Fri. 26—A disagreeable day raining trade tolerable brisk. What a waste of goods

Sat. 27—Gordon's camp moved on the opposite side of the river we have now in the Store one hundred & sixty packs of robes but they have took all of our Original Stock of goods to get them, if it was not for the Slack I do not know what would become of Murrell, his whole equipment gone & the above number of packs the returns his resources not equivalent to his liabilities

Sun. 28—Bears Head camp moved on Emmells creek[161] a short distance off Bufflos plenty

Mon. 29—A great many Indians in the Fort today Gordon's camp split those that had robes to dress cross'd & join'd Bears Head the others moved up the river. Rotten Hand Brot me a splendid Otter quiver, I wanted it for Mr. Dening & was about getting it

January 1855.

when Murrell came along & traded it at an enormous price I told him who I wanted it for says he I want it for Col Vaughan Mr. Dening[162] is poor pay he pays in paper & the Col pays in whiskey he has now for Col Vaughan stuffed three Big Horns one he paid Valle ten dollars the other two cost the price of four robes each All without charge

Tues. 30—no Indians in the fort commenced making packs. Caught the new Madam stealing sugar caught her by the arm & showed her the door she went off crying

Wed. 31—Cold day made a few packs too cold to work. Men got Fire wood.

February 1855

Thurs. 1—A beautiful day made a few packs

Fri. 2—Nothing worthy of recording

Sat. 3—Cleaned up store & ware house

Sun. 4—A party of Crows arrived from Knot on the Hands camp report that Traders from the Platte has been with them all Winter the Sioux Friendly with the Crows they know nothing of the other Bands Knot on the Hand is moving down Tongue river & will be in this spring early

Mon. 5—Nothing transpired of note

Tues. 6—Tetereau Valle Faillant & Squaw left for Ft Union. As also the party from Knot on the Hand's camp

Wed. 7—the Ice broke in the river opposite the Fort Above the ice is still firm

Thurs. 8—Some Crows came from Bears Heads camp Brot a little meat & a few Tongues Most of the Meat after trading it goes to Old Wolf Skins lodge her & her Brats must have good Fat Meat to Eat & the men

EDWIN T. DENIG

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Bureau of American Ethnology.

February 1855.

poor dry meat without Fat poor as I am I would freely give one hundred dollars to see Mr. Culbertson in Fort Sarpy Forty Eight hours just to strait up matters & things at Fort Sarpy

Fri. 9—Mr. Meldrom left for the camp he told me he was going for meat yes it is meat but it is squaw meat & Mag's meat at that since she has been gone he has acted more like a crazy man than one posses'd of sanity

Sat. 10—Five young Bucks arrived from above being part of Sets every way's party that turned back, how the new Queen did try to show off her title. Her Majesty told, or rather ordered the cook to provide coffe & Berries for them I devilish soon countermanded the order & gave her to understand that for the time being I reigned in Fort Sarpy

Sun. 11—Mr. Meldrom arrived & as I predicted Brot Miss Mag & some Crows with a few Tongues & a little meat However the meat done us no good it all went into Wolf Skin's lodge. the Old Bitch reported me to the Boss for not obeying her daughter's orders As a sensible man he said nothing to me Mr M says that twelve Horses were stolen from the Crows by Assinaboins. Showery day

Mon. 12—the Indians that came with Mr M left loaded down with goods. When is this profuse waste going to end I have never seen any thing to equal it More Indians arrived

Tues. 13—River broke leaving Four Dances High Pumpkins[163] & several more Crows here A Squaw & Buck Brot two young calves & two ribs to trade for which two pr leggings two shirts six yds calico Ninety strands Beads & ten plugs Tobaco were given in exchange pretty well paid for when you take in to consideration the meat coffe & sugar eaten by them during

February 1855.

a week's stay I am duty Bound to report matters it is my duty

Wed. 14—St Valentines day Fort full of Loafers

Thurs. 15—Four Dances & Squad took their departure & came near taking every thing in the store with them from what I can see goods cost nothing no Indian is refused give me what you like & take what you want is the motto of Ft Sarpy

Fri. 16—Five or six Crows came Brot a few robes

Sat. 17—Indians to & from the camp got a few robes

Sun. 18—Our men headed by that renowned Hunter & Voyager Bix Six started on a hunt returned Killing a—Nothing

Mon. 19—rather a dull day nothing stirring

Tues. 20—Birth day of the Imortal Bix Six & one of the coldest days of the season

Wed. 21—Sent Lamarche & two men on Tongue river for a horse we had secreted in cache returned with the Horse

Thurs. 22—Birth day of the Father of our country Six says that he came very near being born on Washington's Birthday but his Mother was in too great a hurry & I dont blame her for trying to get rid of him as soon as possible, for if he was as much in her way as he is a nuisance to others here the sooner she was clear of him the better. Coffe & meat for eight Brats that have just arrived

Fri. 23—A cold day Fort full of grubbers

Sat. 24—Mrs. M the Second is in a sad situation..... (Several lines of this paragraph deleted. Obscene. Adds nothing to the context.) .....

.....

.....Doct Long Elk[164] has taken the case

February 1855.

in hand his first fee one Gun one Blkt shirt leggings Brass Kettle Tobaco &c. what his second will be time will tell

Sun. 25—Fort full of loafers Feasting & lounging in the houses Every pan plate & cup is Brot in requisition three or four times a day to feast Brats & Whores Boys & Squaws are the favorites but few men of note get fed. the Horse Guard[165] has but three cups of coffee this winter & them I gave him he is a Chief & leads a camp of Fifty Lodges

Mon. 26—Fort full of loafers cold day

Tues. 27—Bears Heads camp sixty lodges arrived & camped on the opposite side of the river Mr Bad Shape & family put up in the Fort his calculation is to remain & go down in the Boats & send his horses by the white men they go down woth the Company's horses the danger of a trip to F Union is too great for an Indian to perform if an Indian would get kill'd it would be dreadfull but a white man or two that is nothing so Murrell thinks

Wed. 28—Indians out hunting returned with plenty meat Fort full of Loafers & whores Doct Long Elk has call'd in the professional services of Doct Fool to assist him Doct Fools first fee one three point W Blkt one shirt one pr leggins Tobaco Knife & Ammunition

March 1855

Thurs. 1—Nothing worth note with the exception of Drs. Long Elk & Fool had each a squaw in the store last night

Fri. 2—trade tolerable lively Indians speak of leaving us shortly the sooner the better for I have never seen Indians completely spoil'd untill now Princess Mag slipt the cable last night I was at the gate putting

March 1855.

the Indians out for the night when she started I Halloed & asked her if she was coming back that I was going to lock up No says she I have had enough & got enough out of that old fool dog "Sap-Kat "A Hook that was true, for what she wanted for herself to gamble or give she had

Sat. 3—Murrell looks cast down I cannot simpathise with him of the two Mag is the better. Oh what a night I would put the Indians out of the gate, they would climb the pickets come in put them out again the Old Man stormed the Indians laughed and made sport of him. I went off to bed & left them to settle it among thier selves the indians have never troubled me, in fact take the Crows in the right way & they are good people but to coax & pay a Crow to go out of the Fort will not answer.

Sun. 4—A cold day I really feel sorry for the Old Man the Indians treat him too bad

Mon. 5—the Crows this morning had found a horse kill'd near the camp the whole camp started in pursuit of the perpetrators of the deed Some Crows from Tongue river report seen sign of Sioux Fort full of women & children badly scared.

Tues. 6—Oh what a night squaws screaming Brats bawling & dogs barking I never saw a place completely crammed before In the night a report come that Four Dances camp was surrounded by Black Feet then such a shout or cry enough to rend the heavens I defy the whole tribe of Assynaboin's dog's to equal the Old Fort shook till the Bark fell from the pickets the war party that left say 25 returned Brot nothing stated while in Gordon's camp a party of Crows from Rotten Tails[166] camp arrived from F Benton had stolen eight horses & seven mules from some white men that were out hunting some of the Indians that started out this morning have returned

ROTTEN TAIL, CROW CHIEF

Kurz Journal, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 115.

March 1855.

& are on the other side of the river cannot cross the Ice has broke.

Wed. 7—the Indians still on the other side rain

Thurs. 8—Bears Head & party of one hundred & thirty or forty men returned they overtook the Enemy down on a little fork near Jabots[167] houses they were but seven Blood indians As soon as they discovered the Crows they charged on them but the Crows were too many twenty to one is too great a power however brave Bears heads party kill'd the whole seven not one escaped to tell the news. Bears Head told me that four of the Blood Indians fought like Heroes, three made no fight whatever but got kill'd like squaws One said he was a chief for the Crows to come on it was good to die &c. Bears Head got two men badly wounded one his son in law the other a nephew of Pumpkins, Big insides son, I think it is probable both will recover.

Fri. 9—the Fort full the halt the lame & the Blind came in the fort & Danced before Old Wolf Skins lodge, sang & dancd the old Hussy out of Beads & Domestic or rather it came out of the pockets of P C jr & Co About the worth of an X away down below, in the afternoon the Beauties of the camp decked in thier Holiday rigging came & treated us to a dance Bears Heads son in law on Horse Back led by his Father in law Pumpkins nephew on horse Back led by Pumpkins were on the ground the scalps & trophies taken were exhibited. Bears head made a speech Old Murrell made a speech he said that the Blackfeet were dogs his heart was good when he heard of their being kill'd &co &co After he was through he presented a squaw with a dress & ninety strands of Beads Old fellow thinks I goods are scarce & you might have saved them & traded for robes Bix Six the damned fooll steps in to the ring

March 1855.

with three dollars worth of beads & kisses Miss Tramps on her foot a dirty lousy whoring slut oh the Fool

Sat. 10—The very day that I have been looking for the camp moved I would like to see Mr. C & Mr. Spy[168] here to see how his Agent Acts it would answer as well to through the goods in the prairie as to give them as he does squaws & children get the most Old Wolf Skin wont remain in the Fort with me she is off with the camp Mr. M has traded another horse for her & I have just put up ten lbs coffe fifteen lbs sugar & a bale of depouy's for her at this present time there is not as much fat in the fort as she took with her All right

Sun. 11—Mr M left leaving me in a critical position in the first place the Stores are unsafe in case of rain Our provisions scant & forces small. we have not over seventy lbs sugar About twenty lbs Flour. poor dry meat & no fat, & his orders not to use any Flour at all perhaps I may obey him but I doubt it if I feel like eating a little bread I will be apt to break my orders in that case & he & I for it on his return

Mon. 12—I arranged store & ware house we have but part of one Box Tob 1½ Keg Powder 10 guns (5 badly used by Indians) 30 prs 3 pt Blkts 20 pr W 20 I B Blkt 10 Blue Blkt 18 Scan & 25 hudson Bay Blkts. no cloth of any description not one kettle not a knife not a foot of Beads wire but 200 lbs Beads No colored Beads Not a single 1 pt Blkt goods all gone & but two hundred packs of robes I call this trading with a vengeance It is just as the Mountain folks told me when I was on last fall they said it was no.....come they would get nothing the .....the Banks would get all & it is too .....If they do come how am I going to

March 1855.

.....out of the scrape I told them th..... (Corner of page torn off) had goods here sent them from thier great Father & now there is nothing for them to trade let alone rec gratis Murrells Friends & relations have got all Blackfeet hovering around the Fort a couple of shots dispersed them

Tues. 13—disagreeable day Snow and rain

Wed. 14—Cold & Blustry put up a few packs

Thurs. 15—Cold & Windy done nothing

Fri. 16—Made a few packs & arranged press

Sat. 17—A very cold day Chas Carter[169] arrived from F. Un. brot no letters Says Mess Culbertson & Clark are at F. U. From Carters Story it appears that Carter got into a difficulty with a man by the name of Brown & that he kill'd Brown in self defence Men here that were acquainted with Brown give him a bad name. they say he was of a quarrellsome disposition & Bears the name of a petty Thief. Osborn[170] says that Brown was drumed out of the U. S. Service at Fort Belknap[171] Belonged to the Fifth Infantry
Carter arrived in a pitifull condition.....third day from F. U. broke the tube of.....gun & from that time eat nothing.....

.....Blowed a perfect Hurricane

.....Cold Windy & Snow done nothing (Corner of page off)

Tues. 20—My Birth day this day I am Thirty five years of age hauled wood for baggage in looking for my Journal No four I find that it is missing. I am sorry for the loss as it contained sketches & notes of my trips to little Powder river in search of the Crows Winter of 1852 & 3—My trip to & from the

March 1855.

Grosventres Spring of 1853. My trip to & from F Benton the same Spring. two voyages up & down the Yellowstone by water Trip fall of 1854 in Search of the Crows & my last trip to & from F Union by land it also contained sketches of doings at F Sarpy I have an idea where it went—but let it go let the Gall'd Jade wince our withers are unwrung

Wed. 21—Big Six this day imortalised himself he kill'd a Goose the only game of any description that ever he kill'd—Except Lice

Thurs. 22—A fine day press'd packs

Fri. 23—put by packs & secured them from rain Ass Small furs heard the report of two shots in the point above one shot in the point below Shortly after seen four Indians—Blackfeet

Sat. 24—Commenced sawing side plank for Boat

Sun. 25—A Beautifull day Very lonesome

Mon. 26—Very windy could do nothing out of doors

Tues. 27—A Blustery cold day Snowed considerable

Wed. 28—Another stormy day One cow came in the prairie Carter kill'd her she was very poor

Thurs. 29—Sawed curbs for Boat very windy

Fri. 30—dried wolf & deer skins finished sawing curbs

Sat. 31—March is determined to keep up its Blusty reputation as the saying is it went out like a Lion

April 1855

Sun. 1—A dull quiet day nothing doing

Mon. 2—too much wind to saw puled Bark Chas Carter cut himself very badly

Tues. 3—Another windy day Worked a little about the fort

April 1855.

Wed. 4—Nothing done Blowed a Hurricane

Thurs. 5—Made & Pressed a few packs Beat Big Six out of two & a half dollars shooting the Target was a small pup tyed one hundred yards I bet Six Five dollars to Fifty cents that he could not hit the pup Six shot three times & miss'd he became excited & bet me one dollar that I could not hit the pup. I shot & struck puppy & beat Big Six out of two & half which he must certainly pay the odds were too great too much risk to plead the Baby Act

Fri. 6—A windy day sent for a steering oar for keel boat got an excellent one No sign of Mr. Meldrom

Sat. 7—Sawing & doing little jobs about the fort

Sun. 8—A windy ugly disagreeable day

Mon. 9—Stormy day Snowed considerable done nothing

Tues. 10—Mr. Lamarche & all hands out to look for a horse We had in Cache returned with the horse—kill'd two cows Brot the calves & skins—Meat to poor to bring

Wed. 11—The time advances & no appearance of Mr M & having nothing for the men to do I set them to dressing plank for boat Altho contrary to Mr M's orders but when he left he had no idea of us having a Carpenter—A party of twelve Crows arrived the Boy Chief Grey Chief[172] & the White Bear are in the party. they saw nothing of Mr M. the camp will be here shortly to trade they had scarcely dismounted before they asked me about their presents the Grey Chief was one of the party that I brought in last fall & seen what was left for them I told them they had forfeited thier Annuities by failing to come in but that if they would come in with thier trade I thought Mr. M would satisfy them either at the present or on his return on the arrival of the Boat this Summer

April 1855.

Thurs. 12—the Indians are in a great way they are very much dissatisfied they want to trade with me in preference to waiting for Mr M I told them that if they would go home & wait untill Mr M arrives that I would give them a good present they hesitated a good deal & at last consented I promised that as soon as Mr M reached here I would go & bring them in I have put away goods for them traded a few robes & meat

Fri. 13—Indians still remain considerable grumbling I do not blame them they have been badly treated

Sat. 14—Indians left Except the White Bear he still remains, his horse being too poor to travel they left under the following circumstances If I do not go for them within Ten nights after they reach camp they are to come in & I will trade with them they would not give me a longer period they say thier horses are poor the grass bad & too close to thier different Enemies I fondly hope Mr M will reach here before that time the Burden is rather too heavy for me to bear

Sun. 15—I am uneasy on account of Mr M's not coming the White Bear tells me that the camps that he is on the route for will not come in that he probably returned with but a few Crows & was overtaken by Blackfeet & cut off of this I am not alarmed I am under the apprehension that he is on the hunt of Four Rivers[173] & they are far off & he will not be able to be in time for Two Face[174] & Boy Chiefs trade if not I apprehend difficulty & it might terminate seriously. I am duty bound to protect the property & interests of my Employes—Should I risk life for it my Employers are in no manner culpable for the distruction of the Indians goods nor in this particular case do I think them responsible

FOUR RIVERS, GROS VENTRE CHIEF

Kurz Journal, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 115.

April 1855.

Mon. 16—finished sawing laid bed for Boat

Tues. 17—Laid bottom of boat Made & press'd a few packs

Wed. 18—A very windy day five Bulls came in the prairie Lamarche & Carter kill'd them

Thurs. 19—Cold blustry day Cut the skins of the Bulls kill'd yesterday into cords I have cords sufficient to tie all the robes &c.

Fri. 20—Made & press'd forty eight packs robes calf &c put up curbs on Boat No sign of Mr. Meldrom

Sat. 21—A windy day Cover'd with Fat Old Limpy three Crows & four Nez Perces arrived Say camp will be in on Tuesday next

Sun. 22—Fine day Indians kill'd a cow.

Mon. 23—Crows left this morning Nez Perces remain put away goods for Mr. Meldrom, made pretty near an equal divide

Tues. 24—Boy Chief, Sets Every Way & four other Crows arrived. A trading party also arrived traded fifteen packs Indians much dissatisfied on account of our scarcity of Tobaco & Ammunition

Wed. 25—Traded in the forenoon about forty packs Soldiers stop'd the trade. Call'd me to council told me they came a long distance to support us that in coming they had lost a great many of thier horses & when they did come we had no Tobaco or Ammunition for them that they thought it a hard matter to be deprived of thier Annuities & said if I would come down in my prices of Blankets they would be satisfied. As I had but few left, I consented they gave me twenty-one robes for so doing Commenced trading traded briskly

Thurs. 26—Would not trade as it was raining hard clear'd of 11 A. M. traded forty four packs robes & one & half Beaver goods dissapearing fast.

April 1855.

Fri. 27—Finished the trade & gave a small present to Two Faces Band gave two face his Medal as also the suit Col Vaughan gave me

Sat. 28—Indians speak of moving camp got some robes on credit for which I gave orders, payable on return

Sun. 29—Camp moved on Tongue river Crows would not let Two Face remain Dick paid his debts like a man Mountain Tail[175] & wife remains to go down in the Boat.

Mon. 30—Made packs & find we have about one hundred & eighty packs robes four packs Beaver Deer Elk &c A sufficient quantity of rawhides & Lodge skins to cover both boats good quantity of meat & parr flesh got all the Nez Perces Beaver but had to strip myself & squaw of our clothing to pay it. My trade will bring Mr. Meldrom out of the brush had I Tobaco, Ammunition, Brass Wire Knives Corn Sugar Beans Flour Scarlet & Blue cloth, I would have made the trade more profitable—As it was I had nothing but Blkts & bed Ticking A delegation arrived to persuade Mountain Tail to go back to the Camp they offered him three fine Horses which he refused—he has but one Tongue

May 1855

May 1—More Crows came this morning after Mountain Tail he drove them all back & told them if any more came he would club them

Wed. 2—Big Six run off last night stole all the Ammunition &c he could lay his hands on I could have sent & overtaken him but as he was only a nuisance in the Fort I thought to let him go he was always sick

Thurs. 3—A Blustry day folded & press'd fifty-two packs robes river rising rapidly Our Boats are all ready for caulking but I have not force enough to move the keel Boat Col Vaughan[176]

May 1855.

Fri. 4—Made and press'd Beaver Bear Wolf Deer Elk Big Horn & Antelope Immediately after supper sun about one hour high Michel Stoup & a Pagan Squaw were going down to the river the Squaw about twenty yards in advance when a party of Black Feet charged & kill'd the Squaw three shots were fired at Michel without effect. At the time I was lying down in my room had a severe head ache I jumped & run but without my gun thinking it was Mr. Meldrom coming. Some of the men halloed Mr M's coming As I got to the corner of the Fort three Balls pass'd close by me I run in the Fort snatched up my gun & by the time I got out it was too late the Woman was kill'd & scalped & the Hell Hounds off. A wet night

Sat. 5—A wet day buried decently the Woman killed yesterday. Gave the Indian in the Fort a small present. Indians much alarmed

Sun. 6—A long day All of us on the tops of the houses looking for Mr M or the folks from F Union in the evening hopes run high seen people on horseback coming to the Fort Mr M's coming was the shout they neared us & much to our dissapointment we found it was Indians from Two Faces Camp they had seen or heard nothing of Mr M. it appears from thier tale that in the Camp Six the notorious villian told them I had cached nine horse loads of good at the mouth of Tongue river that I had plenty of Tobaco & Ammunition & they came for some Myself, Mountain Tail & Mr M's Brother in Law satisfied them that Six was a liar let me ever get my clutches on Mr. Nokes[177] & if I do not drub him soundly I will pass for the greatest calf in christendom

Mon. 7[178]—Mr Perault[179] & six others arrived from Ft Union poor fellows they were a pitifull sight Everyone of

May 1855.

them naked About the crossing they were overtaken by a party of Sioux numbering over two hundred the Sioux all mounted & well armed. Some of the Leading men rode up in advance & told the men they would spare thier lives but they must give up every thing it was with great difficulty that the friendly disposed Sioux kept the others back two of our men got wounded. All of them more or less shot at. One George Shike a German whom they took for an American was wounded in two places & three balls put in his clothing the men were robbed of thier Guns Ammunition & clothing poor fellows they had a hard time of it, but were fortunate in not coming across Blackfeet had they of met Blackfeet in the situation they were in without a single gun to defend themselves, all would have been put to the cruelest death. Perrault fortunately preserved the letters for F Sarpy. I opened Mr. Denings to Mr Meldrom & told Mountain Tail & the others the danger attending thier accompanying us & advised them to go home directly whilst thier people were close they took my advice & started in the night I find I am one day ahead of the time caused by Carters mistake. I was right before

Mon. 7—Correct date. the Fort Union men all stiff unable to do any work. My calculation is to push the work have the Boats in readiness to start at a days notice & then in case Mr Meldrom does not come I shall remain untill I find it would be dangerous to remain a longer period—so long as the river is in safe Boating conditon I shall remain but when I see it to commence to recede & that the cargoes run a risk of reaching the Point of destination from low water I shall push on

Tues. 8—Set some to pick Oakum Others preparing the Col Vaughan for caulking Got her up without much

May 1855.

difficulty it will be a particular job to make a safe boat of her some of her seams are an inch wide

Wed. 9—Commenced caulking & find we have not Oakum to caulk her bottom. Making use of Bale cloths flour & sugar sacks & Lodge skins

Thurs. 10—got one half of the Vaughan caulked & turned over commenced on the other side

Fri. 11—Last night the river rose four inches finished the Col Vaughan & made a good job considering the materials we had to work with we have put into her seams one & half Bale Oakum fourteen Bales cloth & nine good Lodge skins fourteen flour & Sugar sacks She is well greased & I think By care & good management she will carry her Cargo safely down the Yellowstone prepared ways to launch the Col Vaughan got her in the water without difficulty

Sat. 12—Commenced caulking the new Boat I was in my room writing About 12 M I heard some of the men sing out Indians Mr M's Coming I rushed out of the Gate unarmed & at a glance I seen they were not Crows I called all hands inside the Fort locked the gate had the Cannon loaded to the Muzzle all ready for them to commence the attack We got on top of the houses to have a better chance looked around in every direction seen Indians Some approaching under the river bank others surrounding the Fort here was a Fix regularly trapped a Sioux Trap at that I was under the impression that we would have a bloody fight I advised coolness & discretion Ten on horseback some hundred yards from the Fort I hailed & asked what they wanted they said they meant us no harm that they were looking for Blackfeet & came to shake hands with the Crows' whites I called for the Partisian[180] to approach & I would talk & smoke with him One would not come without the whole ten on horse-

May 1855.

back I told them that they might come but that if those on foot came closer I would fire they hesitated some time at last came on, we had hardly shook hands with the chiefs before the whole party arrived they all sung out our hearts are good so I took thier word we shook hands all around it was the same party that robbed our men on thier way up I conversed with them about one hour the chief told me they had seen a woman in the Fort to bring her out that they would shake hands & so I brought out my Squaw they shook hands & left

Sun. 13—put Osborne on the night watch Seen five during the night Also in the morning seen Indians on the opposite side I am in a critical situation I have charge of an immense property in a dangerous country only fourteen men & Eight guns Scarcely two hundred rounds of Ammunition & badly Forted I shall certainly leave this week 12 M our Sentry gave the alarm of Indians on Horseback I got on the Observatory & seen that it was Crows & that Mr M was in the party. Mr M in good health the Crows remained but a short time & left for home

Mon. 14—Caulked & launched the new boat river rising

Tues. 15—Rained all day put up benches in boats

Wed. 16—Made up Elk & Fox packs rained all day

Thurs. 17—Took Stock men working at the Boats

Fri. 18—Dunnaged the Boats arranged the crews &c.

Sat. 19—Loaded up the Boats fired the old Fort & left 1 p. m. run again a strong head wind passed the gap & camped early at the mouth of Powder river Bufflo plenty

Sun. 20—Made a late start on account of high wind passed all the Rapids & camped at the head of the Big hill rained & blowed all night

May 1855.

Mon. 21—rained untill 3 p. m. Set in to snowing Snowed the whole night River raised 14 inches

Tues. 22—A bitter cold morning Started 10 M in a snow storm camped 12 M above Jabots houses high wind

Wed. 23—did not move high wind & a heavy snow storm. Mr. Meldrom very sick

Thurs. 24—A clear morning Started early & made a good day Camped in Law's Point

Fri. 25—Started early & arrived at the mouth 10 a. m. I went to Fort Union to get men to assist in bringing up the Boats. found Carafell[181] very sick got the Boats up before dark. rained hard

Sat. 26—done nothing rained all day

Sun. 27—unloaded and reloaded the boats started about 1 p. m. blowing hard

Mon. 28—A party of Pagans arrived led by the little dog they say a large party of Pagans & those inveterate dogs the Blood Indians will be in tomorrow Look for your top knots Boys

Tues. 29—About three hundred Pagans & Blood Indians arrived we closed the gates however a great many got in I suppose about sixty

Wed. 30—things went along smoothly traded some horses & robes in opening the gates to let the traders in Others would rush in Mr. Dening concluded to leave the small front gate open the Little Dog's party treated us to a dance & Whilst our attention was on the dance some few Blood Indians sliped in to one of the house where an old Assinaboin was sleeping & cut his throat then dragged him out about forty yards from the front Bastion & commenced mutilating his body in the most horrible manner. I was dispatched to take charge of the

May 1855.

Bastion I had four men with me right under my very eyes & at the muzzle of a Six pounder charged with grape & canister were crowded round the body of the poor old man they were not aware of the danger they were in, the fuse was in my hand one slight move from me & all would be over..... they left for home

Thurs. 31—the Pagans left except the Little Dog's son & another. Cleaned up stores &c.

June 1855

Frid May 1st—Note: This date should have been "Frid. June 1st." Commenced taking Inventory & find it will be a considerable job

Sat. 2—Going on with Inventory

Sun. 3—A beautifull day done nothing

Mon. 4—Going on with the Inventory they are an immense amount of property in Fort Union

Tues. 5—Started with a band of twentyseven horses to Fort Berthold[182] Along with me was two Spaniards the Little Dog & Son & another half Pagan & Blood Indian Kill'd two cows & camp'd about ten miles below the Bobires[183]

Wed. 6—Made an early start run & kill'd two cows Stop'd 10 M & eat Gathered up our horses & started 12 M About One p. m. seen Indians on horseback. Caught & saddled up each of us a runner Started the Spaniards to find who they were I remained with the horses & Indians they proved to be Grosvonts returning from a hunt 3 p. m. arrived at the Dry fork & found some Grosvonts camp'd making meat, the took & hid the Indians in the Brush As a short distance of a camp of two hundred lodges of Assynaboins are camp'd & if they should happen to come

June 1855.

across the Little Dog they would soon make Wolf meat of him. Started at Sun down & travelled fast till 12. Slep't below white riv

Thurs. 7—Made an early start & stopped for the night on the Water raises[184]. About 1 M I was call'd by a Grosvont who came with me from the Dry fork & told that he seen three Indians pass through the horses & heard them talking Sioux I did not believe him but however in as dangerous a country as this is it behooves every one to be on his guard. I saddled my horse & counted them, found none missing & started

Fri. 8—Arrived safe at Fort Berthold 7 M found a large delegation of Ricarees & Mandans at the Village waiting to recieve the little dog about midday three Indians that had been out looking for the Grosvonts came in with the news of a war party of Sioux on the water raises the deception was mutual we took them for Sioux so did they us

Sat. 9—A wet morning cleared up 12 M I started for Fort Union 2 p. m. had with me three men Camped ten miles above the Water raises

Sun. 10—Made the longest days travel that has been made in this country to my knowledge Camped on a little creek above the dry Fork in the night heard the dogs of some camp

Mon. 11—Saddled up started early proceeded but a short distance & discovered the Assynaboin camp got to them & remained all day one of my horses being a little lame detained me

Tues. 12—Started late cross'd the Bobires 12 M at the red spring I discovered sixteen Sioux on horseback but luckily for us they were on the opposite side of the river & the Missouri being very high it is not an easy matter to cross horses. I went down to the

June 1855.

bank of the river & tantalised them with my presence for an hour or such a matter I left them & arrived at Fort Union at 4 p. m. making the trip in eight days, travelling time five if that is not skimming the prairies I dont know what is

Wed. 13—A Beautiful day Lounging about the Fort

Thurs. 14—Accompanied F. G. Riter[185] Esqr to his garden & was surprised to see vegetation flourish so well in this out of the way part of the world

Fri. 15—This day dined sumptuously on lettuce & radishes the first I have eat for six years

Sat. 16—A wet day river rising fast

Sun. 17—Rain in the fore part of the day Commenced repairing one side of the Fort Self on night guard

Mon. 18—it will take the Balance of the week to repair the damage done by the wind 17 ult Self still on night guard A War party comprising one hundred Blackfeet were discovered yesterday

Tues. 19—A beautiful day Every thing tranquil no sign of the enemy

Wed. 20—The old Spaniard[186] was seen by Indians whilst out looking for the Cattle

Thurs. 21—Some Crees & Chippeways arrived brot a few robes & skins—traded & left in the night

Fri. 22—Nothing stirring All quiet

Sat. 23—A rainy day no sign of the enemy

Sun. 24—A large party of Assynaboins & North Crees arrived traded what they had & left in the night

Mon. 25—the Enemy hovering in the vicinity of the Fort I dont think they wish to kill us but are waiting an opportunity to steal our horses

June 1855.

Tues. 26—a fine day everything quiet very warm

Wed. 27—Nothing stirring fine pleasant storm

Thurs. 28—A heavy rain attended by thunder & lightning

Fri. 29—A dull day, cool & windy

Sat. 30—All the squaws out on a service berry hunt returned loaded with fruit

July 1855

Sun. 1—Squaws & Bucks gathering berries

Mon. 2—Very Cool Hail storm Nothing of the Steamboat

Tues. 3—four of our folks out in the point below the opposition hunting were attacked by a large party of Sioux the boys threw the meat of thier horses & made thier escape I came out one hickory gun stick & gun cover loser & consider myself lucky that I did not lose my gun—As the person that borrowed my rifle has a habit of throwing away guns when attacked by Indians I have known him to lose six & this is the only time that he ever came in with his gun Once he left his horse trusting to his heels being the swifter "What ..... we have here

Wed. 4—A dull fourth No sign of the Steam Boat river very low and the prospect is that if She dont arrive this week that in all probability She will not be able to reach this point without another rise & that we have but little hope for Indians discovered prowling about the Fort No injury done as yet but no telling how soon

Thurs. 5—A beautiful day All quiet

Fri. 6—four Assynaboins arrived from the Wood Mountain—report the camp moving this way during the night six more Assynaboins arrived We were visited

July 1855.

with a tremendous storm Wind from N. W. the enclosure surrounding the mill house was entirely blown down

Sat. 7—Our Hunters started out this morning

Sun. 8—Hunters returned with meat of the Bulls

Mon. 9—I & two others started out hunting ret. with the meat of two cows & one Bull Found Mr. Denig's son[187] & two others from the Steamboat She was at Fort Berthold when they left

Tues. 10—Making preparations to recieve the Steamboat

Wed. 11—we had the pleasure of greeting the arrival of the Steamer St Mary[188] quite a number of gentlemen arrived among which were A. Culbertson Esqr Col A. Cumming, Supt. of Indian Affairs Col A. J. Vaughan Ind. Agt & Major Hatch of the Blackfoot Agency & several other gentlemen

Thurs. 12—buisy unloading & recieving goods from Steamer

Fri. 13—Ship'd robes & peltries the Steamer left 1 p. m. Mr E. T. Denig left on a visit to the States Joy be with him may he enjoy a pleasant trip is the wish of Riter & myself

Sat. 14—buisy working about the stores

Sun. 15—Gala day Indians dancing & Self took a small blow out

Mon. 16—rec. Fort Benton goods

Tues. 17—finished rec. F. B. goods & stored the same the Boats left for F. B. Mess Kipp & Dawson in charge Major Hatch Doct Haydon[189] & several other passengers

Wed. 18—Knocking about the Fort getting scythes in order to commence cutting hay

July 1855.

Thurs. 19—Putting stores &c in order

Fri. 20—Commenced cutting hay between the two forts fine day

Sat. 21—Still cutting hay

Sun. 22—took a genteel Blow out

Mon. 23—finished cutting hay at this point cut 19 loads of splendid hay

Tues. 24—Started a short distance above the Fort to cut hay cut a little & find it wont pay the grass being too thin

Wed. 25—Cross'd over the river to make hay—Started six scythes cut a good deal

Thurs. 26—finished cutting all that was fit to cut & sent word to that effect

Fri. 27—Mr F Girard[190] came over & was convinced of the worthless quality of the grass but desired me to keep on as it was Mr Culbertson's positive orders to cut everything so here goes obey orders if you break owners has always been my motto

Sat. 28—Cutting weeds & a little grass mixed but a small portion of the latter article Cross'd over in the evening and found that Mr Culbertson Lady & party had left for Fort Benton

Sun. 29—Col Vaughan gave us a small blow out

Mon. 30—Cross'd over a horse & cart to haul hay Made two small stacks three mowers cutting above

Tues. 31—Hauling & stacking hay I think I have about sixty loads cut such as it is

August 1855

Wed. 1—knocking about among the mowers & hay haulers

Thurs. 2—I find it very slow work hauling hay as the grass was cut in spots here there & everywhere—where ever we could cut an armfull

Thurs. 3—Myself & two others working at the hay

Fri. 4—the same as yesterday

Sat. 5—took a look at the folks cutting above they make but poor headway

Sun. 6—I heard from F G R that Mr M told Mr Culbertson that the Crows scared me to give goods to them the "Old "Liar

Mon. 6—rain done nothing over the river

Tues. 7—Showery in the forenoon

Wed. 8—Scatter'd hay immediately after we were done it commenced raining

Thurs. 9—A showery day done nothing

Fri. 10—rain'd hard all day

Sat. 11—Showery went up to the garden sowed some radish seed & got a supply of vegetables for the table

Sun. 12—fine day making preparations to start for timber tomorrow

Mon. 13—Started to the Point of timber above the little Muddy to get out saw logs made a good camp & prepared to work in the morning Our Hunter did not come in

Tues. 14—got breakfast early & started my men out Our hunter returned with the meat of a fat cow cut forty logs & got out twenty curbs men work excellent our cattle hard to manage in each team we have one yoke of unbroken cattle hauled but seven logs with both teams

August 1855.

Wed. 15—Perrault getting out curbs three men chopping & the rest assisting the teams

Thurs. 16—finished cutting timber all hands except Perrault cutting roads & assisting the teamsters. got scared by a Bear

Fri. 17—Started our hunter to the Fort as we have plenty of meat rec'd express from Fort commenced rafting, lost three of our oxen Suppose they have gone home

Sat. 18—finished building two rafts thirty-two logs in each fifty curbs & an oar for the Crow boat sent the teams to the Fort

Sun. 19—the rafts made an early start Myself came down on foot to look for a young bull that was lost did not find him. One of the rafts arrived 12 M & stated that the other was grounded in the night One man arrived from the raft to procure assistance

Mon. 20—Sick—Started five men to the raft the raft arrived 11 a. m. All right

Tues. 21—Some better Assisted to caulk the Crow boat got her in the water

Wed. 22—Loaded the Crow boat & started about 1 p. m. hauled one load of hay from above In the evening the hunters from the Crow boat returned to the opposite side of the river as also two Crows they stated that they had kill'd a cow & were returning to the boat when three Sioux charged on them they threw thier meat away & sloped—"Oh the Bitches, our horses stolen

Fri. 24—Commenced Col Vaughan's boat in the evening the Brave Hunters two Crows & one Grosvont arrived on the opposite side & halloed for help sent for them & said they had seen two Indians & Mr Meldrom had concluded to turn back. A Brave Act

August 1855.

Sat. 25—finished the Col's boat all ready for caulking Mr M's Boat arrived. seen some Indians over the river appear to be crossing on to this side

Sun. 26—[191]Early this morning we had the extra pleasure of grasping the hands of a few Sioux A party was discovered back of the fort All hands out armed & equipped as the law directs Girard Lophyr[192] & myself went out & met them they told us they were from the Crows & was on the look out for Assynaboins they said they seen our hunters & wanted to shake hands with them but they run off they report the Crows on Powder river them & the Sioux have been there all summer but have parted the Sioux camp are at the thin hills they stated they seen the Crow boat & were going to buy some tobaco, they are friendly with the Crows they also report that a fight had taken place between the Crows & Blackfeet & that the Crows got the worst of the battle. we brought five in the fort gave them a cup of coffe & a small present Col Vaughan gave his red children a talk & when through they sloped for Dobey town, being as our forces here were strong they behaved well but had we been the weaker party there is no telling what might have happened an express arrived from Dobey town[193] stating that Campbell[194] & a half Breed was caught out from the Fort their horses stolen & themselves stripped to the Buff Unlucky Dobey town

Mon. 27—Caulked & launched Col Vaughan's boat unloaded the Crow boat reloaded her for Fort Benton Self making preparations to start with express for Fort Benton I intend leaving before day

Tues. 28—Started 2 M Day broke on me at the little Muddy. Seen the opposition folks from the Blackfeet Arrived at the Big Muddy 10 a. m. Met Le Gras[195] & the Fool Bear[196] made them a cup of coffe they

FOOL BEAR OR CRAZY BEAR, ASSINIBOINE CHIEF

Kurz Journal, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 115.

August 1855.

told me to be on my guard as six young Bucks run off to war they advised me to take care of my napper[197] & Horses I learn that three horses were stolen from Mr Culbertson left & shortly after leaving discovered three Bucks following me kept on at a smart walk until about four O clock stopped & let the horses eat a couple of hours started again & kept on a smart pace untill an hour after dark camp'd eight miles below tremble river

Wed. 29—Made an early start my horse fell with me but done no injury Breakfast at Tremble[198] River saddle up and proceeded but a short distance when I discovered an Assynaboin camp of about thirty lodges I took out in order to give them the slip however I was seen by a party of men & women on thier way out to cut lodge poles. from this party I learned that the reason the three young men stole Mr Culbertson's horses was his Brother in law cut a hand of an Assynaboin off & they took the horses for pay moved about fifteen miles above Tremble river kill'd a cow plenty of Buffaloa camped on the creek with fine water grass & timber I do not know the name it bears—(Quaken Asp)

Thurs. 30—On getting up this morning I found myself completely surrounded by Buffaloes my horses were feeding along with them saddled up & started morning cool & very misty jogged along at a snail's pace & came on Milk river about two o'clock p. m. stopped a couple of hours to cook & let my horses eat. I have come here in a remarkably short time & hereafter I shall take it easier as I apprehend but little danger from this out, Buffaloes very plenty I should not be surprised if there is a camp on Milk river the Buff are all travelling down catched up my horses & travelled at a slow pace camp'd about four miles above the porcupine in the night we were visited by a shower of rain

August 1855.

Fri. 31—Cool & very windy took Breakfast about seven O clock Buffalo, Elk Deer & Antelope very plenty noon'd at camp Pecan found Mr Culbertson's baggage waggon here I find from a card left on a tree that they passed here on the fifth ult. Seen a party of Indians on horseback I am under the impression that I was not seen by them Kill'd two Bulls raised thier tongues & slept on a small creek plenty of sign of Beaver Bufflo in abundance

September 1855

Sat. 1—took Breakfast before I started on starting I discovered that one of my horses was sick went but a short distance kill'd two cows & one Bull took meat enough for a couple of meals my horse got some better eats tolerable well made another start & crossed milk river took across & cut off the Big Bend. Stopped to cook supper at Empty bottle camp in every camp Mr Culbertson slept I find bottles powder cannisters &c. had he left a bottle full of brandy there would have been some sense in it. I am confident that there are Indians in this vicinity I have seen good signs Buffalo raised in different directions I hope that all would be right in case I should meet them. Camped after dark on the river

Sun. 2—On getting up this morning I was a little surprised to find my horses missing I looked well for a couple of hours Examined the tracks & found some thirty or forty horses had passed during the night I gave them up for lost returned to camp & hung up my saddles &c. on a tree packed myself & woman & started on foot I had proceeded but a short distance when I discovered something in the hills beckoning to me I immediately went & found three Crow Indians they had passed along in the night & seeing the horses took them thinking they belonged to

September 1855.

Blackfeet & were laying low to take thier nappers from them as they would come out in the morning. I told them to go home as Government was about effecting a treaty with the Blackfeet they gave me thier word they would I gave them the news—they appear very sorry and blame Mr Meldrom very much this has been a remarkably warm day one of the hottest of the season travelled slow took dinner about six miles from where I slept I can almost call this a lost day—however I consider myself very fortunate that I have not been put on foot caught up my horses & kept on up the river a little before sundown saw a fine horse in the hills went to it & with but little trouble caught it proved to be a mare—she is a noble looking animal of a dark brown color. camp'd at sundown grass excellent

Mon. 3—a fine clear morning started early cross'd over the river killed a fine cow & stop'd to breakfast about 9 a. m. Started on a short time met Mr Wray with six waggons on his way to Fort Union I sent my mare by him to Fort Union Killed another cow & took meat enough to do me to Fort Benton they tell me there are no Bufflo above here. I also learned that Mr Culbertson had left Fort Benton to meet the Boats. Mr. B. Champagne & Motsena were of the party wrote a few lines by Mr Wray to Mr Girard camp'd on Milk river grass excellent

Tues. 4—Made an early start travelled briskly untill about eight O clock. let the horses walk from that untill eleven O clock took dinner a short distance below the two little rivers I have not seen any Buffalo since yesterday Started at about two p. m. it commenced clouding up & thundering picked out a good place & camp'd 3 p. m. however it all turned out wind no rain—Camp'd on a small creek

September 1855.

Wed. 4*—Started early & travelled briskly cross'd below Champagne houses[199] let my horses drink & feed a couple of hours Saddled up and proceeded but a short distance when Brick's[200] horse gave evident signs of giving out I have not packed him carrying all our meat coffe & clothing on my own horse since I left F Union Camp'd about three O clock on Eagle creek water & grass most excellent I hope this afternoon's & night's rest will enable him to perform the balance of the journey My own horse appears to be better on the trip he is a most excellent horse but rather scary for the prairie

Thurs. 5—made an early start took breakfast on beaver creek—about ten O clock commenced raining rain'd hard untill three camp'd in the prairie about ten miles from the Marias

Fri. 6—Started before day & came on the Marias made a cup of coffe cook some meat & eat shaved & shirted in order to meet the Fort Ben. folks Saddled up & started Met a party of Indians on the Crow ca-ja-na[201] on thier way out a hunting Also one white man belonging to Gov Steven's party Arrived at Fort Benton 11 a. m. Seen his Excellency Gov Stevens—Col Cummings Mess Kennerly & Champagne learned that Mr Culbertson had gone down to meet the Boats—no one in the Fort lonesome time

Sat. 7—A fine day cleaned my rifle & revolver looking for Mr Munroe to come in from the Grosvont camp Expect Mr. Culbertson tomorrow or next day during the evening some pagans arrived being a part of a war party on thier way to the Crows May they come home the worse of the battle is the fond wish of your humble servant

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* The writer used date of "4th" twice.

September 1855.

Sun. 8—A beautiful day paid a visit to Gov Stevens the Gov is very anxious to glean information of the Crows & thier country gave him what little I knew of the Agricultural qualities of the Crow country

Mon. 10—A wet morning cleared up about 9 a. m. in the evening Mr Culbertson arrived as also A. Vaughan & Willson Esqr bring news of a fight between the Grosvonts & Crows of which five of the latter were killed. I presume it was the band I met on my way up.

Tues. 11—Making preparations to start to Fort Union intend going by water in a small skiff

Wed. 12—Started from F. Benton at half past eleven a. m. Camp'd three points above the Marias our party consist of Mr Champagne Esqr Bricks a young Pagan & myself fine days

Thurs. 13—Made an early start stopp'd to kill some meat at the three Islands[202] kill'd a deer & took dinner below the Islands a strong head wind the whole day—Camp'd below fine horse Island

Fri. 14—Started early had got but a short distance say about two miles when we had to come to on account of wind blew hard all day during the afternoon I was out hunting Antelope. Mr Champagne & the Pagan were asleep Bricks browning coffe when Mr Bear paid a visit to the camp Bricks threw a stick at him & gave the alarm to the sleepers I came in at that time the young Pagan and myself started in pursuit & killed him he was a fine roystering blade of youngster & made a good show for a fight. Hawkins[203] sickened him & three rounds from Colts put him past fighting

Sat. 15—rather windy however not enough to stop us At the Citadel seen three Pagans they had been on a hunt & had plenty of meat report the Grosvont camp had

September 1855.

run to the Muscle Shell for fear of the Crows had killed yesterday two Grosvonts by the Crows four Crows three men & one woman got killed below the hole in the Wall[204] came too on account of wind about sundown pushed off & slept in a Crow fort

Sun. 16—Started & had a fine current nearly the whole day took dinner at the Old Judith Fort[205] camped between Adams & Rondin's rapids[206] killed a Bull

Mon. 17—Rained all day about half past ten came across two Boats Mr Dawson in charge—Stopped a short time took Mr. Dawson on Board. he is going down to meet Mr. Kipps' Boat—left Bricks with Rivier camp'd at Snake Point[207]

Tues. 18—About two O clock this morning commenced snowing & raining the hills covered with snow Started about twelve O clock M. Come too at Cow Island[208] laid a few hours for wind pushed off—Stop'd at the head of Grand Island[209] Started again & reached Mr Kipp's Boat a little after dark

Wed. 19—Snowed all night cleared off at nine a. m. after dinner all hands took a Bear hunt

Thurs. 20—Foggy morning cleared up at nine a. m. Started again left Mr Dawson on the Barge took Mr. Kipp on Board for Fort Union made eleven points & camp'd early in a beautiful point the whistling of the Elk kept us awake all night. Kill'd a Bull

Fri. 21—A Beautiful day Started very early took dinner after making six points camp'd two points above Muscle Shell—Kill'd a fine Elk

Sat. 22—Started early & had a good current nearly all day Made eight Points & took dinner Kill'd two Elk & two fat deer camp'd above Forchettes point[210]—fine day

September 1855.

Sun. 23—A Beautifull morning got along slowly but little current & head winds made four & a half points before dinner Started & a little before sundown came on Mr F. G. Riter's Boat just at the round Bute[211] all well

Mon. 24—hauled out our skiff left Mr Champagne—Dophin[212] & wife & child as also Mr Riter came on board for Fort Union made two points & came too on account of wind Started & run to sundown made five & half points

Tues. 25—Blowing a gale fixed up camp I went out on a hunt—seen plenty of Deer but had no chance for a shot—kill'd a fine Elk Friday kill'd a fat Bull

Wed. 26—Started early made four points & took dinner killed a cow & Bear camp'd one point below the Dry Fork[213]. Made seven points

Thurs. 27—made an early start took dinner below Milk river killed a very fat cow & camp'd a little above the Porcupine river Bufflo & Elk very plenty from Milk river to the round Bute the distance is thirteen points

Fri. 28—high winds from the N E remained all day Killed the fattest Deer I have ever seen it is impossible to eat anything but the hams

Sat. 29—Started early made four points & took dinner—Made three more & camp'd killed two Beaver—I forgot to mention that yesterday we killed a Badger in camp

Sun. 30—laid by all day for wind about one half hour before sundown started & made one half Point

October 1855

Mon. 1—Started before daylight made two & half points came too to get dinner blowing a gale from N W at half past three made another start made four & half Points camp'd two points below tremble river killed a fine Deer

Tues. 2—Started before day got two points & discovered a large band of horses drinking got on the other side as soon as possible hailed them they proved to be a Crow camp of one hundred lodges put out my man Friday for fear of Squalls Mr Riter accompanied him to another point & took them on Board I am much alarmed for my man Friday I was opposed to his coming with us & if I can get him home safe I shall never travel with a Blackfoot on enemy's ground Camp'd below Carafells[214] houses made seven points

Wed. 3—High winds from the N W with rain unable to make a move wind bound close to the Fort is very very unpleasant Especially in this case as we are entirely out of coffe & sugar but have plenty meat the swell of the river foundered our boat fortunately for us we had taken every thing out of her. four O clock p. m. Still no prospect of the wind abating—had the wind fallen so that we could have made a point or so today we could easily reach Fort Union in another day by hard pulling. Feasting on Fat Deer—Beaver & Cherry Tea. We have an excellent encampment. Completely sheltered from view on both sides of the River. Killed a large fat Buck hauled out our Skiff & bailed her out the bottom covered with sand to the depth of six inches.

Thurs. 4—Still a high wind from the N West unable to start plenty of meat but nothing else last night the water in the boat frose ice one half inch thick A very cold day. cleaned the sand out of our boat roasted & eat some delicious ribs Bufflo plenty but it is fool-

October 1855.

ishness to kill as we have plenty of meat to supply our wants & the report of a gun might be the means to discover us. About ten O clock the opposition carts ten in number arrived on thier way to Fort Benton. got news from Forts Clark[215] & Union hear that Mr Clarke is coming on with fourteen carts to oppose the Fort Benton trade

Fri. 5—No prospects of leaving very cold & wind from N W. opposition folks still remain—Killed two fat deer Bufflo plenty wrote Mr Dawson by Gardape[216] I hope he will receive it Gardape & party left three O clock p. m. Crossed the Bobieres[217] & camp'd Still remain in camp strong hopes of the winds falling tomorrow.

Sat. 6—Started six O clock A. M. pulled hard the whole day Made no stop & arrived at Fort Union at half past five—this has been a tedious & long uncomfortable trip found at the Fort all well except some children Since I left there has been two deaths both children One a daughter of J P Perraults the other a daughter of Mrs J B Cardinal[218] found Mr M Clark here with eleven carts on his way to Fort Benton to oppose us in the trade

Sun. 7—A beautifull day—Sauntered about the fort had Mess Clark & McKenzie[219] for dinner

Mon. 8—Making preparations to start on a perilous trip in search of the Crows on the other side of the Mountains it will at the least calculation take four months to make the trip & if a severe winter it cannot be made short of Eight Months

Tues. 9—A party of Crows & Grosventres arrived from the Crow camp. they bring discouraging news—they say all of the Crows with the exception of one hundred & thirty seven lodges that will be here in a few days, Are on the Platte & Should I be able to

October 1855.

find them they are under the impression that I could not get them on the Yellow Stone. they told Mr Kipp & myself not to let Mr Meldrom go for as sure as he went they would kill him As for myself they would not harm me or any one else in my company but Mr M & that my interest could not save Mr M's life Mr Kipp has deferred the trip for the present

Wed. 10—All hands buisy digging & gathering our potatoes the frost in the night of Aug 15 has destroyed the crop

Thurs. 11—finished gathering our potatoes Our hunters ret with the meat of four cows A party of Sioux were discovered in the vicinity of the Fort As we have but few men I volunteered to stand guard for a short trip

Fri. 12—I seen nothing unusual last night kept lights in each Bastion. this is most beautifull weather. Sent my man Friday home Also wrote Mr Clark to keep out of the way of the Crow Camp. I am much afraid that the Crows are going to be a bad people & I know what has drove them to it—As regards myself I am in no ways alarmed, for I am confidant my person or property will not be molested by them, but others must look out

Sat. 13—Mess Girard & Clemow[220] on a duck hunt

Sun. 14—Our Duck hunters returned with a fine lot of Duck & geese

Mon. 15—Our hunters out after meat during the day some Crows arrived from Camp to trade

Tues. 16—traded a few robes from the Crows Our hunters returned with the meat of four cows

Wed. 17—An Assynaboin arrived from the Sand hills[221] report Buffalos plenty

October 1855.

Thurs. 18—A very windy day A party of Crows arrived opposite the fort but could not cross owing to the wind they stated that they were from the Mountains on thier way to join the Crows that are above

Fri. 19—Mr Meldrom started to the Crow Camp crossed over the Crows. from them we learned that the big camp has run over the Mountains in order to get rid of some sickness that has been committing great havoc amongst them upwards of four hundred have died from the disease

Sat. 20—Girard & Co started on another duck hunt to the lake but returned—Seeing six fires and some Indians the supposition is that the enemies are about Sioux I suppose

Sun. 21—Commenced snowing about 8 O clock & snowed hard all day. Mr. Meldrom returned from camp bringing a few Indians along reports buffaloa plenty & close

Mon. 22—fine day snow melting fast traded a few robes & beaver from the Crows

Tues. 23—Sent out hunting. Four Bears[222] & party of Grosventres arrived from thier village they are on a visit to the Crows they bring bad news from the Sioux

Wed. 24—the Grosventres left. the Two White Weasles[223] Crow arrived with a few beaver

Thurs. 25—Cadot & four men arrived from fort Benton with fifty odd horses & mules Cadot left on the 8th Mr Culbertson & Col Cummings left for the Judith on the same day to hold a treaty with the upper tribes he seems to think that all will go well—I hope so

Fri. 26—Friday fine day nothing strange preparing to start out in the barge with our horses

October 1855.

Sat. 27—Started with band of horses & mules to Snake Bute[224] killed five cows found the grass but tolerable water miserable set two traps for Wolf

Sun. 28—Ramsey[225], Bouchie[226] & Constantine[227] went back to the Fort Cadot & Alvary[228] remain with me caught three Wolves

Mon. 29—had great trouble collecting the horses I found them much scattered 3 wolves

Tues. 30—Same as yesterday I am afraid I shall lose some of my horses found 46 some six miles from camp

Wed. 31—Beautiful weather Ramsey & Caddot came out for Col Cummings mules received a few lines from friend Riter no news

November 1855

Thurs. 1—No person from F. U. a band of Assynaboins thirty in number came to my camp and spent the night with me

Fri. 2—Catching wolves & killing Bulls

Sat. 3—The two Caddottes arrived with news for me to come in with my horses I also learned from them that a difficulty occurred between Girard & a half breed & that Girard killed the half breed Girard was sent to St. Louis to stand his trial

Sun. 4—Got to Fort Union with all my horses found Mr Kipp very unwell I learn that Col Cummings gave permission to establish big trading house for the Assynaboins.

Mon. 5—Levelling the bank in front of the Fort so the Cannons from the Bastions will command the river bank. Some Crows arrived

November 1855.

Tues. 6—Still working at the hill Started two waggons to the Bobourse to build trading houses John C. Rollete[229] arrived from St. Louis with express Harney[230] has gave the Brulus a drubbing Fort full of Crows to recieve thier presents Considerably hard talk I would not be surprised if it would end in a difficulty. the Crows are getting very mean

Wed. 7—Gave the Crows thier Annuities All went off well Every one appears satisfied One of our men was standing at the gate A Crow fired his gun at him & wounded him severely. the other Crows to a man were for killing the Crow on the spot but we interfered & saved his life however they took his gun & broke it over his head & drubbed him soundly

Thurs. 8—The Crows all left they appear to be very sorry for what was done yesterday & hope we will not censure the whole nation for the faults of one bad man. Certainly not.

Fri. 9—Some few Crows came & went they are very uneasy traded a few robes

Sat. 10—Quite a number of Crows came to see the wounded man they made him a present of 12 robes & say that as soon as they have them dressed they are going to give him 130 robes and a horse traded a few robes the Crows left

Sun. 11—Snowed hard the whole day Every appearance of Winter setting in upon us No news of Denig

Mon. 12—Cold day towards night commenced snowing Some Crows arrived & state that the Indian that shot our man made an attempt to commit suicide Our hunters killed 5 deer

Tues. 13—Cold day Nothing worth recording

Wed. 14—Same as yesterday hunters brot in 3 deer

November 1855.

Thurs. 15—Very Cold Some Crows arrived hunters brot in 2 deer & 1 cow

Fri. 16—Pleasant day hunters brot in 6 cows Report Buffalos plenty & close

Sat. 17—Fine day the two Cadottes started after an Hermaphrodite Cow that they had wounded yesterday they found the cow the young Cadotte went to head the cow the other took through the brush to cut her off his rifle caught a brush & went off the ball passed through his lung he lived but a few minutes

Sun. 18—Buried Mr Cadotte. two Crows arrived, brot some little meat & a few robes

Mon. 19—Snow. Excavating the bank & cleaning up the Calf house. quite a party of Crows arrived, brought in a few robes & a quantity of meat. it Appèars that we are going to be troubled with those pests the whole Winter. they have been coaxing us to build trading houses for them & now that they have them they will not trade but intend to trade here. Expecting waggons from F Benton

Tues. 20—The Crows remained all day a party of Grosventres arrived Enroute for the Crow Camp—Carpenters getting out timbers for Sleighs

Wed. 21—The Grosventres left for the Crows

Thurs. 22—Some Crows came on a begging expedition but got what the boy shot at hunters brot in the meat of two fine cows

Fri. 23—Crows coming & going the opposition folks arrived from the Blackfeet, they Say our boats had not got up when they left. they came down in twenty Six days. report the Snow deep above

Sat. 24—Clear fine day Express from St Louis arrived but nothing for me the Grosventres arrived on thier way home. the Crows gave them a great many horses

November 1855.

Sun. 25—J. C Rolette Started above to take charge of the Winter houses. Mr Meldrom is to come down

Mon. 26—Clear & warm Some meat traded our hunters killed two fine cows

Tues. 27—Clear & pleasant Snow dissapearing fast making a road on the ice. hunters killed one cow

Wed. 28—finished road across the river in the Evening Mr E T Denig & family, Mess Morgan[231] Robt Denig & Labombarde[232] arrived from St Louis Via St Pauls & Red river having been nearly three months on thier trip

Thurs. 29—Same weather nothing worth recording

Fri. 30—Dull Dull dull - -

December 1855

Sat. 1—Clear & pleasant Cadotte & Bompard start for the Winter houses to bring down the horses.

Sun. 2—Fort Union pretty well filled up upwards of 130 souls living in the fort High wind Cleaned up fort Some Assinaboins came in

Mon. 3—Regular spring weather traded considerable from the Crows. the Crows had a war dance in the Fort

Tues. 4—the Crows are quite a bore the bother the life out of every one in the fort except myself

Wed. 5—Crow Camp moved across the river

Thurs. 6—Some little trading going on

Fri. 7—Clear & warm the Crows very troublesome

Sat. 8—Cloudy the Wagon from the Trading house came in

Sun. 9—Snow in the morning Cleared up in the afternoon

Mon. 10—Snow Some Crows came with a present of 50 robes to pay for shooting the Dutchman

December 1855.

Tues. 11—Snow working on the road across the river. but little going on

Wed. 12—Clear & pleasant Some little trade going on

Thurs. 13—Fort filled with Crows A Cree arrived with a stolen horse Chiene came from the Winter houses

Fri. 14—Clear the Blackfoot Wagons in charge of Mr Rose Arrived As also Bricks—Stones—Missy

Sat. 15—high Winds all day but little trade

Sun. 16—Clear & cold quite a quiet day but few Indians

Mon. 17—Same Chene & three others started to Ft Benton

Tues. 18—Cold Bombard & Degnue[233] started to Rolette's

Wed. 19—Snow & wind a Crow Buck shot a .....(?) Berkshire Boar for sport "Oh the Brute.

Thurs. 20—Snow decidedly the coldest day this far Our hunters killed two cows—Crows hunting

Fri. 21—Clear & cold Thermometer stood at 29 below zero packed the Blackfeet Wagons

Sat. 22—Snow during the night 30 below zero Buffaloa plenty around the Fort our hunters killed 4 cows. the Crows stole the meat of two Rose has some horses missing

Sun. 23—22 below zero Mr Riter a little indisposed Crows & our hunters slaying the Buffalos

Mon. 24—Mr Rose started to Ft Benton with 6 waggons four horses in each I propheysy that he will never reach Milk River without a relay of horses no animals in the world can stand such weather Rose thinks not—we will see

Tues. 25—Clear & cold a quiet christmas

Wed. 26—Dobies Expedition started for Ft Campbell

December 1855.

Thurs. 27—Some little Meat trade going on

Fri. 28—hunters killed 2 cows Bompard & Degnue started to the Winter houses

Sat. 29—Cold our hunters killing Buffaloa

Sun. 30—Snow trading Meat

Mon. 31—Snow & high wind—dull dreary times

January 1856

Tues. 1—Hail Happy New Year we had a nice little Ball last night No salutes fired on acount of Bufflo being so plenty—No grog being on hand the consequence was that all hands kept sober

Wed. 2—Clear & cold Bufflo plenty

Thurs. 3—Thermometer stood at 34 below zero Buffaloa thick close to the fort

Fri. 4—Clear & cold got in the meat of 4 cows

Sat. 5—Stormy day nothing going on

Sun. 6—Cold & Stormy Two Assinaboins arrived

Mon. 7—this has been the worst day I ever saw the wind blew a hurricane you cannot see six inches the snow has filled the air I am alarmed for our people from Rolettes

Tues. 8—Clear & cold Our people came in at dusk they were caught in yesterday's storm seven horses & two oxen frose to death & the party came near sharing the fate of the animals. A little child, the Daughter of the late Col A. B. Chambers[234] was brought in by them. its Mother had thrown it away poor little thing it was near gone completely chilled through. I took charge of it & intend to keep it

Wed. 9—I started out to bring in the Sleighs left by our folks—got to the place cut away the dead horses & camp'd at little muddy

January 1856.

Thurs. 10—I find I frose my face yesterday Started & got safe to F Union

Fri. 11—Cloudy & pleasant Thermometer only 6 below zero

Sat. 12—Clear & pleasant Some trading going on Crows a great bore

Sun. 13—preparing to start to Rolettes

Mon. 14—Started with three men & three Sleighs for Roletts post camp'd at Cote Trambeleau[235]

Tues. 15—Made a late start folowed on the ice & camp'd early in the point above little Muddy

Wed. 16—Started early Camp'd at McKenzies old houses[236] Ice hard travelling

Thurs. 17—Made a good day & camp'd at the foot of Henry's cut

Fri. 18—Made an early start left the river & took the prararie snow over a foot deep our horses stood thier work bravely Arrived at Rolettes late in the afternoon I learn here that Rose is a short distance above with his wagons thirteen of his horses are dead & all the others so poor they have to be lifted up

Sat. 19—Still at Rolettes Indians hunting well

Sun. 20—Keeping Rolette in hot water what a niny

Mon. 21—Started for the fort with three trains loaded with Tongues Camp'd at the foot of Henry's cut

Tues. 22—took the ice as far as McKenzies houses left it thier took the prairie & camp'd at the little Muddy

Tues. 23—Met a war party of Crows on the hunt of Blackfeet that had stolen some horses I told them it was not Blackfeet but Crees, they kept on I arrived at the fort all right

January 1856.

Thurs. 24—Cold morning fort full of Crow loafers no robes—dull times the settee in the office affords a fine lounge for those Indans who poor fellows have to wait often some Minutes for thier coffee As that piece of furniture is not of unlimited length some are obliged to sleep standing whilst others find a more comfortable snoozing place on the floor among the dogs. Sugar & credit much in demand the former to drink the health of the fort the latter merely to have something to be remembered by

Fri. 25—Cold & dull nothing doing

Sat. 26—Started for Rolettes with three Sleigh loads of Merchandise Camp'd above the little muddy Some fifty Crows camp'd with me they acted well

Sun. 27—Started early a Storm came up early in the day Camp'd at Herveys Point[237]

Mon. 28—laid by all day Still Stormy

Tues. 29—Started early made good time Camp'd at the old Burnt Houses. in the night some Assinaboins came in with napper poor fellow got caught out in the storm of Monday & got froze—poor napper is a goner.

Wed. 30—Started & got to Rolettes about 10 M Napper arrived but died as he got home

Thurs. 31—Feby—Snow & wind—Poudirie[238]

February 1856

Fri. 1—Still Stormy

Sat. 2—Stormy & cold—Still playing Rolette

Sun. 3—fine cold day Started & camp'd at Henry's cut—Mr Fool Bear & wife Old Peke Dogs lodge & Squaw followed me

February 1856.

Mon. 4—Started killed a cow for Peke's dogs & Squaw—camp'd at little muddy

Tues. 5—got to the Fort all right killing but three dogs on the trip

Wed. 6—clear & cold—fort full of loafing Crow Indians

Thurs. 7—clear & pleasant the Crows lost upwards of 100 head of horses last night Supposed to be stolen by the Blackfeet a party of Crows started in pursuit of the Blackfeet

Fri. 8—Snow—A Crow returned with three of the horses stolen—they had given out & was left

Sat. 9—Clear no news of the Crows as yet

Sun. 10—Snowing & dull times

Mon. 11—Same weather considerable trade going on

Tues. 12—High wind the Crows returned with all the horses & one Scalp Very little trade a brisk Scalp dance going on

Wed. 13—clear & pleasant Crows dancing in the fort all day preparing to start to Rolette

Thurs. 14—Started found but little snow on the Prairie & considerable water on the ice Camp'd at little Muddy

Fri. 15—Started found hard work no snow Camp'd at Harvey's Point

Sat. 16—Started & travelled through about a foot of water horses falling every step came to two feet water & turned back left the drivers to bring the teams to little Muddy & myself started to F Union to report—found Mr Wray had arrived with express for St Louis

Sun. 17—Started with two horses to bring the goods back to Ft Union got to little Muddy & slept the night I found my drivers there goods all safe

February 1856.

Mon. 18—Started & arrived at Ft Union

Tues. 19—Writing letters for "home "Sweet "home" Dauphin came up to take the St Louis express as far as Fort Clark News came of a fight between the Blackfeet & Assinaboins one of each was killed

Wed. 20—Clear & pleasant a party of Assinaboins arrived with the Body of napper & the Bears son kill'd in the fight with the Blackfeet

Thurs. 21—Clear & fine Some Assinaboins left Dauphin left with the express for St Louis I started for Rolettes with pack horses Mr Wray started express for Ft Benton campd at little Muddy

Fri. 22—hard travelling Mr Wray's feet very sore camp'd at Henry's cut

Sat. 23—got as far as big Muddy seen that it would be dangerous to cross my mules Sent to Rolette for his cart carried the goods over & returned Slept at the old Burnt Wintering houses some Assinaboins past & told me that the Crows & Blackfeet had a brush the Crows got three scalps a Crow boy got kill'd

Sun. 24—Started early picked up a cart that was left by Bompard camp'd little Muddy

Mon. 25—Arrived at Ft Union foun the fort full of Crow Indians dancing the three scalps taken in the late battle

Tues. 26—Cloudy considerable water on the Ice the Crows are afraid to cross Dobey's in the Crow camp trading contrary to law

Wed. 27—Slight snow & cold the crossing in tolerable good order a trading party of Assinaboins arrived

Thurs. 28—Fort full of Crow loafers in search of Mush & coffee but little trade

February 1856.

Fri. 29—Cloudy & snow a large party of Assinaboins arrived with a quantity of robes—fort full of Crows & Assinaboins

March 1856

Sat. 1—The Assinaboins left after trading all thier robes Old Greyhead came over with his robes & as usual he was hard to get through with—got the rheumatism

Sun. 2—a few robes traded I am still unwell sent a few goods to Rolettes

Mon. 3—High wind but still trade going on

Tues. 4—Clear & cold six lodges of Assinaboins came here to stay untill they dress thier robes

Wed. 5—Traded all day the Crows pretty well cleaned out of thier robes self in good health

Thurs. 6—Clear Crow trade winding up

Fri. 7—Eight Crow Chiefs got dress'd by Ft Union Bears Head, Grey Head—Dogs Head—Long Horse[239]—White Thigh[240], Four Dances & the Iron Boy As also High Pumpkins Crow trade finished

Sat. 8—"Glorious "News! Great Victory!! Grand illumination to take place this Evening Crows Evacuated Fort Union. After a series of unheard efforts, the Band of Crow Indians raised camp & left carrying with them the best wishes of the Fort never to see thier snouts again. Mr Kipp gave them a certificate for good behavior to show the U S Agt had I drawn it up it would read something like this

This is to certify that the same Crow Indians are a lousy, thieving, Beggarly set of Rascals They shot a dutchman Kill'd a Boar cut up two carriages stole everything they could lay thier hands on. Begged & Bothered Mr. Kipp to death got

March 1856.

credits & never paid run everywhere through the Fort insulted & annoyd every one Amongst those that particularly distinguished themselves by meanness the first is Rotten Tail who with his infernal Old Sow of a wife has been a torment to the traders besides cheating them out of thirty robes. the next is Four Dances who is a grumbling disagreeable troublesome beggarly rascal & ready to cheat & steal whenever an opportunity offers—The rest are a thought better in some respects but the whole may be put down as the Horrid Tribe

It is but just to say that in this flock of black sheep there are a few white ones The Dogs Head is the best Indian on the Upper Missouri Old Grey Head sticks to the Fort gives all his robes & takes care to get well paid Long Horse Pumpkins White Thighs & Iron Boy may be classed among the respectable men but they have no command over thier children

The Bears Head is a good easy man & lets his people do as they please and the consequence is that the Bucks are raping the Squaws in broad day light in every corner without regard to lookers on indeed they seem to prefer witnesses to the operation

The women are all Whores. the Young Bucks impudent Scoundrels, the children noisy rabble the Old rips Thieves And the elderly portion having run thier course in these things, have now settled down to begging at which they excel all other tribes

Sun. 9—Fort looks deserted P Chane & two others arrived from Fort Benton. prospects good as regards the Robe trade

Mon. 10—A slight snow storm

Tues. 11—Commenced making packs what Robes we got from the Crows are without exception the worst lot of robes I have even seen—heretofore the Crows were

March 1856.

famed for making fine robes—but opposition has not only ruined the trade but spoild them—thier robes are but half dress'd

Wed. 12—Very cold too much so to make packs

Thurs. 13—Some little snow nothing doing

Fri. 14—Cloudy & cold river rising

Sat. 15—Cloudy & cold dull

Sun. 16—Somewhat milder

Mon. 17—Making packs two Assinaboins arrived from the Band de Canots[241]

Tues. 18—Cloudy & warm got in the meat of a Bull & cow

Wed. 19—The Far famed old Assinaboin Astrologer Dry Bones predicts that in nine nights from this three White men will arrive with dispatches from below

Thurs. 20—My Birth day & a beautiful day it is

Fri. 21—Very pleasant finished the packs

Sat. 22—Cloudy & Windy Ducks coming in quite Respectable numbers. Dug graves for the dead & buried them

Sun. 23—Clear & windy first ducks kill'd

Mon. 24—Stormy & snow first geese seen

Tues. 25—Clear & pleasant river rising

Wed. 26—river still rising Hunters out

Thurs. 27—cloudy & windy Hunters returned with the meat of 2 cows press'd 141 packs

Fri. 28—clear & windy pressing packs

Sat. 29—cloudy & windy pressing packs

Sun. 30—quite a snow storm river fell 4 feet Ice strong on the Missouri

Mon. 31—A beautiful day March died like a lamb

April 1856

Tues. 1—Cloudy & Windy Ice beginning to start

Wed. 2—from appearances the river must be gorged above—Bars full of ice water receding rapidly—but little current

Thurs. 3—Windy in the morning but warm & calm in the afternoon Caulking Mackinaw

Fri. 4—Pleasant day launched boat & rigged her to start to Rolettes in the morning

Sat. 5—clear & windy Boat started the men going up to the Blackfeet with me will go on the Boat as far as Rolettes Myself will start on Monday & overtake them

Sun. 6—Clear & warm Louis Rivias arrived with Express for the States. he says that Maj Hatch & Mr Clark will be here in a day or so & that two men coming down are to go back with me so I shall not be able to start tomorrow

Mon. 7—A beautiful day doing nothing

Tues. 8—Last evening turned out bad & stormy A dreadfull snow storm this day

Wed. 9—Cleared off & turned out warm & pleasant in the evening Mr Kipp rec'd letters from Messrs Hatch & Clark—it appears that they are at the little Muddy Eleven of thier horses perished in the storm of Tuesday As an Assinaboin camp is close to them Mr Kipp wrote them to come in at once

Thurs. 10—Major Hatch & Mr Wilson & party arrived a little before day Making preparations to start in the morning

Fri. 11—every appearance of a storm Started at 10 o clock—about 12 M commenced raining—rained about one hour & turned to snow Snowed steady & tremendous hard untill day light—Camp'd on the Cote-Tramp-Leau. Made about six miles.

April 1856.

Sat. 12—Started late Snow over a foot deep. Cross'd little Muddy came on & camp'd at Ash Island

Sun. 13—Started early Arrived at the Big Muddy found it high made a lodge Skin Baggage & cross'd our luggage safely—Swam over & came on to Rolettes found that the Boat had left about two hours I find the ten men here that is to go up with me—Chane Snow Blind from the time we left the Fort untill we got here we had nothing to eat

Mon. 14—Still at Rolettes houses Chane some little better I hardly know what to do with the man that Mr Kipp sent to assist in bringing down the Boat he is unwilling to go down by himself & I cannot spare a man to go with him—the consequence is that he will have to go up to Ft Benton

Tues. 15—had some difficulty to find our Horses—found them at last & Travelled against a strong west wind—camp'd early at the head of Frenchman's Point—every prospect of Another Storm—kill'd 2 geese & 1 Bull

Wed. 16—Made an early start come to River Au Trembe took dinner made a raft & cross'd Kill'd an Antelope 2 geese & 1 Bull 1 Elk camp'd on the first Fork above River Au Trembe

Thurs. 17—Made an early start Kill'd a fat Bull Noon'd at the Lake. raised camp & came on to the Big Gully—kill'd 2 Brant

Fri. 18—Made an early start came to the first creek above Wolf Point & noon'd—caught up & came on to the Porcupine of the Miss. kill'd a cow & Bull each man took his load on his back—Our old Cut Ear is about giving out

Sat. 19—Fine day—Started early Came on Milk River & noon'd—packed up & started Chene kill'd a cow

April 1856.

Sent ten men to pack in some meat camp'd on the Porcupine of Milk River Grass excellent Some of my Dutchman distinguished themselves in the way of slaughtering Hare & Sage Cocks

Sun. 20— Fine day made an early start noon'd opposite Tiger Butes[242]—Camp'd on the first creek below Willow Creek—One of my horses pretty well knocked up—Kill'd an Antelope & Bull

Mon. 21—Started in good season Kill'd two cows on Willow Creek & noon'd—both the cows had young calves the boys brought them with along untill we camp'd for the night Camp'd about twelve miles below the foot of the Big Bend the Boys kill'd thier calves & had a jolly feast

Tues. 22—Started at the usual time Kill'd an Antelope below Sand Creek Cross'd Sand Creek & took dinner mired one of my horses—Came to the upper crossing made rafts & cross'd Milk River—camp'd early at the crossing

Wed. 23—Started late owing to my horses having strayed from camp took out from Milk River—Stop'd to dinner Started again kill'd three cows & a Bull camp'd on Beaver creek[243]

Thurs. 24—Made an early start came on to Beaver creek in a severe snow storm camp'd about 11 o clock Snowing hard & continued snowing untill 12 o clock in the night I am alarmed for my horses

Fri. 25—Cleared up fine morning Our Horses lost all hands out in search of them—prospects look gloomy I am afraid we will have to pack our things on our backs if such is the case our trip will be any thing but pleasant about three O clock the last party came in with out finding them I immediately started examining well with my glass & found the mule and old Crop Ear feeding with Buffaloa got to camp

April 1856.

after dark & found my little Black had come in—I think Black had a fit in the night & fell in the creek Scaring the others off—he has had three severe fits since I left F U—Kill'd 3 cows & 1 Bull

Sat. 26—Made a good start cross'd the creek took the cut & got to the head of the Big bend & noon'd there—made about ten miles after dinner & camp'd on a small creek & directly opposite little Rocky Mountain—The Bears Paw presented itself but at a great distance kill'd 4 Bulls

Sun. 27—Made a fine start & got along well made fifteen miles good & took dinner—Started again and made about ten miles & camp'd on Milk River kill'd one cow & one Bull made about 28 miles

Mon. 28—Made a good start came above the upper of the two Forks & noon'd kill'd a cow Started again & made about twelve miles & camp'd in an excellent place no Buffaloa in sight but we have plenty of meat

Tues. 29—Started about the usual time & had got but a short distance when we discovered some Indians on horse back coming to us—they proved to be Bloods & the camp is a short distance ahead—came on to the camp & was treated well by those hitherto Scoundrels I staid but one hour they trid to persuade me to stay all night—I learned that the Blackfoot camp was a short distance ahead I kept along the river untill I discovered the Blackfoot & Searces[244] camps then I struck out & came on the River about five miles above the camps & slept I found two young Bloods hid in the bushes they told me they were chaced by a party of North Assinaboins they wanted to leave in the night but I prevailed on them to remain all night with me

April 1856.

Wed. 30—got up before daylight & started the hills covered with Blackfeet & Bloods in search of the Assinaboins none of them came to me—I presume they thought I was unprofitable Stock & would cost them more than it would bring—came on to the upper crossing & noon'd. Started Struck the old trail & camp'd on Little Beaver Creek.[245] Water grass & camp excellent Kill'd a fine Beaver & several Hares & Prairie chickens

May 1856

Thurs. 1—Sent John Bill out for the Horses he lost himself without finding the horses waited an hour or so & sent out more men they soon returned with the horses. Sent out five men to hunt for Bill waited an hour or so & the men came in with Bill went on to the Cotton Wood's & took breakfast Started & kill'd two cows & one Bull—came on to the Box Elder & camp'd rain

Fri. 2—Rained pretty much all night dried our bedding a little & started late—Came to the Spring about two O clock—cooked & eat Saddled up & came on the Marias at sun set—found it fordable made this day forty nine miles—I have been reserving this for one days work for my Dutchman in order to try thier bottom—a good deal of grumbling & some sore legs—rain'd at intervals through the day

Sat. 3—Started late forded the Marias came on in the rain to the Crokamgena Stop'd wash'd Shirted & eat met a Grosventre & Squaw—arrived at the fort about 11 a. m. found Mess Dawson Rose & Wray all well

Sun. 4—Paid visit to Fort Campbell Seen Bricks Mother Father Brothers & Sisters—they are living in the Fort & are a fine family

May 1856.

Mon. 5—Bricks Father & Mother paid me a visit & presented me with a fine Mare heavy with foal & a splendid three year old colt—Bought a fine Chestnut Sorrell from Mr Dawson

Tues. 6—Making preparations to start to Fort Union in charge of a large Band of Horses Mr Rose gave me a fine Dark Bay Horse

Wed. 7[246]—Started from Fort Benton for Fort Union Having 39 Horse A F Co—26 Mr Bird—14 Rivias—4 Chambers—3 Champagne & a number of colts

Wed. 7—Came to the Marias cross'd & rested our horses & cooked dinner—Started & camp'd on the Miss.—I intend passing through the Bears Paw B Champagne had a severe fit in the night made 25 miles

Thurs. 8—Started late owing to the indisposition of B Champagne he is very weak came on & noon'd on Sand creek—Started & was soon overtaken by Bricks Father he wants to go down with me I persuaded him to return pass'd the Grosventre camp none came to see us but I am afraid of visitors in the night camp'd on Eagle creek[247] made about 30 miles

Fri. 9—a great deal of trouble to find our horses found them all at last Started late & had considerable trouble with my horses pottered along & camp'd on Dog river[248]. Some appearance of rain—A good many Grosventre pass'd us on thier return from hunting and with but little meat report no bufflo close My mare had a fine foal made about 10 miles

Sat. 10—Some Grosventre came to us last night & more this morning gathered up my horses or at least I think I gathered them all a great many Grosventres horses being with mine it was with difficulty that I got them collected tried several times to count them but they keep moving so that it is impossible to get

May 1856.

the correct count I should not be surprised to find that I have lost two or three rain'd pretty much all day came within about eight miles of the foot of the Gap of the Bears Paw Made about 20 miles My young colt travels well kill'd an antelope

Sun. 11—Gathered up my horses & found I had two missing Started out & found them in a gap of the mountain Started & proceeded very slow Shocking hilly & steep gullies camp'd early on a creek that runs at the foot of the Bears Paw Eleven Grosventres overtook us among them was a Brother of Bricks—he gave me a splendid Black runner I gave him my chestnut made about 10 miles—one Grosventre kill'd a bufflo Slept with us

Mon. 12—Started as soon as possible came on to the little Rocky Mountain & noon'd had our horses caught saddled & was about to start when B. Champagne had another severe fit campd at our nooning camp —Made 12 miles—horses all right

Tues. 13—Found all my horses without difficulty Saddled & packed up & found B Champagne unable to start remaind untill 10 O clock & started went about eight miles and campd for the day as Champagne was unable to sit his horse campd under little Rocky Mt—killd 4 Bulls one of the Co horses got badly torn by wolves 8 miles

Wed. 14—Champagne very low I do not think we will be able to get him to Fort Union alive—Made a travios for B Champagne & had got but a short distance when it broke Sent back for more poles & repaired it went about 5 miles when we came across some excellent poles made an excellent travios & started campd at the foot of the gap of the little Rocky Mt Made 15 miles Champagne very low all night 15 miles

May 1856.

Thurs. 15—Started early considering all drawbacks came out of the little Mountain came about eight miles when every appearance of an approaching storm made us pick a good encampment Campd for the day on Snake creek fine grass tolerable water & any quantity of Snakes kill'd two cows & feasted on Marrow Bones—Boudin &c Made 8 miles

Fri. 16—Started very late say Eight Oclock Champagne very low & in great pain you can hear his screams a long distance about ten O clock he had another spasm fortunately we were near water Stopd about three hours in the interim C had another severe atack Started from our nooning & travelled well for three hours Campd on Cottonwood I intend pushing in the morning for the nearest point of Miss River in order to have water on hand for the poor Invalid. My calculation is to make Milk River below the Grand Tour[249] early tomorrow I am afraid Champagne will not last over forty eight hours Made 18 miles Grass poor kill'd 2 Bulls & 2 cows Champagne very low in the night horses stampeded

Sat. 17—Started late Champagne some better came on the dry fork & campd for the day, As it was very hot & fatiguing for the sick man Made 12 miles Kill'd 1 Bull 1 Antelope

Sun. 18—Started at our usual time when I came to examine my horses I found a favorite one missing rode out & found him killed from what cause I cannot imagine he was lying with his head in the water—Came on & struck the Miss River in the bad lands campd early grass & watering place good I hope to see Mr Dawsons Boats pass to put Mr Champagne on board he appears to be some little better

Mon. 19—I find as the country has become familiar to me that I am about twenty five miles above Bute Round

May 1856.

the day was very hot travelled about twelve miles & camped on the first fork above round Bute kill'd a good Bull 12 miles.

Tues. 20—An unpleasant day intensely hot two horses gave out in the Travois before 11 A M Noon'd on the Miss—after coming about Eight miles—on coming directly opposite Bute Round I seen the fires of Mr D's boats the must have camp'd there on Sunday last My Black that I took up with me had another fit I neglected to note in yesterday's news that he had a fit & came near killing old man Bird Champagne a good deal better he intends trying it on horseback tomorrow I think he is too weak to try it but he thinks to the contrary Made 16 miles

Wed. 21—Found my horses far from camp and as a matter of course made a late start about 11 a. m. commenced raining we kept on in the rain untill 12 when we stopped & put up our lodge cleared up about 2 p. m. Started at three & kept on untill Sundown camp'd in the prairie—grass the best we have had since I left Fort Benton Champagne worse made 15 miles

Wed. 21—Kill'd two deer & one fat Bull

Thurs. 22—Started very late say 9½ Oclock Champagne very low noon'd after making about ten miles—Saddled & gathered up my horses & made ten miles more—killing two good cows & one Elk Champagne some better we are now two & half points above Milk River good grass & watering place made 20 miles

Fri. 23—Started late & made several stoppages came on to the mouth of Milk River & noon'd could not cross too miry went up to the little Porcupine[250] & camp'd in some old forts grass very good—kill'd two Doe Elk & caught thier calves—15 miles

May 1856.

Sat. 24—last night B Champagne had another fit this morning he is very weak the consequence is a very late start say 10½ came on to the Porcupine of the Miss & camp'd kill'd a very fat Bull this has been a very cold day—Made 15 miles

Sun. 25—a good deal of rain in the night—this morning found twenty of my horses about ten miles from camp last night they took a regular Stampede Starte about noon got but a short distance when another Shower came on we kept on at a good pace & got to Wolf point[251] in the rain & campd fine grass & water—20 miles

Mon. 26—had considerable trouble in collecting my horses that is what is left last night during the rain some Indians stole 14 horses belonging to the Am F Co One of Mr Birds two of B Champagne & my two best horses I think they were stolen by Blkfeet or Blood indians I followed thier tracks for fifteen miles found where they had made a short stop to change horses—they were going at full speed nothing less than two of thier nappers will satisfy me—Started 11 a m & got but a short distance when I found a Beautifull cream mare but old Bird chiselled me out of her—let him have her & little good may she do him—Camp'd at the Govt Camp —Made 15 miles—killd a bull

Tues. 27—Started early & had gone one mile when Mr Dawsons boats hove in sight—I waited untill they came up—put B. Champagne & wife on board took out a lad, son of old Birds to help drive the horses cross'd River Au Trembe & noon'd where they kill'd the Frenchman Kill'd an Antelope deer & two Fawns & three cows—Started & seen Mr Dawsons boats—campd on the Big Muddy—Made 40 miles

Wed. 28—Swam over the big muddy—Stopped on the other side a couple of hours to dry off—Saddled up met

May 1856.

Ramsey & some men at the little Muddy. got to Fort Union at two in the afternoon—found Mr Dawson there all well—this has been the hardest trip I have ever made never did I work so hard both mentally & bodily as I have done this Voyage—made 36½ miles.

Thurs. 29—the Folks in the fort all busy except myself—I am acting the gentleman

Fri. 30—Making preparations to start to hunt my horses I lost in my recent trip from F Benton—I hope I shall be able to get them—Dress'd Bricks genteely

Sat. 31—left Fort Union at 10 a. m. to hunt my horses I am acompanied by Chas Couquette Mr Dawson's boats left for St. Louis at daylight—Mr I. F. Wray left for F Benton in charge of a load of goods for that place campd at the little Muddy with Mr Wray I intend to go with him untill he crosses the Big Muddy then leave him & travel fast—Fine day Made 8 miles

June 1856

Sat. 1—Started early & came on the big Muddy 1 p. m. crossed Mr Wray's goods safely & camp'd on the opposite side caught some forty or fifty fine fish killed several ducks commenced raining about nine P. m. & continued to rain or rather pour to daylight—made 28 miles

Mon. 2—dried off Started about 10 a. m. commenced raining about 2 p. m. & rained constantly during the night kill'd one deer—Camp'd where they kill'd the Frenchman—15 miles

Tues. 3—Some difficulty in finding our horses found them in the hills—laid by all day Still raining hard kill'd 1 Elk & 2 deer

June 1856.

Wed. 4—Made an early start left Mr Wray & his waggon travelled hard came on to Wolf Point examined the tracks of our lost horses followed them on to the Porcupine Seen tracks of men with the horses but the last rain has washed the sign that it is impossible to follow the trail—gave up the pursuit & returned to Govt Camp got in there late in the night Kill'd an Elk & eat Chouquette & myself had our horses hobbled brot them in about ten or eleven O clock & picketed them then laid down & in a few minutes our horses got frightened & stampeded we followed them in the dark but could not find them—I am afraid they are stolen

Thurs. 5—got up before day Chouquette & myself took different directions hunted all day without success came back to camp hid our saddles &c. packed our blankets, provisions &c. & took it on foot. Camp'd on River Au Trembe—made 20 miles

Fri. 6—Very sore this morning my right hand severely poisoned noon'd at Frenchmans came on to Big Muddy found it very high kill'd a deer took the skin & tied up our clothes guns & blankets Started across the Muddy—had got but a few feet when the cramp took me in my left arm—being an expert swimmer I paid but little attention to it—I told Chouquette to keep on with the pack & I would make the shore Some way when he got in the middle of the stream the cramp took me in the legs I went down twice on coming up I laid my left arm on the pack & it turned over & fill'd I told C- to keep on with the pack & I would manage to get over—he became frightened & let go of the pack which sunk to the bottom—I came near drowning but thank Providence I got out safe but perfectly naked & barefooted forty seven miles of hard travelling before me the country full of Prickly Pears & Enemies nothing to protect my feet nor even a knife to defend

June 1856.

myself—Chouquette dive & brot up a shirt & pr of pants—he got satisfied & left Mosquitoes & horse flies very bad—I started at a trot & kept on untill ten O clock—the night very cool Chouquette gave out—we laid down in the prairie—not to sleep but to shiver with the cold—made sixty five miles

Sat. 7—got up at day break very cold & stiff Started C's teeth chattering like castanets he begged of me to stop untill the sun would get up I consented knowing well what I would suffer from the sun as I was entirely naked & he had shoes—pants & shirt started when the sun got up & came slow—got to little muddy about 10½ a. m. laid down in the willows for a couple of hours could not stand the mosquitoes Started C ahead to the Fort to send clothing to me kept on & met Mr R Denig with a my horse & a suit of clothes one mile from the fort arrived at 1 p. m. horribly sun burnt—made 17 miles

Sun. 8—hobbling around feet sore & body awfully Blistered

Mon. 9—the Pain excruciating

Tues. 10—Still suffering

Wed. 11—Some little better

Thurs. 12—opened the Blisters about 1½ galls of water came from them

Fri. 13—Commenced to feel something like myself

Sat. 14—the skin commencing to pull of me

Sun. 15—took a short ride

Mon. 16—peeled like an onion

Tues. 17—doing nothing of consequence Bouchie & Chouquette returned from the Big Muddy bring my rifle &c that I lost on the sixth ult—all right that accounts for the stains in this book being as it was one of drowned articles

June 1856.

I have not wrote up my journal on acount of my being buisy in the meantime ten Assynaboins have been kill'd by the Sioux— Sir Geo Gore[252] arrived from a two years hunt both company's boats arrived—A Missionary Doct Macky & Lady came to convert the Indians

July 1856

Thurs. 24—Started with Col Vaughan to hunt up the Crows Our party consists of Col Vaughan U S I agt Thos Campbell—Louis Bompard—David Carrifell Pete Martin[253] a Spaniard & myself—Cross'd the Miss in Sir George Gore's Boats—drank several glasses of Mountain dew with Sir George & camp'd at the lake with Lieut Warren[254] & party kill'd an antelope Mosquitoes very bad—8 miles

Fri. 25—Started 4½ M—noon'd at Cotton Wood creek—appearance of rain concluded to camp for the night Lieut Warrens party came up & campd close to us—kill'd 5 elk—15 miles

Sat. 26—Started 3 a. m. Made 15 miles & noon'd Lieut Warrens party came up to us. Started again 3 p. m. got up to Bufflo's plenty—kill'd 2 cows campd above Brazos[255] made 30 miles

Sun. 27—Started ½3 M—kill'd a cow & noon'd campd for night below the Big hills made 30 miles Buff scarce Deer & Elk plenty

Mon. 28—Started 4½ M travelled fast & noon'd at the head of the big hills kill'd a cow Started & camp'd at the foot of the first Bad lands 35 miles

Tues. 29—Started 4½ killd a big horn in the bad lands—noon'd on the point below the second bad lands—Started ½1 got through the bad lands & campd below Powder River horses very tired made about 15 miles

July 1856.

Wed. 30—Started 4¼ noon'd at the foot of the cut hill—kill'd 2 Antelope—one being the fattest I have ever seen—Camp'd for the night at the head of Emills Prarie[256] good grass no Buffaloa made 30 miles

Thurs. 31—Started 4¼ came on to the 12 mile prarie & noon'd. kill'd a deer & camped at the foot of the Bluffs at the head of 12 mile Prarie—made 25 miles

August 1856.

Fri. 1—Very cold morning all hands walked to give warmth to our bodies kill'd a large black Tail Buck. noon'd a short distance below the Rose Bud. the Col's getting very tired of his trip Buff & Elk plenty kill'd a cow & concluded to remain for the night as our horses are very tired Made 18 miles

Sat. 2—Started 4½ O clock noon'd below the Big Porcupine—campd early opposite nine Blackfoot creek[257] & built a raft all ready to cross the first thing in the morning. Made 20 miles

Sun. 3—loaded our raft & found ourselves & baggage too much for her to stand under built another—cross'd our horses over on to a sand bar ourselves cross'd over the river took up our raft & swam our horses over noon'd at OFallons[258] kill'd a cow & found an arrow point in her it has been done lately say five days campd opposite the Gap—no sign of Crows—made 15 miles

Mon. 4—Started 4½ O clock took the Gap took breakfast 7½ Started again 9 M pass'd through the pine hills & came on the Big Horn 2 p. m. Seen signs of Indians took dinner at the mouth of the Big Horn & camped about 8 miles above the mouth kill'd a large Bear & 2 fine cubs made 30 miles

Tues. 5—Started 4½ proceeded but a short distance when 5 Crows on horseback came to us they were on thier

August 1856.

way to the black feet but turned & are going back with us they say the camp is on the Little Horn camp'd for the night at the mouth of the little Horn 25 miles

Wed. **6**—got up early made a raft & cross'd the Big horn 6½ Saddled up & took up the little horn noon'd on the little horn about eight miles below the Grass lodge creek.[259] Made our breakfast off cherries & coffee—Shaved & shirted in order to meet the Crows—we expect to get to the camp this evening Got to the Crow camp at dusk found Yellow Belly—Bears Head—Dogs Head—Iron Head—Gordon, Horse guard & several other men of note amongst them they appear to be highly pleased & say they will go down with Col Vaughan—made 25 miles

Thurs. **7**—One of the hottest days of the season our tent crowded with Indians Col Vaughan sent four men to notify Two Face's camp & the other camps—Covered With Fat arrived from Two Face's camp & says the camp will be in tomorrow I seen a little Blackfoot boy[260] that was taken prisoner by the Crows he was much rejoiced to see White men Col Vaughan is going to ransom him

Fri. **8**—Two Face's camp arrived paid a visit to Two Face with Col Vaughan he speaks well & is highly pleased—as regards his annuities & his having Traders on the Yellow Stone. Col Vaughan visited all the Principal Chiefs & all speak well The Col intends to council them tomorrow the four Crows arrived from the other camps & say Thin behind will meet us on the Rose Bud—they say they are glad to turn back

Sat. **9**—the camp raised & came down the little horn about 6 miles We had five horses given us to ride our own we drove loose—6 miles

August 1856.

Sun. 10—raised camp 8½ O clock Struck out in the Largie[261] & camp'd on a litttle Fork—the camp run Buffaloa —I am in hopes from this out we will have fresh meat 12 miles

Mon. 11—Fine sport yesterday a great many Bufflos were kill'd Several were killed amongst the lodges we all had a share of the sport—the camp moved on to the Rose Bud run Buffaloa on the way plenty of meat and any quantity of fresh tongues—made 15 miles

Tues. 12—Remained in camp all day Squaws buisy drying meat skins & cherries—Thin Behind has not come yet the Col sent for him

Wed. 13—Camp raised early this morning & travelled briskly camp'd on the Rose Bud day very warm—grass good & water excellent. Some of Thin Behind's people arrived they say each Lodge will be represented the Col is very anxious to get down to Fort Union & intends to make an early start in the morning—Made 15 miles

Thurs. 14[262]—Camp raised 6½ O clock—travelled fast untill 11 a. m.—Camp stopped & run Buffaloa Started again 4 p. m.—left the camp We are accompanied by a great number of Crows at the present I cannot form an estimate—camped on the Rose Bud—Grass most excellent. 18 miles

Fri. 15—Started 5½ o clock kept on at a good pace made 20 miles & noon'd—took the cut for the Yellowstone & camp'd on a small fork about three miles from the Yellowstone Kill'd a few cows Made 40 miles

Sat. 16—Started 5½ O clock came on the Yellowstone & took down it Crows run Buffaloa & kill'd quite a number Cross'd the river & noon'd at the head of

August 1856.

the 12 mile Prarie Crows run Buffaloa Camp'd at the foot of 12 mile Prarie Crows run Buffaloa again making three runs this day—killing in all about 80 cows some very fat—Made 36 miles

Sun. 17—Started 6 a. m. noon'd below Emmells fork Buffaloa plenty we intend taking out in the Largie in order not to raise the Game on the River. Started 3½ O clock took out in the bad lands. Camp'd on a dry Fork—found some pools of water & camp'd Grass & water poor—Made 35 miles

Mon. 18—Started at 4½ O clock travelled hard pass'd through the bad lands the day was very warm & dusty making it disagreeable travelling noon'd on a small fork—Grass poor our horses look overworked—Started 3 p m & came on a small Fork & camp'd Grass excellent. I am in hopes that our horses will be in better condition in the morning Made 30 miles

Tues. 19—Started 20 m of 5 fine cool morning our horses appear much refreshed thanks be to the good grass last night—Came on & noon'd at a mud hole water miserable grass good—Crows run Buffaloa & kill'd about twenty cows Some very fat—camp'd on a cotton wood fork Water excellent the first good water we have had since we left the Yellow Stone. I neglected to mention in yesterday's note that a young Crow was bitten by a Rattle Snake Col Vaughan applied some Buffaloa grease to the wound & the pain ceased immediately—this morning the man's hand is perfectly cured the Col passes for a great Medicine man Made 36 miles

Wed. 20—Started late on account of the horses being far from camp. last night we had a fine shower attended by Thunder & Lightning the first rain we had since we left Fort Union this shower cool'd the air & laid the dust making it pleasant travelling plenty of Buffaloa Crows kill'd some very fat Noon'd on a small

August 1856.

fork water & grass good—A young Crow came into camp having been gored by a Bull—camp'd for the night on a small fork it commenced raining in the night & continued to morning

Thurs. 21—Started in the rain—came on to the three cotton woods all of us very wet

Fri. 22—Arrived at Lieut Warrens Camp he crossed us in his Boat reached Fort Union in time for Supper learned that the small Pox was raging at Fort William

September 185....(?)

Appendix.

Additional Entries in Chamber's Diary. (No date)

Sept. 16—Friday left F. Benton camped below Spanish Island[263] rain

Sat. 17—Windy made two point killd an antelope

Sun. 18—Killed a big Horn camped above the Judith

Mon. 19—Came to the Judith Made a cabin on our boat

Tues. 20—Still at the Judith killed one wolf & two bear

Wed. 21—Left Ft Judith caught one small Beaver killed two Bulls Set for wolf & Beavers & came one point above Dauphins rapids[264]. rain

Thurs. 22—Rain Traps killed five beaver One big Horn—one wolf rain

Fri. 23—Came on & camped at Cow Island. repaired cabin put up the ten bulls.

Sat. 24—Drizzly day came above the Island killed one large buck Wray arrived others killed two black tail deer camped

September 185....?

Sun. 25—Raised traps found one wolf camp'd in point below Big Island kill'd two elk & one Bull stretched skins

Mon. 26—Came on and camp'd on point above Emmells Island[265] dressed skins camp'd for the night killed 6 deer.

Tues. 27—Hunted the points killed 2 elk & six deer rained

Wed. 28—Made three points kill'd five deer & three elk

Thurs. 29—Came down one point & put out 28 skins to dry kill'd one deer & one Bull.

Fri. 31(?) Dressd skins & rendered grease started about ½ 3 M.

October 185....(?)

Sat. 1— day cloudy at Frenchmans Point killd elk

Sun. 2— Made five points put out skins killd and then left

Mon. 3—Came on in the rain Shall put out to dry killd seven deer & one red deer

Tues. 4—Came one point below the Muscle Shell killd ten elk & 2 deer set for wolf & beaver

Wed. 5—Raised traps dressed skins a strange dog came to our camp fellow must have been lost a long time he could scarcely walk

Thurs. 6—Made three packs of elk raised traps kill'd three bear & 2 deer

Fri. 7—Made two points kill'd one elk one deer & one wolf

Sat. 8—Started late made two points Kill'd two elk one deer one wolf beaver—put out skins to dry

Sun. 9—Heavy wind laid by all day kill'd one wolf & one Beaver

October 185—?

Mon. 10—Made an early start came one point & took Breakfast skiff with men in came down killed one buck elk

Tues. 11—Parted company with the skiff—made a good run killed two wolves & two beaver & one Bull & cow

Wed. 12—Strong wind came on to the Round Bute & camped kill'd one deer

Thurs. 13—Made two points killed seven deer & two wolves

Fri. 14—Came on to Featherlands house[266] killed one deer & one wolf

Sat. 15—Started from Featherlands house in running close to a prarie brought to by a war party of Assinaboins—Some of them behaved with Our women were in a dangerous situation

Sun. 16—We remained in camp discovered fresh sign of Buck five on their way

Mon. 17—Crossed the river

Tues. 18—Raised camp made three points when we had to lay by for wind kill'd one deer one antelope two wolfs & one red fox

Wed. 19—Came on two points Dry Wolf sacrificed my interest to Morgan. M. made a cache of the Traps Ammunition, Tools &c came on & camp'd below Dry Fork killed on Beaver & two Elk

Thurs. 20—Made a fair run & camped a short distance above the.....

Fri. 21—This morning as we were about starting we heard crying a party of Indians we met we crossd over to them they proved to be Piegans they had of their party been killd by the Assinaboins they behaved remarkably well never asked for a single thing none of them attempted started made points killed an elk & two Porcupine

October 185—?

Sat. 22—Run all day camp'd two Points above River Au Trembe

Sun. 23—Run again a strong head wind met a few Assinaboins on their way hunting camp'd on point below Quacking Ash heard drums beating & singing we pass'd the Assinaboins without seeing them kill'd one deer

Mon. 24—Took Breakfast at Dolphins came on in the point above Frenchman's point Seen an Indian in the willows he hid himself camp'd opposite Frenchman's Point

Tues. 25—Came on to Rolettes houses[267] had news of the Assinaboins to go to F. Union—camp'd above the.....

Thurs. 26—Very heavy wind the head of Henrys cut .....

Wed. 27—Strong heavy Wind Camp'd above McKenzies old house

Fri. 28—Made one point and laid by for wind kill'd two Bulls

Expended for Outfit

Boat $50oo	Amm 50oo	$100.00
Tobac 25oo	Coffee 20oo	45.00
Sugar 20	Bread 8oo	28.00
Lodge Skin 6oo	Elk 8oo	14.00
Caps 250	Candle moulds 2oo	4.50
Wick 2oo	Ladle 1oo	3.00
Matches 1oo	Spade 1oo	2.00
Salt 5oo	Soap 5oo	10.00
Pepper 2oo	2oo	4.00
Tongs 150	Whetstone 2oo	3.50
Flour 1150		11.50
		$225.50

October 185—?

Proceeding of Council held between Col Vaughan for the U. S. Govt & the Principal chiefs & head man of the Crow Tribe of Indians held on the Little Horn Aug. 10th, 1856.

In the winter at one time Thirty Horses at another Thirty Horses—another five—again five—in the Spring nine Crows were kill'd—& 19 horses stolen—again fifteen horses were stolen—at another time two horses—those were stolen from Bears Head camp—from Two Face's camp he had at one time twenty Horses stolen at another five horses were stolen & one Crow killed all those were taken after the treaty was made at the Judith in the fall of 1855 in all 142 head The Big camp led by Knot-on-the-Hand & Thin-Behind have stolen 16 head of horses at one time at another 23 head—took a boy prisoner & his horse—again 15 head The Crows say that the Black foot have four prisoners—two girls & two boys

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF TRIP IN SEARCH OF THE CROWS, JULY, 1856

July 1856

Thurs. 24—left Fort Union for the Crow Camp—call'd at Fort William[268]—Old Carafel engaged with Col Vaughan was cross'd by Sir George Gore's men—proceeded as far as Fox River[269] & camp'd Liet Warren & party were camp'd on Fox River on thier way to explore the Yellowstone

Fri. 25—Started 4½ m day intensely hot came on to the three Cotton Woods and noon'd Appearance of rain concluded to remain for the night—Liet Warren overtook us—Mosquitoes very bad

Sat. 26—Started 3 m—made 15 miles & noon'd Liet Warren overtook us—Started again at 3 p m—Liet Warren hail'd in sight—got in to Buffaloa killed 2 cows and campd at Brazos

Sun. 27—Started 3½ killd a cow—Noond 11 m Started from our nooning place 2 p m—camp'd for the night at the foot of the Big Hills[270] Buffaloa Deer & Elk plenty

Mon. 28—Started 4½ m travelled fast & noond at the head of the Big Hills—killd a cow & campd at the foot of the Bad lands below Henry's Cache

Tues. 29—Started 4½ Entered the Bad lands killd a Big Horn, found it difficult travelling & attended with some danger Noon d in the Point below the second bad lands Started 1½ p m got through all the Bad Lands & camp'd below Powder River Our Horses much fatigued

Wed. 30—Started 4¼ Noon'd at the foot of the Cut Hills kill'd 2 Antelope one the fattest I ever seen camp'd for the night at the foot of Emmells Prarie

Thurs. 31—Started 4¼ came on to the 12 mile Prarie & noon'd kill'd a deer and campd at the Bluffs

August 1856

Fri. 1—Very cold morning took the Lone Tree Cut[271] got off our Horses & walked in order to keep warm came opposite the Rose Bud & camp'd early as our horses are very tired kill'd a fine black tail Buck & a fat cow—Elk very plenty

Sat. 2—Started 4½ m Noon'd at the Big Porcupine campd early opposite the nine Blackfoot creek built two rafts all ready to cross the Yellow Stone early in the morning

Sun. 3—cool morning Started our Horses over put our Baggage on the rafts & cross'd the river took Breakfast & started 8 m & noon'd at the O Fallon creek killd a cow & found an Arrow Point in her it appears to be a late wound—the Arrow Point is made after the fashion of the Blackfeet's points—camp'd for the night at the mouth of the Big Horn Gap

Mon. 4—Started 4½ m entered the Gap Breakfasted 7½ m Started 9 m & soon entered the hills—This is really the most Sterile country on the American continent not a spire of grass to be seen Occasionly a few stunted cherries Bushes find soil enough in the ravine to take root—in a cluster of those Cherry bushes we came across a She Bear & her two cubs—we dispatched the Trio but found them poor after six hours difficult travelling we came on the Big Horn river found that a small crow camp had been here some time since—Camp'd for the night on the Big Horn

Tues. 5—Started 4½ proceeded a short distance when five men on horse Back came rushing out of the Timber they proved to be crows on thier way to the Blackfoot country Col Vaughan told them to return they did so without a murmur they say thier camp is on the Little Horn River—camp'd for the night at the mouth of the little Horn River

August 1856.

Wed. 6—Rose early went to work & made a raft crossd the Big Horn & took up the little Horn—noond on the little Horn about 12 miles below the Grass Lodge creek—got to the Crow Camp about Sun down found a Camp of 130 Lodges & saw some of the principal men Among which were the Bear's Head — Rotten Tail — Dogs Head — Yellow Belly Yellow Dog High Pumpkins Mountain Tail— Gordon & the Horse guard gave them a present of coffe Sugar & Tobaco which was very aceptable gave them a small talk told them we came to bring them to Fort Union to receive their presents— they replied that they were willing to go that a Trader from the Platte had been to them & left two days ago this man's name is John Scott[272] it appears he told them that those that wished to die he would advise to go to Fort Union & receive the Govt presents as the Annuities contained the Small Pox but those that wished to live & do well would come & trade at the Platte—he would insure them plenty of Buffaloa & no Sickness Two Face & Thin Behind's Camps took his advice & left for the Platte Country Col Vaughan engaged four Crows to follow & turn them back

Thurs. 7—One of the Cols runners returned having overtook Two Face's camp he Two Face turned back & is highly pleased to do as his Father wishes him— Seen a little Blackfoot Boy that was taken prisoner in the Spring—Col Vaughan demanded him—they promise to deliver him to Col Vaughan at Fort Union

Fri. 8—Two Face's camp arrived Col Vaughan visited him he says he will follow his father even should he go over a precipice Col V visited all the Principal Chiefs in thier Lodges they all appear to be highly pleased the three men that Started yesterday came in & Say that Thin Behind will meet us on the Rose Bud

August 1856.

Sat. 9—Col Vaughan held a council with the Chiefs & Head men the talk was highly Satisfactory to both Parties the camp raised & came down the L Horn

Sun. 10—Travelled with the camp the Crows run Buffaloa & kill'd about 60 cows

Mon. 11—Camp moved on to the Rose Bud

Tues. 12—Waiting for Thin Behind to come up

Wed. 13—Camp raised early this morning Thin Behind & a good representation from his camp arrived each Lodge is represented

Thurs. 14—travelled with the Camp untill 11 m & noon'd Started again at 4 p m left the camp & travelled about 10 miles & camp'd for the night we are accompanied by a large number of Crows

Fri. 15—Started early Struck out for the Yellow Stone the Crows kill'd a great many Buff camp'd on Box Elder a short distance from the Yellow Stone River

Sat. 16—Made an early start came on the Yellow Stone forded the river & campd at the foot of 12 mile Prarie the Crows killd over Sixty very Fat Cows to day

Sun. 17—Came on to Emmells Fork & took out in the Large—Camp'd on Dry Fork

Mon. 18—campd on Willow creek **Tues. 19** campd on Cotton wood—crows killd 40 cows **Wed 20** campd on the Mamalls[273] **Thurs 21** rain'd all day campd on the Yellow Stone

Fri. 22—Arrived at Fort Union

APPENDICES

Fort Clarke
Septr 29th 1855

Dr Sir

I had the honor a short time since of apprising you of my return to this place, and of the condition of some of the Indians under my charge, yesterday a party of Yanctonias[274] of Big Head" 'Band arrived here, they are a party of a large war party that have just returned from an excursion to the Red River Half Breeds[275] They came to me they say for the purpose of knowing when I will be ready to deliver their Chief and principle men their Gov. presents, at the same telling me they have just returned from the excursion above, and that they have brought in 300 head of Horses stolen from the above people, also rising forty Head of Cattle—in telling their story they of course make the Half Breeds the aggressors, but from their former conduct towards these people and from what I can learn from their contradictory statements, there is no doubt that they started and with full intent to commit this depredation; These Half Breeds have always been represented as a frugal industrious and virtuous people, and they are doubtless brave, and would have long since resented the many acts of Hostilities committed on them by the Yanctonias, but the Priests of their village have always prevented them from doing so — Gov. Stephens as you will see in his report speaks of his having met with this people on their Hunts and appears to have been highly pleased with them, and seem to advise the right for them to hunt on our Territory, as certainly a great number have been born and reside within the American line.

This outrage no doubt has thrown upwards of 100 families of these people destitute of the meanes of prosecuting the hunt, by which their principal subsistence is derived, and in my opinion a sufficient number of U' Troops ought at once to proceed to their village now at a place called Long Lake, and demand the restoration of the property stolen, which ought at once to be sent back to the rightful owners. I trust and hope that your opinion will coincide with mine, and that I shall hear that the suggestion has been carried out

I have the honor to be
Sir your obt St
Alfred J. Vaughan
Ind. Agt.

Fort Union
July 1856

Sir

I had the honor of apprising you by the return of the St Marys of all matter pertaining to my official duties since she left, the entire nation of Assinaboines having assembled at this place showing by every act and action the most unbounded gratitude to their Great Father for the presents which they annually receive, they are a kind nobl and generous people showing every wish and inclination to abide their Treaty stipulations and heed their Great Fathers advice. I do assure you sir, it affords me much pleasure to have the means at my command to bestow upon a people struggling from their barbourous and bemuddled condition to the habits maners and customs of the Anglo American, they remained amongst us five days. all was peace and harmony. I shall leave on the 24th for the crows, I learn they are at the foot of the Mountain some 400 miles distant, I hope I may succeed in prevailing on them to accompany me in, to receive their Two years Annuity present as well as succeed in returning safe, for it is as you are apprised a dangerous country to pass through. The English Gentleman[276] whom you granted a pasport, to pass in and through the Ind country will return to your city in a month or so, having been in the Ind country from the time you granted him a pasport up to the present time the pasport you find was granted him the 24th of May 1854 from my construction of the intercourse laws he has most palpably violated it. he buil from his own confession and that of many of Employees which was forty three in number a fort in the crow country some 100 feet square and inhabited the same nine months carrying on trade and intercourse with the Crow tribe of Ind trading them all kinds of Ind Goods Powder & Ball he states, also his men that he killed 105 Bears and some 2000 Buffalo Elk & Deer 1600 he states was more than they had any use for having killed it purely for sport. The Inds have been loud in their complaints at men passing through their country killing and driving off their game. what can I do against so large a number of men coming into a country like this so very remote from civilization, doing & acting as they please, nothing I assure you beyond apprising you of the facts on paper. Should I return from the crow country safe I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity of apprising you of all the particulars of my trip

Very respectfully your
obt st
A. J. Vaughan
Ind agt

U. M. O.[277] 1856

Ledger St. Louis Pierre Choteau Jr. and Company.

Balance due men remaining in the country from 1855. Transferred July 31, 1856

FORT UNION.

Alexander Rose	$300.13
George Weipert	349.13
Vincent Mercure	13.88
Joseph Boismenn[278]	40.37
William Keiser	54.45
Leandre Belleveau	372.52
F. G. Riter	197.75
James Chambers	307.90
Charles Troudelle	172.75
Joniche Barra	197.25
Thomas Dull	150.50
Vincent Mercure	213.10
J. Gourdereau	312.25
J. Lorian	100.00
Joseph Howard	10.90
T. Susnard	88.27
Baptiste Racine	190.38
Pierre Chaine	72.00
Charles Rondain (Mercier)[279]	110.85
L. Bomparte	72.67
Joseph Ramsay	36.85
P. Alvarez	16.86
Hugh Monroe	507.76
Jacob Smith	13.88
Henry Mills	200.00

FORT UNION, DR.

Angus Picotte	4.18
Pierre Cadotte	24.75
L. Dauphin	12.00
J. F. Wray	39.50
J. Dagneau	10.45
Major Owens	32.52

PIERRE CHOTEAU JR. & CO.

ST. LOUIS LEDGER BOOK. Aug. 11, 1856

U. M. O.

Balance to Michel Champagne 1855. $1564.50

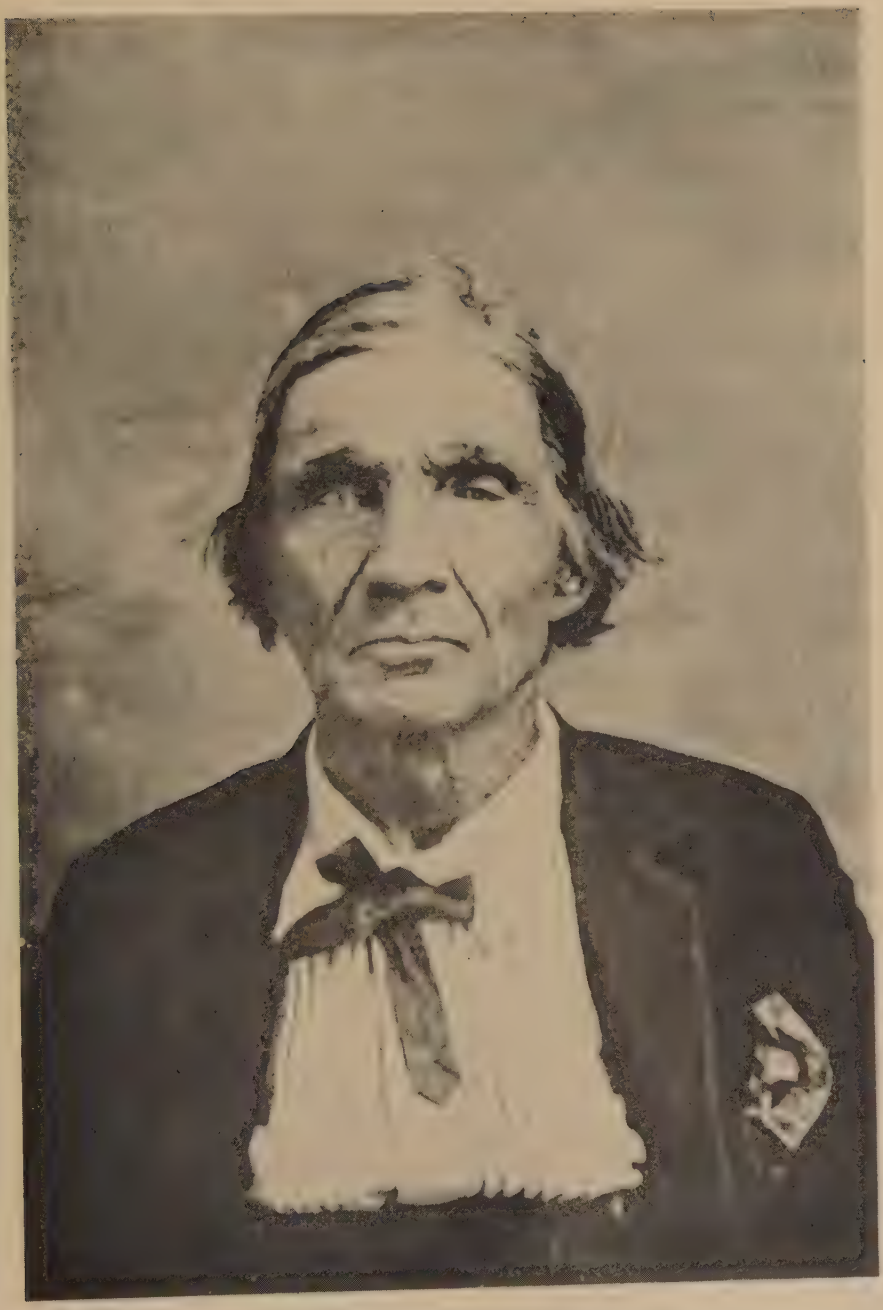
U. M. O. 1856 Balance due to men remaining in the country.

BENTON.

Alexander Rose	$195.25
Vincent Mercure	517.10
J. Muller	62.57
B. F. Racine	179.53
Hugh Munroe	634.51
George Wippert (Weippert)	407.38

UNION.

F. G. Riter	626.75
C. Rondeau	340.00
C. Trudell	150.75
Pierre Chaine	358.00
Thomas Campbell	141.75
L. Bompart	134.17
J. Dagneau	13.55
J. Barro	268.00



CHARLES MERCIER (Rondin)

Inventory of Stock the property of P. Chouteau Jr. & Co. U. M. O. on hand at Fort Alexander 20th May 1851

30 pr. 3 pt Sky blue Blankets	S.	310	93	"			
8 pr. 3 pt Indo blue Blankets	'	229	18	32			
13 pr. 2½ pt Indo blue Blankets	'	258	33	54			
29 pr. 3 pt White Blankets	N. Y.	500			145	"	
17½ pr. 3 pt Hud Bay Blankets	S.	293	51	27			
13½ pr. 2½ pt Scarlet Blankets	'	251	33	89			
1½ pr. 3 pt Scarlet Blankets	'	378	5	67			
184 Yds Scarlet Cloth	'	60	110	40			
2 ps Green Cloth 44 yds	'	68	29	92			
22 Fancy Vests	F.	50				11	"
6 Fancy Shawls	'	100				6	"
1 pr. Cassinette Pants	'	275				2	75
3 Used Rifles	'	800				24	"
7 New Rifles	N. Y.	850			61	50	
2 Belgian Guns	F.	400				8	"
60 lbs Blue pound Beads	N. Y.	50			30	"	
21—2 gl. Tin Kettles	F.	65				13	65
4—1 gl. Tin Kettles	"	28				1	12
1—5 gl. Tin Kettle	"	150				1	50
5/12 doz. Fancy Bridles	"	800				3	25
7 doz. Com. Bridles	"	500				35	"
5/12 doz. Cock Feathers	N. Y.	275			1	14	
4½ lbs. Chrome Yellow	F.	25				1	12
14 lbs. Thread	"	60				8	40
¼ lb. Silk	"	750				1	88
8 C Gun Flints	N. Y.	30			2	40	
1 7/12 Gro. O. C. Buttons	"	150			2	37	
½ Gro. Vests	F.	75					38
½ doz. Socks	"	275				1	37
3 Indian Axes	"	80				2	40
¾ doz. pr. Brogans	"	1900				14	25
1½ Gro. Clay Pipes	N. Y.	33⅓			"	50	
¼ C Fish Hooks	F.	60				"	15
½ doz. Ward Scalping Knives	N. Y.	150			"	75	
½ doz. Cotton Hdkfs	F.	100				"	50
6 qrs. Cap Paper	'	20				1	20
4 Sticks Sealing Wax	'	3				"	12
4 Stock Locks	'	78				3	12
1 Pad Lock	'	75				"	75
15 lbs. Tobacco	'	6½				"	98
⅔ doz. Collin's Chopping Axes	'	1250				8	33
1 doz. Small Scissors	'	200				2	00
1 pr. Tailors' Shears	'	400				4	00
Carried Forward			376	01	243	66	157 20

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Alexander Brot forward		376 01	243 66	157 20
1 pr. Steelyards	F. 162½			1 63
1 Pat. Balance	N. Y. 350		3 50	
1 Telescope	F. 1500			15 "
½ doz. Tin Cups	' 60			30
1 lb. Sturgeon Twine	' 75			75
10/12 doz. 12 in Flat Files	' 400			3 33
7/12 doz. Bustard Files	' 150			88
1⅔ doz. Pitsaw Files	' 225			3 75
⅓ doz. 6 in Flat Bastard Files	' 150			" 50
½ doz. Scythe Stones	' 75			37
4 Lances	' 30			1 20
12 lbs. Hoop Iron	' 6¼			75
50 lbs. 6 oz. Cut Nails	' 5			2 50
298 lbs. 12 oz. Cut Nails	' 5			14 90
40 lbs. Bar Iron	' 4½			1 80
16 lbs. Gun Powder	' 17			2 72
122 lbs. Balls	' 6			7 32
5 lbs. Blister Steel	' 20			1 "
3 lbs. Black Pepper	' 12½			" 38
20 lbs. Chocolate	' 15			3 "
1 doz. Hickory Axe Handles	' 175			1 75
½ doz. Fur Hats	' 1800			9 "
1 Sword	' 200			2 00
2 Iron Cannon 1 @ 60$ 1 @ 15$				75 ''
3 Bot. Chapman's Mixture $1.00 1 oz. Castor Oil 10c				1 10
1 lb. Salve 50c ½ lb. Blue Moss @ 100 1 Suimint 12c				1 12
½ lb. Borax 25c & 4 Boxes Capsules @ 15c				" 73
¼ lb. Indigo @ 75c ¼ lb. Sulphur @ 20c ½ lb. Sugar Lead @ 25c				" 36
2 ozs. Oil Vitriol @ 10c 1 oz. Laudanum @ 25c				" 33
1 oz. Jalap 12½ 1 oz. Tart. Emetic 1 oz. Calomel @ 25c				" 50
1 lb. Blue Vitriol 50c 2 oz. Alum for 6c				" 56
1 lb. Epsom Salts				" 08
1 lb. Pitch Plaster				" 25
275 lbs. Coffee	F. 10½			28 87
290 lbs. Sugar	" 6½			18 85
¾ Bbl. Flour	" 575			4 31
1 bu. Dried Apples	" 225			2 25
16 lbs. Rice	" 4½			" 72
1 gl. Molasses	" 38			" 38
1 bu. Corn	" 200			2 "

1 Bbl. Pork	" 925		9 25
2½ doz. Salted Buffalo Tongues	" 400		10 "
	376 01	247 16	388 71
Advance on Sterling 90%	338 41		714 42
Advance on Sterling N. York 17½%		43 25	290 41
Carried Forward			$1393 54
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Alexander Brot Forward			1393 54
Commissions 5%			69 68
			1463 22
Freight on 5774 lbs. @ 3c pr. lb...			173 52
			$1636 44

The following Articles in Use &c at their Estimated Value

20 Chopping Axes @ 100	20 "	
2 Broad Axes @ 250	5 "	
2 Jack planes @ 1.30 2 Fore planes @ 1.50	5 60	
2 Smoothing planes @ 1.30 & 2 Hand-saws @ 1.00	4 60	
2 Foot Adzes @ 1.50 & 1 Writing Desk @ 2.50	5 50	
2 Iron Hay Forks @ .50	1 "	
1 Brace & 36 bitts @ $5.—1 Old do. 2.50	7 50	
2 Claw Hammers @ 75c 41 qtrs Augrs @ 10c 1 Square .33	5 93	
6 Drawing Knives @ 75c	4 50	
1 Rule 50c 2 prs. Compasses @ 50c	1 50	
1 Spoke Shave 50c 6 Caulking Irons @ 25	2 "	
6 Files @ 3c 9 Chisels @ 16c	1 62	
8 Chisels @ 16c 1 Bench Screw 1.50 1 Wrench .50	3 28	
2 Whip Saws $9. 2 X Cut do. $4. & - 1 Howell .25c	13 25	81 28
2 Hoes @ 30c 1 Spade .50c 3 Fire Shovels @ 50c	2 60	
1 Blacksmith's Bellows	10 "	
1 Anvil $12.50 1 Vice $5. 1 Sledge $2.50	20 "	
1 Hand Hammer @ 75c 2 pr. Tongs @ 50c	1 75	
1 Splitting Chisel .25c 2 Cold Chisels @ 20	" 65	
2 Punches @ 12½c 1 Screw plate & Taps $2.	2 25	
1 Heading Tool 25c 1 Sma.:-Hammer .50c	" 75	

1 Brace & Bitts 2.50 1 Saw 1.00	3 50	
2 Screw Drivers @ 25c 2 Drills @ 12½	" 75	
1 Tire Sett 50c & 2 Old files @ 3c	" 56	
100 lbs. Old Iron $3. 1 pr. Ball Moulds $10.	13 "	
6 Old Beaver Traps @ $2.00 1 Cast Pot 1.00	13 "	
2 Cast Ovens @ 1.25c 1 Sheet Iron Stove $6.-	8 50	
2 Tea Kettles @ 50c 1 Coffee Pot 62..	1 62	78 93
2 Sheet Iron Kettles @ 70c 1-2 gal. Tin Kettle .50c	1 90	
2 Fry Pans @ 75c 1 Corn Mill @ $6.-	7 50	
1 Coffee Mil @ 1.00 4 Large Pans @ 56c	3 24	
3 Small Pans @ 20c 6 plates @ 12½c 6 Saucers @ 10c	1 95	
2 Sugar Bowls @ 20c ½ doz. Knives & Forks	1 02	
3 Tin Spoons @3c 2 Iron do. @ 2c 2 Dippers @ 12½c	" 46	
12 Candlemoulds 75c & 1 Grid Iron 1.00	1 75	
1 Stone Jug 25c ½ doz. Candlesticks @ $4.-	2 25	
3 Tables $3.- 1 Chair 1.25c 2 prs. And Irons @ 1.00	6 25	
3 Riding Saddles @ $5.- 3 Pack do. @ 2.50	22 50	
1 Sett Double Harnes $7.50 2 prs. Hames @ $2.00	11 50	
4 Scythes & Sneathes @ 1.50 2 Double Blocks @ $2.00	10 "	
Carried Forward	70 32	1796 65
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Alexander Brot forward	70 32	1796 65
1 Cart $20. 1 Cart Body $5. 1 Single Harness $5	30 "	100 32
Live Stock		
8 Indian Horses @ $25.-		200 "
		2096 97
Reduction 27% on Articles in Use & Stock on $460.53		124 34
		1972 63
Add Error in price of 8 pr. 3 pt Indigo Blue Blankets @ 339 instead of 229 page 1. with advance & commission) difference		14 98
		$1987 61

Inventory of Stock the property of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co. U. M. O. On hand at Fort Benton 4th May 1851

8 ps. Green Baize 71½ Yds	F.	28			20 02
80 Yds White Linsey	"	20			16 "
6 ps. Furniture Check 268½ yds	"	11			29 54
8 ps. Red Flannel 318 yds	"	24			76 32
8 ps. White Flannel 250[2] yds	"	22½			56 36
1 ps. White Flannel super 44 yds	"	25			11 "
2 ps. N. W. Striped Cotton 69 yds	"	10½			7 24
6 ps. Apron Check 305 yds	"	10			30 50
8 ps. Unbd Sheeting 306[2] yds	"	8			24 52
6 ps. Hard Times 104 yds	"	15			15 60
6 ps. Amn Linsey 303 yds	"	10			30 30
3 ps. English Linsey 104 yds	"	13			21 32
1 ps Red Lindsey 41[3] yds	"	18			7 52
14 ps. Bed Ticking 620 yds	"	11½			71 30
4 ps. Cloaking 156 yds	"	55			85 80
44 ps. Fancy Calico 1703 yds	"	9½			161 79
11 ps. Fancy Calico 222 yds	"	8½			18 87
2 ps. Salempore 40 yds	N. Y.	11		4 40	
3 ps. Jeans 99 yds	F.	35			34 65
1 ps. Amn Cloth 29 yds	"	45			13 05
1 ps. N. W. Stripe 22[3] yds	"	10½			2 39
9 yds Grey Amn Cloth	"	50			4 50
9¼ Yds Woolen Jeans	"	30			2 77
9½ Yds Tweed	"	25			2 38
11 Yds Red Jeans	"	35			3 85
12 Yds Blue S. List Cloth	S.	62	7 44		
16 Yds Grey List Cloth	"	63	10 08		
11 Yds Scarlet List Cloth	"	68	7 48		
2½ Green List Cloth	"	68	1 70		
3 Yds Cassinett	F.	60			1 80
30 Yds Tweed	"	25			7 50
1½ Yds Comn Carpeting	"	55			" 82
8 doz. Muskrat Caps	"	900			72 "
1 7/12 Russia Hats	"	1725			27 31
222½ prs. 3 pt White French Blankets	N.Y.	425		945 63	
60 prs. 3 pt White English Blankets	S.	261	156 60		
20 prs. 3 pt H. Bay Blankets	"	293	58 60		
20 prs. 3 pt Indigo Blue Blankets	"	331	66 20		
6½ prs. 3 pt Fine Sky Blankets 1/49	F.	450			29 35
2½ prs. 3 pt Fine Sky Blue Blankets	"	325			8 12
3½ prs. 3 pt Scarlet Blankets	"	450			15 75
72½ prs. 2½ White French Blankets	S.	230	166 75		
8½ prs. 2½ H. Bay Blankets	"	220	18 70		
Carried Forward			493 55	950 03	910 14

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Brot Forward			493 55	950 03	910 14
0½ prs 2½ pt. Green Blankets	S.	250	1 25		
27 prs. Rose Blankets	F.	175			47 25
20 Blue Woolen Shawls	"	75			15 "
2 1/12 doz. Blue Cotton H'dkfs	"	100			2 08
1⅔ doz. Turkey Red H'dkfs	"	100			1 67
7/12 doz. Portrait H'dkfs	"	60			" 35
1 10/12 doz. Blk Silk H'dkfs	N. Y.	450		8 25	
⅓ doz. Red Woolen Caps	F.	379			1 26
2 Small Table Covers	"	400			8 "
½ doz. Packs Playing Cards	"	150			" 75
3 Large Cotton Shawls	"	30			" 90
3 Large Woolen Shawls	"	250			7 50
29 Small Woolen Shawls	"	75			21 75
8 Tweed Coats Saint Louis	"	450			36 "
8 Skyblue Coats Saint Louis	"	300			24 "
1 B. Pilot Over Coat	"	450			4 50
1 1/12 doz. Boys Wool Hats	"	500			5 42
24 Spanish Gourds	"	12½			3 "
4 Scarlet Chiefs Coats	"	550			22 "
1 Blue Chiefs Coat	"	450			4 50
3 Hard Times Coats	"	200			6 "
2 Sheep Grey Coats	"	250			5 "
1 Skyblue Blanket Coat	"	425			4 25
2 Boys Scarlet & Blue Coats	"	170			3 40
3 Bocking Coats	"	120			3 60
1 Boys Green Coat	"	100			1 "
1 Boys Bocking Coat	"	50			" 50
1 Black Cassinette Coat	"	275			2 75
3 Boys Comn Blkt	"	50			1 50
1 pr. Blue Pants	"	250			2 50
12 pr. Tweed Pants	"	100			12 "
1 pr. Boys Grey Pants	"	50			" 50
1 pr. Blk Summer Pants	"	62½			" 63
5 pr. Leggins	"	70			3 50
6 pr. Leggins for Children	"	25			1 50
4 Womens Blanket Dresses	"	350			14 "
2 Small Wht Blanket Coats	"	200			4 "
1 In. Blue Blanket Coat	"	275			2 75
17 Boys Blue Blanket Coats	"	80			13 60
1 Amn Linsey Coat	"	120			1 20
1 Comn White Coat	"	400			4 "
1 Boys White Coat	"	75			" 75
2 Boys Red Linsey Coats	"	60			1 20
1 pr Red Linsey Pants	"	62			" 62
63 lbs Red pound Beads	N. Y.	65		40 95	
Carried Forward			494 80	999 23	1206 82

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Brot forward		494 80	999 23	1206 82
146 lbs Blue pound Beads	N. Y. 50		73 "	
126 lbs Blue pound Beads small	" 50		63 "	
160 lbs White pound Beads	" 30		48 "	
8 Bu: Small Barleycorn Beads	F. 162½			13 "
33 Bu: Snake Beads	N. Y. 25		8 25	
79 lbs Loose Beads	F. 30			23 70
1 1/12 Card Necklace Beads	" 150			1 63
4 Bu: Cut Glass Beads	N. Y. 16		" 64	
15 lbs Red Pigeon Egg Beads	" 75		11 25	
37 lbs Black Pound Beads	" 20		7 40	
6 lbs Assorted Beads	" 25		1 50	
10½ lbs Blue Garnishing Beads	" 56¼		5 91	
12½ lbs White Garnishing Beads	" 56¼		7 03	
½ Bu: Blue Agate Beads	" 150		" 75	
8 Rifles	F. 800			64 "
57 N. W. Chase Guns	S. 356	202 92		
29 Belgian Guns	N. Y. 350		101 50	
5 Double Barrel Guns	F. 1100			55 "
30 lbs Chinese Vermillion	N. Y. 150		45 "	
3½ M Horse Pistol Flints	" 300		10 50	
1 M Rifle Flint	" 300		3 "	
15⅔ doz. Common Scalping Knives	" 125		19 59	
90¼ doz. Butcher Knives	" 125		112 81	
155 White Powder Horns	F. 50			77 50
21 lbs Rosin Soap	" 4			" 84
25 lbs Chocolate	" 15			3 75
1 5/12 doz. Mustard	" 375			5 31
3 5/12 doz. Cups & Saucers	" 75			2 56
1 5/12 doz. Dinner Plates	" 125			1 77
1 1/12 doz. Soup Plates	" 125			1 36
3— 5 gl Tin Kettles	" 160			4 80
10— 4 gl Tin Kettles	" 150			15 "
45— 1 gl Tin Kettle	" 30			13 50
69— 3 gl Tin Kettles	" 125			86 25
2 Nests Tin Kettles	" 379			7 58
18 lbs Sheet Iron Kettles	" 18			3 24
24 lbs Brass Kettles	N. Y. 37½		9 "	
3½ doz Tin Plates	F. 200			7 "
6 doz small Tin Plates	" 100			6 "
10/12" Large Tin Pans	" 300			2 50
2 Skimmers	" 12½			" 25
1 Coffee Pot	" 50			" 50
101 Spotted Sea Shells	" 12½			12 62
25 California Shells	" 175			43 75
20 d California Broken	" 75			15 "
Carried Forward		697 72	1528 36	1675 23

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Brot forward			697	72	1528	36	1675 23
10/12 doz. 14 in Flat Bastard Files	F.	600					5 "
3 5/12 doz. Pitsaw Files	"	225					7 69
4 ⅓ doz. Hardsaw Files	"	100					4 33
2¼ doz. Assorted Armorers Files	"	175					3 94
1 11/12 doz. Rat Tail Files	"	150					2 87
5/12 doz. Mill Saw Files	"	300					1 25
8/12 doz. Wood Rasps	"	350					2 33
⅓ doz. Elkhorn hdle Knives	"	600					2 "
4 doz. Turlington Balsam	"	50					2 "
3 Bot. Castor Oil	"	33⅓					1 "
5 lbs Borax	"	25					1 25
1 Bot. Magnesia	"	50					" 50
6 doz. Capsules	"	160					9 60
7 lbs Epsom Salts	"	6					" 42
¼ doz. Chapmans	"	1000					2 50
3 Bot. Liquid Blue	"	100					3 "
¾ lbs Lamp Black pr.	"	12					" 12
1 Medicine Chest	"	200					2 "
¼ lb Nutmegs @ 140 ¼ lb Allspice @		25					" 41
7 lbs Fine Iron Wire	"	10					" 70
10 lbs Kettle Wire	"	14					1 40
48 Battle Axes	"	50					24 "
6 Trap Springs	"	37½					2 25
3 Mowing Scythes	"	75					2 25
5½ doz. Brass Cap Plates	"	175					9 63
12 doz. Silver Cap Plates	"	150					18 "
3 doz. Belt Plates	"	150					4 50
¾ doz. Sword Belt Plates	"	150					1 12
7 doz. Brass Hair Ornaments	"	100					7 "
49 prs Tin Wrist Bands	"	40					19 60
⅓ doz. Large Tin Oscoles	"	450					1 50
2 prs Brass Wrist Bands	"	40					" 80
3 Gro. Lge Kettle Ears No. 4	"	300					9 "
12 doz. Tin Kettle Ears	"	25					3 "
30 M Kettle Rivets	"	50					15 "
¼ Box Sheet Tin	"	1175					2 94
1½ doz Razors in Boxes	"	540					8 10
1/6 doz Shaving Boxes	"	125					" 21
5/12 doz P. C. Looking Glasses	"	48					" 20
¾ doz Brass Oscoles	"	350					2 63
½ doz Rifle Locks	"	2400					12 "
3 doz German Silver Fine Combs N. Y.		100			3	"	
3⅓ Fine Ivory Combs	"	105			3	50	
19⅓ Crambo Combs	"	33			6	38	
3½ Nest Wampum Moons	"	112½			3	94	
Carried Forward			697	72	1545	18	1873 27

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Brot forward				697	72	1545	18	1873 27
1 M Needles	N. Y.	150				1	50	
3 C Fish Hooks	F.	60						1 80
1/6 Gro. Indian Awls	S.	64	"	11				
1/6 Gro. Gun Worms	"	39	"	06				
½ doz. Tailor Thimbles	F.	25						" 13
1 pr. Green Goggles	"	46						" 46
5 ps. Assd Ribbon	N. Y.	37½				1	87	
¼ lb Sewing Silk	F.	750						1 88
7/12 doz. prs. Spurs	"	804						4 69
11 Snaffle Bridle bitts	"	30						3 30
4 Curb Bridle bitts	"	87						3 58
1⅓ doz. prs. Scissors	"	500						6 67
⅓ doz. prs. small Scissors	"	275						" 92
12 prs. Iron Stirrups	"	50						6 "
1 Small lup Lock	"	30						" 30
3 M Percussion Caps	"	60						1 80
4½ M Percussion Caps damaged	"	10						" 45
5 Sheets Sand Paper	"	1¼						" 06
5/12 doz. Scythe Stones	"	75						" 31
20 Brace Bitts	"	10						2 "
¼ doz. Collins Chopp-g Axes	"	1250						3 12
1 pr. Fine Boots	"	425						4 25
1 pr. Comn Boots	"	150						1 50
2 pr. Brogans	"	100						2 "
1 pr. Women's Shoes	"	75						" 75
2 Boxes Blacking	"	12½						" 25
18½ lbs All Col- Thread	"	60						11 10
1 lb Black Thread	"	60						" 60
9¼ lbs Cotton Balls	"	60						5 55
1½ Ream Letter Paper	"	250						3 75
¾ Ream Cap Paper	"	250						1 88
3⅓ doz. Cock Feathers	N. Y.	275				9	17	
6 Small Blank Books	F.	6¼						" 37
10 Gro. Suspender Buttons	"	21						2 10
1/6 Gro. O. C. Buttons	"	100						" 17
5 Gro. Shirt Buttons	"	10½						" 52
2 Blank Books 4 qr	"	80						1 60
8 lbs Arsenic	"	120						9 60
13 lbs Bar Lead	"	12						1 56
11 lbs Candlewick	"	20						2 20
2 Horse Halters	"	100						2 "
1 Bridle	"	75						" 75
1 Spanish Saddle Bocking Cover	"	550						5 50
7 lbs Amn Vermillion	"	35						2 45
162 lbs Canot Tobacco	"	7						11 34
Carried Forward				697	89	1557	72	1982 53

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Bro't forward		697 89	1557 72	1982 53	
177 lbs N. W. Twist Tobacco	F. 12½			22 13	
4596 lbs Tobacco	" 6½			298 74	
76 Sacks Balls 1900 lbs	" 6½			114 "	
70 lbs Pig Lead	" 3½			2 45	
19 lbs Balls	" 6			1 14	
40 lbs Powder	" 17			6 80	
5 lbs Shaving Soap	" 25			1 25	
3 Powder Canisters	" 50			1 50	
9 Powder Measures	" 6¼			" 56	
4 Scoops	" 25			1 "	
2 Cotton Shirts	" 50			1 "	
1 Blue Cloth Saddle Cover	" 162½			1 63	
1 Scarlet Cloth Saddle Cover	" 187½			1 87	
7/12 doz. Belts	" 300			1 75	
6 Indian Axes 4¾ lbs	" 100			6 "	
1 Indian Axe 3¾	" 87½			" 88	
6 doz. Grottes	" 37½			2 25	
617 Arrow Points	" 1½			9 25	
7¼ lbs Beeswax	" 23			1 67	
6½ lbs Verdigris	" 37½			2 44	
2 lbs Saltpetre	" 17			" 34	
13 Barrels Sugar 2429 lbs	" 6½			157 88	
1½ Barrels Flour	" 575			8 62	
1402½ lbs Coffee	" 10½			147 26	
7 Bushels Salt	" 43			3 01	
3 Bushels Ree Corn	" 190			5 70	
8 Gl Molasses	" 38			3 04	
20 lb Sugar	" 6½			1 30	
1 Bushel Dried Apples	" 225			2 25	
2 lbs Black Pepper	" 12½			" 25	
1¾ Barrel Beans	" 520			8 75	
¼ doz. Ink	" 75			" 19	
2 doz. Steel Pens	" 75			1 50	
1 Lancet 75c 1 Tooth puller	150			2 25	
1 Sand Box	" 25			" 25	
2 C Wafers	" 10			" 20	
1 lb Blue Moss	" 100			1 "	
15 Muskets	" 350			52 50	
1 pr. Ball Moulds 10 Balls	" 400			4 "	
1 pr. Steelyards No Pea	" 50			" 50	
1 Satters Cir: Spring Balance	N. Y. 350		3 50		
1 Satters Cir: Spring Balance 50 lb	" 350		3 50		
1 Satters Cir: Spring Balance 25	" 250		2 50		
3 Small Flags	F. 600			18 "	
½ doz. Snaffle Bridle bitts	" 400			2 "	
Carried Forward		697 89	1567 22	2881 63	

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Bro't forward		697 89	1567 22	2881 63
14 Beaver Traps & Chains	F. 300			42 "
2 — 3 pdr Cannons	" 6600			132 "
1 Fort Bell	" 2000			20 "
		697 89	1567 22	3075 63
Advance on Sterling 90%		628 10		1325 99
Advance N. York 17½%			274 26	1841 48
				6243 10
5 pr Ct Commission				312 16
				6555 26
Freight on 19730 lb @ 3c pr pound				591 90
				7147 16
10 Broken Beaver Traps	@ 150		15 "	
7 Scythes @ 50c 4 Sneathes @ 50c			5 50	
2 X Cut Saws @ 2.50 2 Pit Saws	@ 500		15 "	
4 Pit Saws	" 200		8 "	
1 Cast Iron Kettle 125c 1 Old Coffee Pot	" 50		1 75	
16 Pack Saddles @ 250 9 Indian do	" 150		53 50	
2 Small Grind Stones @ 75c 1 Rocking Chair	$3		4 50	
5 Old Chairs @ 50c 1 Corn Mill & Fly Wheel	690		9 40	
2 Amen Boxes & Canisters @ $2			4 "	
1 Screw Ram Rod 25 16 Chopping Axes @ 100			16 25	
6 Water tight Casks @ 50c 1 Water-tight Box	100		4 "	
4 Shovels @ 50c 1 Spade 50c 1 Broken do.	25		2 75	
4 Ox Yokes Ironed @ 2$ 4 Do No Irons @ 100			12 "	
1 Sett Harness for 4 Horses	@ 2000		20 "	
1 Sett Harness for 2 Horses	" 1000		10 "	
4 Extra Collars	" 300		12 "	
2 Setts Parfleche Harness for 4 Horses	" 1500		30 "	
2 Setts Parfleche Harness for 2 Horses	" 750		15 "	
1 Bull Harness	" 500		5 "	
2 Waggons	" $80		80 "	
1 Buggy $10. 1 Ox Waggon $25. 1 Cart $20			55 "	
1 pr. Cart Wheels No tires 6$ I Wheel Barrow $3—			9 "	
3 Log Chains @ $5. 7 Caulking Irons @ 25c 4 Press Irons @ 25			17 75	

2 Wheel Barrows @ $3.00 6 Stoves @ 32$ 1 Large do. 10$		48 "	
1 Scow 20$ 2 Wash Stands @ 2.50		25 "	
2 prs. And Irons @ $1.00 1 Ea Shovel & Tongs @ $1.00		3 "	
2 Old Spades @ 50c 1 Large Chest $3. 1 Toboboard & Knife 100		5 "	
1 pr. Pincers 50c 7 Iron Cd Water Buckets @ 100		7 50	
1 Iron Crane $1.00 2 6 gl. S. I. Kettles @ 120		3 40	
2 Lge Ovens & Lid $1.50 2 Com. size do & Lids 125		5 50	
1 Frying Pan $1.00 1 Skillet $1.00 1 Lge Grid Iron 100		3 "	
2 Flesh Forks @ 12½c 3 Pot Hooks 25c 1 Lge Knife 50c		1 50	
3— 2 gl Tin Kettles @ 60c 1— 3 gl do @ 80c 3— 4 gl do @ 100		5 60	
1 Strainer 20c 4 Ironbound Buckets @ 100		4 20	
Carried Forward		517 10	7147 16
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Brot forward		517 10	7147 16
4 Coffee Pots	75	3 "	
1 Lge Tin Tea Pot 125. 11 Tin Plates @ 12½		2 63	
8 Assd Tin Pans @ 30c 3 Lge Oval dishes @ 120 5 Com Tin do. 25		7 25	
1 Skimmer 20c 39 Candlemoulds @ 6¼ 2 Coffee Mills @ 75		4 14	
5 Soup Plates @ 10c 1 doz dinner do. 120. 7 Knives & forks @ 10c		2 40	
8 Tin Table Spoons @ 3c 2 Iron do @ 6c 5 Tin Dippers @ 15c		1 11	
3 Tin Saucers @ 12½ 1 Sugar Bowl 25c 1 Cream Jug 25		" 86	
2 Iron Tea Spoons @ 3c 4 Tin do. @ 3c 8 Cups & Saucers @ 10		1 00	
1 Flour Sieve 75c 1 Mustard 25 1 Pepperbox 25		1 25	
1 Bread Bowl 15c 1 Stove & pipe 10$ 1 Dinner table & benches 4$		14 15	
10 Tin Cups @ 6c 4 Candlesticks @ 25c		1 60	556 50

Tinners Tools		
1 Vice & bench 6$ 3 Soldering Irons @ 1.25	9 75	
5 Hammers @ 75c 1 pr. Old Scissors 25 1 pr. Bench Shears 100	5 "	
1 Bar for Tongue 50c 1 Fron 100	1 50	
1 Square Anvil 1.50 1 Creasing Iron 50c 2 setts Hammers @ 50c	3 "	
1 Grooving Iron 50c 1 punch 25c 4 Cold Chisels @ 12½	1 25	
3 prs. Pincers 50c 1 Soldering Stove 100 3 Bigons (?) $3	11 50	32 "
Tailors Tools		
1 pr. Shears 50c 2 prs. Scissors 30c 1 Candlestick 25c	1 35	
2 Pressboards @ 25c 1 Thimble 6c	56	1 91
Blacksmith's Tools		
2 Anvils @ 1250 1 Sledge Hammer 2.50	27 50	
1 Hand Hammer @ 75c 1 Nail do. 75c 1 pr. Bellows 15$	16 50	
1 Rivitting Hammer @ 75c 1 Bench vice 4$ 6 pr. Tongs @ 50c	7 75	
2 prs. Pincers @ 50c 1 Splitting Chisel @ 25c 2 Cold do. 16c	1 57	
2 Hand vices @ 50c 1 Drill Stock & bitts 2$ 1 2 foot rule 30c	3 30	
5 Lge used Files @ 6c 2 Screw Wrenches @ 50	1 30	
4 Screw plates & 5 setts dies @ 2.50 6 do. @ 100	16 "	
1 2/4 Auger 20c 1 Drawing Knife @ 75c 1 Spike Gimblet 12½	1 08	
1 Hand Saw File 6c 1 sett Hammers 75c 2 square punches @ 25c	1 31	
3 Round Punches @ 12½c 2 prs. Clamp @ 100 1 Old Hand Saw 50c	2 88	
2 Eye Wedges @ 25 3 square files 6c 1 Shoeing Hammer 50c	1 18	
1 Old Gun No Lock 2$ 4 Heading Tools @ 25c	3 "	
1 Stamp A1 $1.00 1 Small do. A1C 50c 3 pokers @ 25c	2 25	
3 prs. Waggon Cast Boxes @ 50c 1 Tire $1.50	3 "	
3 Hand Saws @ $1.00 1 Tenor Saw $1.75 1 Wood do. $1.00	5 75	

2 Iron Squares @ 50c 1 foot Adze $1.50 1 Morticing Chisel 1.00		3 50	
1 Hammer 75c 1 Nail Hatchet 1.00 2 Braces & bitts @ 5$		11 75	
4 Gages @ 25c 4 Sporting Chisels @ 16c 1 Oil Stone 25c		1 89	
2 Jack planes @ $1.30 2 Smoothing do. @ $1.30 1 Wood Square 25c		5 45	
1 Rabit plane @ 1.30 2 pr. Pincers @ 50c 1 Nail Wrench 25c		2 55	
2 Drawing Knives @ 75c 2 Wood Rasps @ 10c 6 files @ 6c		2 06	
1 Scribe 12½c 1 Saw Set 25c 9 Augers 36 Qtr 360		3 97	
2 Broad Axes 2$ 2 Beading planes @ $1.50		7 "	
Carried Forward		132 54	7737 57
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Benton Brot forward		132 54	7737 57
1 Sash & Grooving plane $1.50c 1 Tongue & Grooving plane 1.50		3 "	
3 Morticing Chisels @ 16c 3 Gouges @ 16c		" 96	
3 Gimblets @ 6¼c 1 Grind Stone $1.50 1 Carpenters tool Chest $3.50		5 19	141 69
Live Stock			
8 Horses	@ 2500	200 "	
5 Mules	" 4000	200 "	
3 Bulls	" 2500	75 "	
2 Oxen	" 2500	50 "	
3 Cows	" 2500	75 "	
4 Calves	" 500	20 "	
12 Hogs	" 500	60 "	
7 Pigs	" 200	14 "	
1 Cat	" 500	5 "	699 "
Sundries			
24 Merchandise Boxes	@ 100	24 "	
36 Bale Cloths	" 100	36 "	
40 Cow Skins	" 50	20 "	
1 Writing Desk	" 250	2 50	82 50
			8660 76
Reduction 27% on Articles in use &c on 1513.60			408 67
			$8252 09

Inventory of Stock, the property of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co. U. M. O. on hand at Fort Union 15th May 1851

58½ prs. 3 pt Scarlet Blankets	S.	378	221	13			
6½ prs. 3 pt Green Blankets	'	374	24	31			
2 prs. 3 pt Skyblue Blankets	'	363	7	26			
8½ prs. 2½ pt Skyblue Blankets	'	262	22	27			
1 pr. 4 pt Skyblue Blankets	F.	450				4	50
31½ prs. 2½ pt Indigo blue Blankets	S.	324	102	06			
11 prs. 2½ Scarlet Blankets	'	229	25	19			
5 prs. Wrapper Blankets	F.	212½				16	63
2 Cotton Rugs	'	37½				"	75
¾ Yd. Venetian Carpeting	'	65				"	49
207 Yd. Blue S. L. Cloth	S	54	111	78			
78 Yd. Green S. L. Cloth	'	68	53	04			
12¼ Yd. Scarlet S. L. Cloth	'	60	7	35			
28¼ Yd. Mixed Satinette	F.	50				14	12
10⅔ Yd. Blue Satinette	'	58				6	19
56 Yd. Jeans	'	33				18	48
71¾ Yd. Fancy Jeans	'	40				28	70
405 Yd. Plaid Woolens	'	25				101	25
457¼ Yd. Plaid Linsey	'	18				82	30
92 Yd. White Flannel	'	25				23	"
93½ Yd. Red Flannel	'	23				21	51
40¾ Yd. Green Flannel	'	21				8	56
275 Yd. Salempore	N. Y.	11			30	25	
204 Yd. Cotn Check	F.	10				20	40
1167¼ Yd. Fancy Calico Average	'	12				140	07
866¼ Yd. Blue & White	N. Y.	12½			108	28	
300 Yd. Blue & White	'	12½			37	50	
484½ Yd. Blue & White	F.	8¾				42	40
776 Yd. Blue & Orange	'	24				186	24
101 Yd. Victoria Plaid	'	20				20	20
1 Large Fort Flag	N. Y.	8800			88	"	
1 Fort Streamer	F.	1000				10	"
7 Sup. Cloth Surtouts $5/8 & 2	'	925				58	50
1 Blue Chiefs Coat	'	575				5	75
1 Ermantine Coat	'	390				3	90
8 Blue Chiefs Coats not made	'	400				32	"
7 Scarlet Chiefs Coats not made	'	500				35	"
1 Ea Kersey 200c & Cassinette Coats	'	200				4	"
1 Used Summer Coat	'	200				2	"
6 Summer Vests	'	50				3	"
13 Fine Casse Vests	'	275				35	75
1 pr. Fine Cloth Pants	'	300				3	"
1 pr. Satinette Pants	'	225				2	25
Carried Forward			574	39	264	03	930 94

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Brot forward			574	39	264	03	930	94
1 pr. Jeans Pants	F.	125					1	25
1 pr. Gar Leather Pants	'	600					6	"
3 doz Calico Shirts	'	600					18	"
1/6 doz Hickory Shirts	'	650					1	08
1⅓ doz Flannel Shirts	'	1000					13	33
7/12 doz Plush Caps	'	300					1	75
7/12 doz Fine Cloth Shirts	'	1050					6	13
¾ doz Glazed Cloth Caps	'	300					2	25
¼ doz Woolen Cloth Caps	'	300					"	75
10/12 doz P. L. Hats	'	450					3	75
1/12 doz White Wool Hats	'	1400					1	17
10/12 doz Cotton Socks	'	200					1	67
⅓ doz Woolen Socks	'	250					"	83
1/6 doz Woolen Mitts	'	275					"	46
1 doz Woolen Gloves Comn	'	250					2	50
¾ doz Satin Stocks	'	950					7	13
½ doz Silk Stocks F P	'	800					4	"
1 Old Shawl	'	100					1	"
1 Damaged Table Cover	'	200					2	"
4 pr. Red Epaulettes	'	100					4	"
12 yds. Red Cord	'	3					"	36
1⅓ doz. Mens Brogans	'	1950					26	"
7 prs. Mens Boots 1849	'	233⅓					16	33
8 prs. Mens Boots 1850	'	400					32	"
11 prs. Garnd Mockasins	'	50					5	50
80 lbs Blue pound Beads	N. Y.	50			40	"		
58 lbs Comn purple Beads	'	25			14	50		
36½ lbs Blue Pigeon Egg Beads	F.	60					21	90
137 lbs White Pigeon Egg Beads	N. Y.	75			102	75		
27 lbs Red Pigeon Egg Beads	'	75			20	25		
17¼ lbs Seed Beads	F.	111					19	15
10½ lbs Red pound Beads	N. Y.	65			6	83		
4 lbs Loose pound Beads	F.	25					1	"
6 lbs Seed pound Beads Loose	'	50					3	"
21¼ Burd Blue Agate No. 10	N. Y.	156			33	15		
29 Burd Blue Agate No. 9	F.	125					36	25
41 Burd White Agate No. 4	'	75					30	75
9 Burd Sma Blue Barleycorn	N. Y.	50			4	50		
120 Burd Sma Red Barleycorn	'	50			60	"		
20 doz. Sma White Barleycorn	F.	35					7	"
31 doz. Large White Barleycorn	'	20					6	20
2 doz. Blue Necklace	'	25					"	50
7½ M Grain Wht Wampum	'	438					32	85
7 lbs Purple MK Wampum	'	90					6	30
236 in Wampum Hair Pipes	'	5					11	80
Carried Forward			574	39	546	01	1266	88

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Brot forward		574 39	546 01	1266 88
3 Sea Shells	F. 12½			" 37
18 C St Lawrence Shells	' 50			9 "
95 California Shells 28 @ $1 / 175, 30 @ $2 / 100, 37 @ $3 / 75	F.			106 75
1⅝ lbs Sewing Silk	F. 750			12 19
4½ lbs Holland Twine	' 70			3 15
5 lbs All Cold Thread	' 60			3 "
10¾ doz Spool Cotton	' 16			1 80
¼ lb Ball Cotton	' 40			" 10
6 lbs Sturgeon Twine	' 65			3 90
5 lbs Candlewick	' 20			1 "
¼ lb Twist	' 550			1 37
50 Turkey Wings	' 4			2 "
2 Rolls Scarlet Gartering	' 40			" 80
¼ Roll Saddle Web	' 170			" 43
⅓ doz. Clothes Brushes	' 600			2 "
¼ doz. Painters Brushes	' 600			1 50
18¾ Gro Gun Worms	S. 39	7 31		
1 Scythe Stone	F. 6¼			" 06
1 Gro. Bone Coat Buttons	' 75			" 75
35 Gro. Suspender Buttons	' 21			7 35
4½ Gro. Orange Coat Buttons	N. Y. 150		6 75	
3½ Gro. Over Coat Buttons	F. 200			7 "
4½ Gro. Pearl Shirt Buttons	' 5			" 22
4 Gro. Coat Moulds	N. Y. 15½		" 62	
Sundry loose Buttons Equal to 1 Gro.	F.			1 "
1/6 Gro. Bullet Buttons	' 237½			" 40
¼ Gro. Vest Buttons	' 200			" 50
⅓ doz. Brass Hooks & Eyes	' 250			" 83
5¼ Gro. Ind. Awls	S. 64	3 36		
7¼ doz. Crambo Combs	N. Y. 33		2 39	
1⅔ doz. Ivory Combs	' 105		1 75	
1/6 doz. Boxwood Combs	S. 67	" 11		
¼ doz. Tuck Combs	F. 208			" 52
½ doz. Perfumery	' 400			2 "
⅓ doz. Paste Blacking	' 125			" 41
21 Gro. Brass Finger Rings	S. 46	9 60		
5½ Papers Hawk Bells	N. Y. 37½		2 07	
5 doz. Brass Cap Plates	F. 238			11 90
¼ Thumb Wrenches	' 75			" 19
10 8/10 M Percussion Caps	' 60			6 48
1½ M Brass Tacks	' 60			" 90
5/12 doz. Hickory Brooms	' 175			" 73
8 M Assd Sewing Needles	' 150			12 "
3 doz. Baling Needles	' 37½			1 12
11/12 Tap Borers	' 58			" 54
Carried Forward		594 83	559 59	1471 14

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward		594 83	559 59	1471 14
9 Assiniboine Lances	F. 30			2 70
1 Medicine Pipe Stem	' 100			1 "
2 lbs Pins	' 131			2 62
2 C Gun Flints	S. 12½	" 25		
2 Red Stone Pipes	F. 100			2 "
1 1/6 doz. Shaving Brushes	' 175			2 04
⅔ doz. Shaving Boxes	' 125			" 83
1 7/12 doz. Snuff Boxes	' 150			2 37
1/6 doz. Tobacco Boxes	' 58			" 09
4 Cases Razors 2 ea	' 45			1 80
7 Cases Razors 1 ea	' 40			2 80
1½ doz Comn Razors	' 540			8 10
¾ doz Cloak Clasps	' 100			" 75
1½ C Large Fish Hooks	' 100			1 50
½ C Good Fish Hooks	' 60			" 30
½ doz. Grattes	' 37½			" 19
1/6 doz. Pocket Compasses	' 150			" 25
⅔ doz. Nail Gimblets	' 75			" 50
10/12 doz. Bead Reticules	N. Y. 300		2 50	
½ doz. Silver Tray Bells	' 250		1 25	
2 doz. Zinc	' 75		1 50	
1/6 doz. Pocket Ink Stands	F. 350			" 58
6 pr. Single Ball Moulds	' 50			3 "
20 pr. Silver Ear Bobs	N. Y. 8		1 60	
1 doz. Buckles	F. 12			" 12
1½ doz. Scissors	' 283			3 07
1 pr. Shears	' 41½			" 41
⅓ Gro. Wood Screws	' 50			" 17
2 C Fly Hooks	N. Y. 50		1 "	
1¾ doz. Thimbles	' 10		" 17	
3 1/12 doz. Compn Medals	F. 787			24 27
5/12 doz. Copper Powd. Flasks	' 1050			4 37
⅓ doz. Cow Bells	' 787			2 63
⅓ doz. Axe Handles	' 175			" 58
20 Gourds	' 15			3 "
6 Hickory Bows	' 12½			" 75
4 Maple Gun Stocks	' 40			1 60
4 ps. Maple for Ox Yokes	' 200			8 "
1 Sett Tuning Chisels	' 450			4 50
1 Sett Tuning Gouges	' 450			4 50
½ doz. Socket Chisels	' 900			4 50
21 Boatpole Spikes & Rings	' 50			10 50
3 pr Hooks & Hinges	' 17			" 51
3- 9 in Wards Stock Locks	' 300			9 "
2- 8 in Wards Stock Locks	' 250			5 "
Carried Forward		595 08	567 61	1592 04

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Brot forward			595 08	567 61	1592 04
2- 6 in Stock Locks	F.	200			4 "
1 doz. Cupboard Locks	'	150			1 50
1 5/12 doz. Trunk Locks	'	100			1 42
5/12 doz. Pad Locks	'	900			3 75
⅔ doz. N. W. Gun Locks	'	2400			16 "
66 Qtrs c Augur 12 Augrs	'	10			6 60
1 Ea Shovel and Tongs	'	100			1 "
1 pr And Irons	'	125			1 25
1 Foot Adze	'	275			2 75
¼ doz. Chopping Axes	'	1250			3 13
1 5/12 doz. Plane Irons	'	600			8 50
1 Dble Ironed Smoothing Plane	'	162½			1 62
1 Coopers Joiners Plane	'	350			3 50
3 Saws 1/100. 1/125. 1/75					3 "
1/6 doz Spades	'	900			1 50
3½ pr. Butt Hinges	'	17			" 59
1 10/12 doz. Brass Hinges	'	175			3 21
1 Ea 20 Chisel 6¼ Gimblet & 12½ Tapborer					" 39
5 doz. Green Hdl Spear pl Knives	N. Y.	250		12 50	
3⅔ doz. 9 in Cooks Knives	F.	437½			16 06
106 doz. 5 in Butcher Knives	N. Y.	106		112 36	
15¼ doz. Warrs Scalping Knives	'	150		22 88	
2 7/12 doz. Knives & Forks	F.	225			3 82
5/12 doz. Single Pen Knives	'	300			1 25
1⅔ doz. Single Pocket Knives	N. Y.	700		11 67	
1¾ doz. Cartouche Knives	F.	90			1 57
2 Dragon Swords	'	225			4 50
3 Pockamogans	'	200			6 "
1⅔ doz. 14 in Flat Files	'	600			10 "
2¾ doz. 10 in Hf Round Files	'	325			8 94
1 doz. 12 in Hf Round Files	'	325			3 25
1½ doz. 9 in Hf Round Files	'	275			4 13
1/6 doz. 8 in Hf Round Files	'	250			" 42
4⅔ doz. Pitsaw Files	'	225			10 50
1 doz. Rat Tail Files	'	150			1 50
5/12 doz. House Rasps	'	400			1 67
1 1/6 doz. Wood Rasps	'	237½			2 76
2 doz. Armourers Files	'	175			3 50
7 Earthern Dishes No. 2 1/80 No. 3 4/40 No. 4 2/60 Dishes					3 60
10/12 doz. Coffees	'	75			" 62
⅓ doz. Sugars	'	600			2 "
2 doz. Soups	'	125			2 50
1/6 doz. Dinner Plates	'	125			" 21
12⅔ doz. Kettle Ears Average	'	30			3 80
23⅓ doz. Tin Cups	'	60			14 "
Carried Forward			595 08	727 02	1765 35

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Brot forward			595 08	727 02	1765 35
⅓ doz. Wash Basins	F.	450			1 50
4 doz. Large Pans	'	300			12 "
27⅓ doz. Medium Pans	'	240			65 60
5/12 doz. Scoops	'	300			1 25
½ doz. Candlemoulds	'	75			" 38
1/12 doz. Strainers	'	350			" 29
1 5/12 doz. Dippers	'	300			4 25
1/6 doz. Powder Canisters	'	600			1 "
2 5/12 doz. Small Pans	'	120			2 90
7/12 doz. Powder Measures	'	75			" 44
1/6 doz. Small Coffee Pots	'	450			" 75
7/12 doz. Lanterns	'	450			2 62
1/12 doz. Gratters	'	150			" 13
2½ doz. Spoons	'	37½			" 94
1⅓ doz. Iron Tea Spoons	'	37½			" 50
2 Tin Kettles 3 Galls Ea	'	125			2 50
191 Tin Kettles 2 Galls & Cover	'	65			124 15
436 Tin Kettles 2 Galls No Handle	'	62½			272 50
120 Tin Kettles 1 Galls & Cover	'	30			36 "
349 Tin Kettles 1 Galls No cover	'	28			97 72
162 Tin Kettles ½ Galls	'	20			32 40
½ doz. Mirrors with Drawers	N. Y.	162½		81	
7 1/12 doz. Pocket Mirrors f 1	F.	45			5 31
10 doz. Pocket Mirrors f 2	'	45			4 50
1¾ doz. Small Gilt Mirrors	'	62½			1 09
17 7/12 doz. Pap. Covered Mirrors Average	'	48			8 44
14 1/12 doz. Brittania Mirrors No. 3	N. Y.	362½		51 06	
14 doz. Brittania Mirrors No. 4	'	425		59 50	
8 doz. Large Gilt Mirrors No. 1	F.	500			40 "
10¾ doz. Large Gilt Mirrors No. 2	'	300			32 25
396½ lbs 12d Cut Nails	'	5			19 82
601 lbs Wro't Spikes	'	12½			75 19
54 lbs Old Nails	'	3			1 62
22¼ lbs Rough House Bells	'	40			8 90
1 doz. Sheep Shears	'	500			5 "
24 Beaver Trap Springs	'	62½			15 "
1 Beaver Trap Chains	'	50			" 50
12 Squaw Axes 2½ lbs	'	80			9 60
74 lbs Iron Wire	'	12			8 88
77 lbs Iron Wire Very large	N. Y.	16		12 32	
25 lbs Brass Wire Very large	S.	24	6 12		
6½ lbs Small Wire	F.	36			2 34
90 lbs Cast Wheel Boxes	'	4½			4 05
2 Gro. Clay Pipes	N. Y.	33⅓		" 67	
78 Powder Horns	F.	50			39 "
Carried Forward			601 20	851 38	2703 65

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Brot forward		601 20	851 38	2703 65
1 Iron Beam & Wooden Scales	F. 1000			10 "
1 pr. Copper Scales & 2 setts Weights	' 2000			20 "
2 Patent Balances	N. Y. 350		7 "	
1 pr. Steelyards 520 lbs	F. 625			6 25
1 pr. Steelyards 200 lbs	' 162½			1 62
4 pr. Steelyards	' 162½			6 50
90 lbs Steel	' 20			18 "
21 lbs Square Iron	' 4½			" 94
76 lbs Hoop Iron	' 6¼			4 75
530 lbs Nail Rod Iron	' 7			37 10
902 lbs Bar Iron	' 4½			40 59
3 doz. Windo Glass	' 30			" 90
1 Painters Stone & Muller	' 550			5 50
27 Belgian Guns	N. Y. 450		121 50	
13 Belgian Guns used	F. 300			39 "
2 N. W. Guns used	' 450			9 "
1 Dble B'r'l Percussion Gun	' 1500			15 "
1 Old fine Gun	' 500			5 "
6 Good Rifles	' 900			54 "
2 Used Rifles	' 800			16 "
8 Old Rifles	' 400			32 "
29 U. S. Muskets	N. Y. 300		87 "	
1 Brass Swivel Mt'd	F. 9000			90 "
1 Repeating Rifle	' 2000			20 "
1½ pr. Brass Brl Pistols	N. Y. 438		6 57	
1 pr. Iron Brl Pistols	' 550		5 50	
4 pr. Old Pistols	F. 150			6 "
1- 3 pounder Iron Cannon	' 6600			66 "
1- 4 pounder Iron Cannon	' 6600			60 "
2 Setts Rammers & Wipers	N. Y. 500		10 "	
8 Powder Horns	F. 50			4 "
5021 lbs Bullets	' 6			301 26
280 lbs Pig Lead	' 3½			9 80
429½ lbs Small Bar Lead	' 12			51 54
40 lbs Grape Shot	N. Y. 6		2 40	
6 Canister Balls 4 lbs Ea— 24 lbs	' 10		2 40	
24 Canister Balls 3 lbs Ea— 72 lbs	' 10		7 20	
33 Cannon Balls 3 lbs Ea— 99 lbs	' 5½		5 44	
¾ Bag Shot	F. 135			1 01
12 Canister Rifle Powder	' 17			2 04
Sundry Fire Works valued at				5 "
2273 lbs Gun Powder	' 17			386 41
37 lbs Chrome Yellow	' 30			11 10
83 lbs Amn Vermillion	' 35			29 05
63 lbs Chinese Vermillion	N. Y. 180		113 40	
Carried Forward		601 20	1219 79	4069 02

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward			601	20	1219	79	4069	02
20 lbs. Verdigris	F.	37½					7	50
2½ kegs SpaBro. in Oil	'	250					6	25
26 lbs Yellow Paint Oil	'	6					1	56
1½ Box Water Colours for							4	50
1 doz. Camel Hair Pencils	'						"	25
3 1/6 doz. Playing Cards 3-150 & 1/6-100	F.						4	67
1 Copying Press	'	1200					12	"
1 Cap Copying Book	'	300					3	"
1 Letter Copying Book	'	225					2	25
1 Copying Brush	'	63					"	63
2 Bot. Copying Ink	'	75					1	50
1 Hydrometer	N. Y.	500			5	"		
4½ Sheets Oil Paper	F.	25					1	12
1½ Rhm Cap Paper	'	250					3	75
½ Rhm Wrapping Paper	'	300					1	50
2 Qrs Envelope Paper	'	30					"	60
1 Qr Blank Engagements	'	100					1	"
4 Qrs Bills of Lading	'	100					4	"
1 Qt Black Ink	'	37½					"	38
⅔ doz. Ink Powders	'	100					"	67
3— 1 Qr Blank Books	'	40					1	20
3 doz. Steel Pens	'	75					2	25
3 Ink Stands 1-75 1-50 1-100							2	25
2 Wafer Boxes	'	25					"	50
1 Patent Ruler	'	87½					"	87
1 Brass Mtd Telescope		1000					10	"
1 Military Drum	N. Y.	750			7	50		
1 Electrical Machine	'	500			5	"		
1 Magic Lantern & Paintings	'	5000			50	"		
1 Gro. Vials	'	150			1	50		
1 Clyster Syringe	F.	250					2	50
2 Cut Glass Decanters	'	175					3	50
1 Spy Glass wanting Repairs	'	800					8	"
1 Case Scalpels	'	600					6	"
1 Case Pocket Instruments	'	1500					15	"
1 Tourniquet	'	150					1	50
2 prs. Pullicans	'	150					3	"
1 Spring Lancet	'	125					1	25
2 Thumb Lancets	'	25					"	50
1 pr. Shears	'	42					"	42
1 Mortar & Pestle	'	175					1	75
1 Apothecaries Scales & Weights	'	250					2	50
4 oz. Sulph. Quinine	'	425					17	"
¼ doz Bain's Pile Lotion	'	2000					5	"
7/12 doz Roger's Liverwort & Tar	'	800					4	66
Carried Forward			601	20	1288	79	4215	80

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward	601 20	1288 79	4215 80
1½ lbs Assafetida @ 25c 7/12 doz Capsules @ 160			1 31
7⅔ lbs Tumeric @ 12c ½ Gro. Vial Corks @ 12c			" 98
1¼ lbs Beeswax @ 25c 1¼ lbs Indigo @ 50c			" 94
1¼ lbs Glue @ 18c 1 lb Logwood @ 6c			" 28
1 10/12 lbs Arrowroot @75c 10⅓ lbs Ep. Salts @ 6c			2 "
2½ lbs Cinnamon @ 35c ¼ lb Jalap @ 50c			1 "
1 Vial Ol. Cinnamon 25c 3½ doz C Pills @ 125			4 63
1 lb Lampblack 12c 1½ lbs Blue Moss @ 100			1 62
10 lbs Borax @ 25c 1⅔ doz. Ess. Lemon @ 35c			3 08
¼ lb Wafers @ 50c ¾ lb B. Pitch @ 25c			" 32
2 lbs Pearl Sago @ 25c 2 oz. Gentian @ 25c			1 "
6⅔ lbs Sulphur @ 36c 5/12 doz Ol Spruce @ 300			3 65
2 oz. Opium @ 50c 1 lb Cloves @ 60c			1 60
¾ lb Carb: Soda @ 75c ¼ lb Manna @ 110c			" 84
4¾ lbs Columba @ 33⅓ 2 oz. Senna @ 10c			1 78
10/12 doz. Lee's Pills @ 100c 3 1/16 doz. Turlington @ 50c			2 41
1/6 doz. Ess. Peppermint @ 30c 7/12 oz Opodeldoc @ 75c			" 49
¼ lb Vitriol @ 20c ½ lb Lozenges @ 70c			" 40
1 lb Beaznig @ 50c ½ Gum Arabic @ 40c			" 70
2 lbs Red Chalk @ 12c ⅔ doz Lampwick @ 12½			" 32
¾ lb Ipecac @ 50c ½ lb Aloes @ 37½			" 57
2 P Syringes @ 9c 2 lbs Chalk @ 5c			" 28
½ lb Sealing Wax @ 80c 1 doz. Cayenne @ 100			1 40
⅔ doz. Dally @ $2. ¾ lb Elm Bark @ 37½c			1 62
½ lb Ginger Root @ 14c 5 lbs Gum Lac @ 40c			2 07

1 lb Bal: Copaiba @ 50c 1 lb Camomile @ 60c				1 10
3¼ lbs P. Bark @ 50c 20 lbs Com Emery @ 12½c				4 12
1½ lbs Copperas @ 12½c 2 lbs fastic @ 25c				" 69
½ lb Quill Bark @ 50c 2½ lbs Gr'd Emery @ 12½c				" 56
2 lbs Pruss. Blue @ 100 1 lb Spd Indigo @ 75c				2 75
1 1/6 Ol Spruce @ $3.- ⅓ doz. Lg Ol Spruce @ $4.00				4 83
1 lb Mercl Oint. @ 119c 1 lb Basilican @ 50c				1 69
1/6 doz. Chapman @ 400c 11/12 doz. Seidlitz @ 250c				2 89
2 lbs Spts. Camphor @ 40c 1 Bot. Nitric Acid @ 100				1 80
1 Bot Ol Stone @ 81¼c 1 Bot. Oil Spike @ 75c				1 56
1 Bot British Oil @ 75c ½ doz. Castor Oil @ 400c				1 75
25 lbs Saltpetre @ 17c 14 lbs Brimstone @ 17c				6 63
7 lbs Logwood @ 6c 9 lbs Camwood @ 25c				2 67
½ lb Spunk @ 75c 1 Demijohn @ 200c				2 37
73 Junk Bottles & Jars @ 20c				14 60
3 lbs Rappee Snuff @ 20c				" 60
8½ lbs Spa. Tobacco F. 35				2 98
7640 lbs Plug Tobacco F. 6½				496 60
301 dz Cut Tobacco F. 10				30 10
⅝ Box Shaving Soap F. 175				1 08
Carried Forward		601 20	1288 78	4350 46
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward		601 20	1288 79	4350 46
442 lbs Rosin Soap	F. 4			17 68
1 Box Raisins	' 338			3 38
1½ Bbl Beans	' 500			7 50
1½ Bu. Dried Apples	' 225			3 38
1¾ Bu. Dried Peaches	' 225			3 94
1 Bbl Flour	' 575			575
⅞ Bbl Rosin	' 225			1 97
⅞ Bbl Tar	' 225			1 97
1⅓ doz. Mustard	' 325			4 33
¼ lb Nutmegs	' 140			" 35

1¼ lbs Cloves	' 28			" 35
9 lbs Pepper	' 12½			1 12
31 lbs Cheese	' 10			3 10
24 lbs Saleratus	' 6½			1 56
23 Gls. Molasses	' 38			8 74
82 lbs Rice	' 4½			3 69
26½ lbs Tea	' 50			13 25
203 lbs Coffee	' 10½			21 31
1473 lbs N. O. Sugar	' 6½			95 74
4¾ Gls. Vinegar	' 30			1 42
6⅔ Sacks G. A. Salt	' 130			8 67
69 lbs Rock Salt	' 2			1 38
80 B Ree Corn no freight	' 200			160 "
Sundry Medicines omitted in place for				12 37
		601 20	1288 79	5215 41
Advance on Sterling 90%		541 08		1142 28
Do on New York 17½%			225 54	1514 33
				7872 02
Commission 5 pr Ct				393 60
Freight on 35,747½ lbs @ 3c pr Pound				1072 43
				$9338 05

The following Sundries & Articles in use at Estimated value

Skins &c 51 Painted Parflesches	@ 25c		12 75	
40½ Dressed Cow Skins	' 50		20 25	
280 48 Apishimos 280 26-100c & 22-50c			37 "	
2 Porcupine Skins	@ 100		2 "	
3 Dressed Cabrie	' 50		1 50	73 50
Sundries 793 lbs Rendered Grease	' 5		39 65	
4 pr. Snow Shoes	' 100		4 "	
4 Setts Amn Leather Harness (waggon) for			20 "	
4 Double Cart Harnesses Complete	' 600		24 "	
1 Sett Buggy Harness	' 500		5 "	
2 Bull Harness setts	' 500		5 "	
Sundry pieces of Harness equal to 2 setts	' 400		8 "	
3 Sett Dog Harness	' 100		3 "	
Carried Forward			108 65	9411 55

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward		108 65	9411 55
1 Halter 75c & 1 Old Amn Saddle 250c		3 25	
23 Pack Saddles Complete	@ 250	57 50	
4 Spa Riding Saddles Complete	' 500	20 "	
43 Old Pack Saddles	' 150	64 50	
8 Spa. Saddle Trees	' 50	4 "	
2 Bear Skin Saddle Covers	' 200	4 "	
1 Small Cast Stove & pipe	' 800	8 "	
1 Cooking Stove & pipe	' 1000	10 "	
1 Lg Sheet Iron Stove & pipe	' 600	6 "	
1 Sma. Sheet Iron Stove & pipe	' 400	4 "	294 90
4 Cast Ovens @ 125c & 500 lbs Old Iron @ 3c		20 "	
3 Sma. Grindstones @ 75c & 1 Old Joiner @ 150c		3 75	
2 Padlocks @ 75c 2 Iron Rakes @ 100 4 Log Chains @ $2		11 50	
3 Caulking Irons @ 25c & 1 Broken Handsaw 25c		1 "	
1 Old Watering Pot @ 25c 2 Oil Cans @ 50c 1 Lantern @ 37½		1 63	
2 Used Kettles @ 60c 3 Trowels @ 100 3 Tackle Hooks @ 100		7 20	
12 lbs Wheel Boxes @ 8c & 2 Foot Adzes @ 100		2 96	
7 Old Broad Axes for $5.— 2 Spades @ 50c 3 Picks @ 100		9 "	
1 Branding Iron $2.50 3 Hoes @ 30c & 4 frones @ 100		7 40	64 44
1 Good Broad Axe $2.— & 1 chisel 16c		2 16	
1 Stone Drill & primer @ 100 1 doz. Candlemoulds 75c		1 75	
2 pr Iron Hobbles @ 100 & 1 pr. Handcuffs @ 100		3 "	
1 Cramping Chain 150c & 1 Lg Boat Ring @ 50c		2 "	
1 pr. Good Brass Ball Moulds 24 B. @ 1050		10 50	
4 pr. Tolerably good Ball Moulds 24 B. @ 950		38 "	
2 pr. Broken Ball Moulds 24 B. @ 500		10 "	
1 pr. Iron Ball Moulds 6 B. @ 930		9 30	

1 pr. Brass Buckshot Ball Moulds @ 600	6 "	
5 Padlocks no keys @ 25c 1 T. N. Hook 25 1 Slate 25	1 75	
1 Potash Kettle $2 1 Iron Hay Fork @ 1.00	3 "	
2 Shaving Benches @ 2.— 1 Speaking Trumpet @ 75c	4 75	92 21
1 Lg funnel 37½c 1 Tobacco Cutter 100c	1 37	
1 Leather Port Manteau $2.50 & 1 Old Trunk $3.—	5 50	
4 Setts Hoop Moulds @ 100 & 1 Old Axe 50c	4 50	
1 Funnel 12½ Dipper 10c Pan 20c & Knife 12½ for Molasses	" 55	
1 Indian Bow & 2 Arrows for	1 50	
2 Large Double Tackle Blocks @ 250	5 "	
1 Large Single Tackle Blocks @ 100	1 "	
200 lbs Cordage various sizes @ 10	20 "	
Sundry Paint Kettles, Brushes, Oil Cans, Caps & Paints Estimated at	80 "	
1 Coopers Hammer @ 100c & 2 S. J. Kettles @ 50c	2 "	51 42
1 Jack Plane 125c 1 pr Match planes @ 100	225	
1 Ea Ladle 10c Scoop 10c & 25c Inkstand	" 45	
1 Gimlet 6¼c 1 Cast Pot 125c 1 Nail Wrench 50c	1 81	
Carried Forward	4 51	9914 52
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Brot forward	4 51	9914 52
1 Old Smiths Bellows $2.— & 1 Small do. $2	4 "	
1 Trap Spring and Chain @ 100c 1 Round Adze 75c	1 75	
14 Moulding & Beading Planes nearly new @ 75c	10 50	
1 Lg Gouge @ 75c & 3 Crooked Drawing Knives @ 50c	2 25	
2 Single Mattresses @ $2. & 2 Trying Squares @ 25c	4 50	

4 Augurs 24 Qtrs @ 10c & 1 Hoop Driver @ 12½	2 53	
4 Drawing Knives @ 75c & 3 Tap Borers @ 12½c	3 38	
5 Chisels @ 16c 1 Saw Sett 12½c & 2 Old Files @ 4c	1 "	
1 Water fountain & Fossit 1.00 & 1 Tool Chest $5.—	6 "	
2 Old Pitsaws @ $2 1 - 6 qr Stone Saw $2.—	6 "	46 42
5 Used Scythes & 5 Sneathes for	7 50	
3 Rakes @ 25c 2 Lanterns @ 37½c 3 Funnels @ 12½c	1 88	
1 Canteen 50c 3 Tin Cups @ 6¼c 2 Candlesticks @ 25	1 19	
8 Very Old Axes @ 30c 3 Used Spades @ 50c	3 90	
14 Used Axes @ 75c 1 Round Adze @ 100	10 50	
2 Old Liquor Cases @ $2.— 1 Cast Pot @ 125	5 25	
1 Tin Pan 25c 2 Candlemoulds @ 6¼c	" 38	
1 - Qt Measure 25c 36 lbs Cast Wheels Boxes @ 8c	3 13	
1 Small Iron Vice Broken 150c 1 Milk Pot 50c	2 "	
4 Sheet Iron Camp Kettles @ 120c	4 80	
3 Ploughs @ $6.- 1 Harrow $3.-	21 "	
58 lbs Red Earth @ 8c 4 Used Kettles @ 70c	7 44	68 97
32 pr Horse Shoes @ 50c & 19 pr Ox Shoes @ 37½	23 12	
1 Old Shovel @ 50c & 1 Old Axe @ 50c	1 "	
5 Single Carts Iron Tire @ 2000	100 "	
1 Truck Cart Iron Tires @ 3000	30 "	
1 Hay Cart Iron Tire @ 2500	25 "	
3 Ox Carts Iron Tire @ 2500	75 "	
4 pr Cart Wheels @ 800	32 "	
4 Hay Cart Bodies @ 500	20 "	
2 Single Cart Bodies @ 300	6 "	
1 Old Dearbourne Repaired @ 1000	10 "	
1 Buggy Complete with 2 Bodies val. at	50 "	372 12

1- 4 Horse Waggon F. P. @ 6500....	65 "	
1- 4 Horse Waggon F. W. @ 7000..	70 "	
4 Ox Yokes @ 200.....	8 "	
1 Wheel Barrow @ 500.....	5 "	
2 Ox Sleds @ $3. & 4 Horse Sleds @ $2.	14 "	
4 Dog Trains @ 400.....	16 "	
1 Scow $20.- & 1 Skiff $10.-.....	30 "	
1 Covd Mackinaw Boat.....	20 "	
Furniture		
1 Book Case $2.- 1 Writing Table $4.-	6 "	
1 Cloth Covd Desk 550c & 2 Dining Tables @ 750c.....	20 50	
1 Round Table $3.- 2 Half Round do. @ $2.-	7 "	261 50
Carried Forward		10663 53
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward		10663 53
1 Mess Table $5.- & 2 Kitchen Do @ $2	9 "	
1 Comn Table $1.- & 1 Sofa $5.-.....	6 "	
1 Cloth Covd & padded Sofa New	20 "	
1 Maple Bureau.....	21 "	
1 Pine & Maple Sideboard New.....	20 "	
1 Pine Cupboard.....	6 "	
1 Walnut Cupboard $10 1 Pier Glass $3.-	13 "	
1 Sma Desk $2.....	2 "	
2 Turned Bedsteads & Hangings @ $15.-	30 "	
1 U. S. Chart $10.- 1 Towel 25c.....	10 25	
1 Looking Glas 150 1 Tin Post Office $2.-	3 50	
4 Large Landscape Oil Paintings @ $10	40 "	
1 Arm Chair 1.50 17 Chairs @ 75c 4 Do. @ 100.....	18 25	
3 prs. And Irons @ 100 1 Brittania Pitcher 50c	3 50	
1 Tobo Receiver 100c ½ doz Sconces @ 150	1 75	
2 Tin Shovels @ 50c 2 pr. Brass Candlesticks @ 100.....	3 "	
1 Turned Washstand $2.- 1 Comn Do. 100	3 "	

1 Sma Cupboard $2.- 1 Comn Bedstead @ 150c	3 50	213 75
Tinners Tools		
Sundry Tinners Tools val. at	20 "	20 "
Tailors		
1 pr Tailors Shears 150c 1 Goose 150c Lapboard 50c	3 50	3 50
Blacksmiths		
1 Large Screw plate 250c & 5 pr. Tongs @ 50c	5 "	
1 Bench Drill $2. & 1 Drill Bow & Plate 150	3 50	
1 Scraper 25c 1 Iron Saw 50c 1 Brace 75c	1 50	
1 - 2 in Augur 80c 3 punches @ 25c 26 files @ 3c	2 33	
1 Wrench 62½c 1 Buttress 50c 1 Slick 100	2 13	
1 Large Ice Trench 100c 1 pr Iron Shears 100	2 "	
2 Tire Wrenches @ 50c & 4 Gun Lock Tools @ 50c	3 "	
1 Compass Wheel 75c 12 Heading Tools @ 25c	3 75	
26 Mandrils & punches @ 25c 1 Anvil 12 50	19 "	
1 Bellows $15.- 1 Bench Vice $5.- 2 Draw Bores @ 50c	21 "	
1 Sledge $2.50 1 Flout 100c 1 Ramrod Bitt 50	4 "	67 21
Carpenters		
1 Bench Vice $5.- 2 Joiners Planes @ $2.-	9 "	
3 Fore Planes @ 130c 3 Jack Planes @ 130c	7 80	
5 Smoothing Planes @ 75c 1 Pat. Plough & Bitts $5.-	8 75	
1 Pat. Plough & Grooves 100c 1 pr Match planes 100c	2 "	
12 Moulding Beading & Sash planes @ 50c	6 "	
6 Caulking Irons @ 25c 1 Iron Square 62½	2 12	
1 - 2 ft Rule 33c 2 trying squares @ 25c	" 83	
2 Drawing Knives @ 75c 1 Small Broad Axe 100	2 50	

9 Gages @ 25c 10 punches @ 12½ & 1 Screw Driver 25	3 75	
1 Gimlet 6c 1 Scribe 12 1 Oil Stone 25c	" 43	
Carried Forward	43 18	10967 99
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward	43 18	10967 99
1 Comp: Saw broken 25c 46 Chisels & Gouges @ 16c	7 61	
3 Spike Gimblets @ 12½c & 1 pr Nippers 50c	" 88	
1 pr. Compasses 50 & 1 Trying Compass 50c	1 "	
3 Mallets @ 25c & 2 Nail Wrenches @ 75c	2 25	
1 Bench Tool 100c & 2 Handsaws @ 100c	3 "	57 92
1 Tenor Saw 100c 1 Brace & Bitts $6.-	7 "	
2 Round Adzes @ 75c 1 Morticing Adze 75c	2 25	
2 Bevel Squares @ 25c 1 Wheel Gouge 100c	1 50	
1 Foot Adze 150c 1 Wheel sett 75c	2 25	
2 Large & good Broad Axes @ $2.- 1 Wheel Hub $2	6 "	
2 Chopping Axes @ 100c 2 Claw Hammers @ 75c	3 50	
3 good Pitsaws 1-400 1-350 1-200 & 2 X Cutsaws @ $3	15 50	
54 Qtrs Augurs @ 10c 1 Boat Hook & Chain 100c	6 40	
1 Old Screw plate 100c 2 Small Do. & Dies @ 250c	6 "	
2 Wrenches @ 62½ 9 files @ 3c 1 Grindstone 150c	3 02	
1 Old Grindstone 100c 1 Crow Bar 100c	2 "	
1 Level 125c 2 Work Benches @ $2.-	5 25	
1 Turning Machine Complete Improved	10 "	70 67
Kitchen		
1 Corn Mill & Fly Wheel	6 90	
2 Funnels @ 20c 1 Ice Cream Churn 100c	1 40	

1 Large Earthern Dish 150c 1 Medium Do. 75c	2 25	
28 Candlemoulds @ 6¼c 2 Flour Sieves @ 50c	2 75	
1 Dipper 20c 23 Plates @ 20c 2 Sugars @ 50c	5 80	
2 Creamers @ 37½c 2 Salts @ 25c 1 Pepper Box 25	1 50	
1 Bowl 15c 1 Sett Castors 350c 8 Tea Spoons @ 3c	3 89	
22 Table Spoons @ 6c 34 Knives & Forks @ 10c	4 72	
2 Graters @ 12½ 1 Soup Tureen $5.- 2 Table Cloths $4	9 25	
2 doz. Saucers @ 120c 3¼ doz. Cups @ 75c	4 84	
4 - 4 Gl. Tin Kettles @ 120c 1 - 8 Gl. Tin Do 150c	6 30	
3 - 3 gl. Tin Kettles @ 87½c 2 - 2 gl Tin Do 50c	3 63	
1 - 1 gl Tin Kettles @ 37½c 1 - ½ gl Tin Do 25c	" 62	
2 Cast Ovens @ 125c 18 Medium pans @ 20c	6 10	
7 Large pans @ 30c 1 Flour pan 50c	2 60	
7 Large Tin Plates @ 30c 1 Tin Waiter @ 100c	3 10	
1 Cullinder 100c & 1 Sauce pan 50c	1 50	
2 Long Hdl Fry Pans @ 75c 1 Flesh Fork @ 12½	1 63	
2 pr Pot Hooks @ 50c 1 Grid Iron @ 100c	2 "	
2 Skimmers @ 20c 1 Lg Coffee Pot 150c	1 90	
2 Small Coffee Pots @ 62½c 2 pr And Irons @ 100	4 25	
1 Lantern 37½c & 2 Potash Kettles @ $2.-	4 37	
2 Camp Kettles @ 120c & 1 Butcher Knife 25c	2 65	
9 Tin Cups @ 6¼c 2 Butter Plates @ 20c	" 96	
2 Hand Bells @ 37½c 2 Tumblers @ 12½c	1 "	
2 Sausage Stuffers @ 75c 1 Glass Mustard 12½	1 63	
Carried Forward	87 54	11096 58

U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union Bro't forward		87 54	11096 58
1 Spade 75c 1 Wood Saw 100c 1 Chop Axe 100c		2 75	
1 Iron Bound Bucket 100c 1 Coffee Mill 75c		1 75	
1 Cleaver 25c 1 Tin Roaster 250c 1 Basin 50c		3 25	95 29
Dairy			
28 Milk Pans 50c 5 Very large Pans @ 60c		17 "	
2 Cream Kettles @ 60c 1 Churn $2.-		3 20	
2 - 4 gl Kettles @ 80c 3 Cheese Moulds @ 100c		4 60	
2 Strainers @ 25c 1 Skimmer 25		" 75	25 55
Live Stock			
4 Mules	@ 40.00	160 "	
4 Indian Horses	' 2500	100 "	
3 Train Dogs	' 500	15 "	
7 Working Oxen	' 2500	175 "	
1 Black Bull	' 2500	25 "	
1 Red Stag Bull	' 2500	25 "	
2 Large Young Cut Bulls	' 2500	50 "	
11 Milch Cows	' 2500	275 "	
4 Heifers	' 1500	60 "	
3 - 2 yr Old Bull Calves	' 1500	45 "	
6 - 1 yr Old Calves	' 1000	60 "	
7 Small Calves	' 500	35 "	
4 Hogs	' 500	20 "	
2 Pigs	' 150	3 "	1048 "
Forts			
3 Forts viz: Union Benton & Alexander for			3000 "
			15265 42
Add Error in extension of 1 - 4 pounder Cannon on pages 6 and 5 pr Ct Commission			6 30
			15271 72
Reduction 23% on Articles in Use Live Stock &c Less 148.50 on Skins & New Furniture say on this Amount $3785.17			1561 "
E & O E.			13710 72

Fort Union 15th May, 1851
Outfit 1850

Supplement to Fort Union Inventory taken 10th June 1851

2 prs 2 pt White Blankets	@ 403	28 21	
1 doz. Fancy Bridles dbl rein	' 894	8 94	
2 Used Rifles	' 800	16 "	
1 Used Rifles Supr	' 850	8 50	
1 Good Percussion Gun	' 650	6 50	
1 Medicine Cupboard & Complete Asst Medicine omitted in F. U. Inv. $60 & Comn.		60 30	
1 C. S. Pitsaw new 6 ft		6 "	
1 90 ft Mackinaw Boat Covd & partly rigged		80 "	
1 Mounted Brass Swivel		63 "	
1 Sett Tinners Machines 87.55 & Pipe Roller & Compn		91 93	
176 lbs Blackfoot Vermillion	@ 8	14 08	
5 Used Guns	' 400	20 "	
1 U. S. Musket $3. & Powder Horn 50c		3 50	
34 California Shells. 2 #1 175 / 15 #2 100 / 17 #3 75		31 25	
2 Indian Shirts	' 300	6 "	
1 Raw Hide Boat Covering sewed 14 Skins	' 100	14 "	
1 New - 100 Bu: Corn Bin		10 "	
1 New Pine Cupboard & Dresser		10 "	
1 Tin Canister for Powder		" 50	478 71

The following Articles which bear reduction viz:

7 Indian Horses	@ 2500	175 "	
1 Indian Horse in safe hands with Blackft Indian	' 2500	25 "	
1 Mule	' 4000	40 "	
1 Spa. Saddle no stirrups	' 300	3 "	
1 ps. Skin 50c 2 Canteens 100c 1 Tin plate 12½		1 63	
2 Tin Cups 12½c 1 Kettle 38c 1 Cast pot 37c		" 87	
1 Packsaddle 250 5 Sacks 125c		3 75	
1 Axe 50c 1 lb Tobacco 12c		" 62	
1 Pine Yawl		10 "	
1 Shingling Hatchet 50c & 2 Tarpaulins for $20		20 50	
1 Keel Camboose & Kettles		8 "	

2 Keel Boat Sails $20 & 10	30 "	
4 Chopping Axes $4.- 3 Camp Kettles $3.60	7 60	
1 Spike Gimblet 12½c 1 Augur 40c 1 Handsaw 100	1 53	
1 Drawing Knife 75c 1 Jack Plane 130c	2 05	
1 Tool Chest $3.- 2 Caulking Irons 50c	3 50	
1 Iron Anchor $15. & Chain Cables $20.	35 "	
2 Double Blocks $4.- & 3 Single Do. $3.-	7 "	
1 Marking Pot & line 25c 1 Chisel 16c	" 41	
17 Pole Sockets $17.- 1 pr. Lodge Skins 50c	17 50	
1½ pr. Cart Tire 65 lbs @ 3c	1 95	
1 Chop. Axe 100c 1 Handsaw 100c 1 New S. Chisel 25c	2 25	
1 Drawing Knife 75c 1 - ¾ Augur 30c	1 05	
Carried Forward	398 21	478 71
U. M. O. 1850 Fort Union (Suppmt) Bro't forward	398 21	478 71
1 Caulking Iron 25c Sundry Boat Ironing $6.-	6 25	404 46
	404 46	
Reduction 27% on $404.46	109 20	295 26
		773 97
Less Kettles Tool &c Shipped per Mackinaws viz:		
2 Drawing Knives 150c 6 Camp Kettles 720c 3 Tin do. 220c 1 Hatchet 50c Oak & Nails 100c	12 40	
2 C. Irons 50c 3 Spoons 18c. 3 Cups 22c. 3 pans 60c. 1 file 40c 9 lbs Sugar 99 7 lbs Coffee 112	4 01	
6 lbs flour 48. 1 Bbl Pork $15.30. 1 Mallet 25c. 9 Bu: Corn 188. 1 Qt Salt 8c	34 11	
3 lbs Powder 82c. 6 lbs Balls 60. 1 Sack 25c	1 67	
	52 19	
Reduction 27% on 1440c	3 89	48 30
		725 67

Add 2 Mules $80. 2 Saddles F. P. $10. 1 Indn Horse $25. Packsaddle E. B. 250c. 27% off.....	85 78
	811 45
Deduct 8 Horses stolen at Fort Alexander by Indians @ $25. Less 27%	146 "
	665 45

The Chopping Axes. Guns & Grindstone sent down by Mackinaws are to be returned to F. U. per Steamer, therefore are not deducted here.

SAINT LOUIS JULY 8th 1852

Shipt N Yk in Co with R. Campbell 1852 ..... Dr
To R & W Campbell

The following returns of Harvey [281] Primeau & Co

13828 Buffalo Robes			292½	40446 90
262 Buffalo Robes damaged			200	524 "
19 Buffalo Robes pieces			100	19 "
2002 Buffalo Calf Robes			292½	5855 85
33 Buffalo Calf Robes damaged			200	66 "
265 Buffalo Calf Robes Red			25	66 25
242 Elk Skins Gray		2780		
26 Shaved Skins Robes		207		
2 Red Skins Robes		22		
4 Red Skins Robes Fawn	7	3016#	20	603 20
97 Shaved Antelope Skins	142			
168 Gray Antelope Skins	404			
23 Gray Big Horn Skins	78			
2 Shaved Big Horn Skins	5	629"	12½	78 62
115 Grey deer Skins No. 1	537			
226 Grey deer Skins No. 2	732			
78 Grey deer Skins No. 3	188			
2 Grey deer water damg	7	1464	14	204 96
7 Red deer No. 1	15			
8 Red deer No. 2	17			
3 Red deer Fawn	3	35	20	7 "
146 Shaved deer No. 1	304			
114 Shaved deer No. 2	151			
31 Shaved deer No. 3	29	484	25	12 10
1 Blk Bear No. 3				
2 Grizzly Bear No. 4				
2 Grizzly Bear Cub	5 SKINS		50	2 50
57 Pole Cat			10	5 70
56 White Rabbit			10	5 60
5 Common Rabbit			2	" 10
2 Swan			25	" 50
180 Red Fox	117.	44.19	100	180 "
953 Prairie Fox	646.	289.18	25	238 25
2 Wolverines No. 2			150	3 "
12 Raccoons O.	8.	4.	20	2 40
4 Mink			40	1 60
128 Muskrat O.	63.	65 Kitts	4	5 12
6 Lynx			75	4 50
1 Martin				" 75
				48333 90

Shipt N Yk in Co with R. Campbell 1852 ..... Dr

To R & W Campbell Amount brought forward					48333 90
9 Wild Cat				30	2 70
164 Badger	59.	60.	44	25	41 "
1 Otter					1 50
179 Beaver Skins No. 1		264			
187 Beaver Skins No. 2		234			
86 Beaver Skins No. 3		127			
3 damaged Skins					
1 piece Skin		6	631#	250	1577 50
					49956 60
Our half					24978 30
34 dys Int. on No. 376 our dft. on N Yk 5000 payable 1 Aug			28 33		
123 dys Int on $8006.63				164.15	192 48
					25170 78

SAINT LOUIS JULY 8th 1852

R & W. Campbell Dr. ..... To Office New York

No. 376 our dft. @ 22 days date their favor	5000 "
No 377 our dft @ 4 mos. date favor from 30 June	8170 78
	13170 78

SAINT LOUIS AUGUST 13th 1856

P Chouteau Jr. & C No 4 Dr. ..... To Upper Miss O 1855
purchased by them returns of the Outfit Cash 1 Aug 1856

34243 Buffalo Robes	4.00	136972
546 Red Calf	30	163 80
2284 Prairie Fox	25	571
Carried Forward		137706 80

SAINT LOUIS AUGUST 22" 1856

P Chouteau Jr & Co No. 4 Dr ..... To Upper Miss O 1855

Amounts brought forward		137706	80
152 Red Fox	$1	152	
1240 large Wolf	"	1240	
321 small Wolf	50	160	50
16 Badger 50 20 10	25c	4	00
28 Badger 10 6 12		7	40
4 Wild Cat	37½	1	50
11 Wild Cat	30	3	30
2 Cross Fox	$2	4	
4 Large Dog	50	2	
49 Pole Cat	6¼	3	07
2 Raccoon	50	1	
52 Muskrats 60 30 15	5c	2	60
11 Mink 6 3 2		4	80
61 White Rabbits	5c	3	05
16 Common Rabbits			80
18 Grizzly Bear	$3	54	
4 Cub	50	2	
5 deer Skins 12 lbs	25	3	
11 Elk Skins 127 lbs	25	31	75
2 Shaved Elk 18			
19 Red Elk 177			
4 Fawn Elk 12			
5 Gray Elk 72 279	25	69	75
238 Gray Deer 870	16⅔	145	"
45 Red Deer 104	35	36	40
5 Shaved Deer 11	35	3	85
40 Gray Elk 481	20	96	20
21 Red Elk 181			
1 Shaved Elk 9			
16 Fawn 31 220	20	44	20
117 Gray Antelope 318			
10 Summer 17			
23 Shaved 28			
5 Big Horn 12 375	12½	46	88
26 Shaved Buffalo 172			
18 halves & pieces 82 254	12½	31	75
1787 Skins Beaver 2415	$2	4830	
22 Raw Buffalo Hides	1 25	27	50
6 dressed Cow Skins	1 50	9	
29 half Skins	75	21	75
80 11/16 lbs Cartoum	2 75	221	88
129 Buf Hides 3693 lbs.	12¾	470	86
2 Sheep Skins	15		30
326 5/12 perfect Buffalo Tongues	$4 00½	1468	87
17 6/12 damaged & Calf	$3	52	50

146964 26

U. M. O. 1854 EARNINGS 1854

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. SAINT LOUIS (ledger)

PROFIT

Culbertson 1 share	$2591.29
Kipp 1 share	2591.29
M. Clark ½ of 1 share	1295.64
Galpin [282] ½ of 1 share	1295.64
Hodgkiss [283] ½ of 1 share	1295.64
Denig ½ of 1 share	1295.64

(These may be the figures for 1853)

U. M. O. Statement Dec. 1, 1857

(Evidently 1855 statement but not entered until Dec. 1, 1857)

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. Dr. on U. M. O. 1855.

A Culbertson 1 share or 1/12	$627.73
James Kipp 1 share or 1/12	627.73
C. E. Galpin ½ of 1 share or 1/24	313.86
E. T. Denig ½ of 1 share or 1/24	313.86
A. Dawson ½ of 1 share or 1/24	313.86
W. D. Hodgkiss ½ of 1 share or 1/24	313.86

Interest to 31st December 1857 on the following accounts.

Culbertson	13.17
Kipp	60.23
Galpin	40.69
Denig	40.69
Dawson	346.24
Hodgkiss	260.83

Accounts transferred to credit of following parties. Dec. 1, 1857.

Culbertson	2280.20
Hodgkiss	5017.44
Galpin	2606.14
Kipp	160.87
Dawson	6200.11

U. M. O. 1856 EARNINGS 1856

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. SAINT LOUIS (ledger) Nov. 25, 1856.

Dividend Dec. 31, 1856. $60,000.00

Culbertson 1 share	$5000.00
Kipp 1 share	5000.00
Galpin ½ of 1 share	2500.00
Denig ½ of 1 share	2500.00
Hodgkiss ½ of 1 share	2500.00
Dawson ½ of 1 share	2500.00
To profit & loss, our share	40000.00
	$60000.00

Culbertson, balance of interest	245.05
Galpin, balance of interest	431.39
Hodgkiss, balance of interest	248.93

Dec. 31, 1856. Opening of new books.

Balance cash each transferred to their books.

Culbertson	11521.63
Galpin	10933.70
Hodgkiss	7728.47
Kipp	1942.05
Dawson	5652.11

U. M. O. 1857 EARNINGS 1857

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. SAINT LOUIS (ledger book)

Dividend Nov. 1, 1857		$7532.65
Chouteau 8 shares		5021.75
Culbertson 1 share	$627.73	
Kipp 1 share	627.73	
Galpin ½ of 1 share	313.86	
Denig ½ of 1 share	313.86	
Dawson ½ of 1 share	313.86	
Hodgkiss ½ of 1 share	313.86	

U. M. O. 1858 EARNINGS 1857-8

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. SAINT LOUIS (ledger) May 8, 1858.

Partial dividend due following persons Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., No. 5.		$20000.00
Culbertson 1 share	$1666.67	
Kipp 1 share	1666.67	
Dawson ½ of 1 share	833.33	
Galpin ½ of 1 share	833.33	
Hodgkiss ½ of 1 share	833.33	

U. M. O. Inventories [284] 1852

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. SAINT LOUIS (ledger) July 1, 1852.

Following inventories due.

FORT PIERRE	$34744.47	
FORT PIERRE supplement	916.02	
FORT UNION	14717.11	
FORT BERTHOLD	4759.21	
FORT BENTON	7369.89	
FORT CLARK	7365.58	
FORT COTEAU DAURION POST	3231.11	
FORT ALEXANDER en Cache	532.28	$73635.67

U. M. O. Inventories 1853

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. SAINT LOUIS (ledger) Aug. 14, 1854.

$112,323.25 total.

U. M. O. Inventories 1856

PIERRE CHOUTEAU JR. & CO. SAINT LOUIS (ledger) Aug. 23, 1856.

Inventory U. M. O. 1855 of goods remaining on hand from outfit, 1855. viz.

Fort Benton	$ 4686.82
Fort Union	19154.93
Fort Berthold	1552.81
Fort Clark	9885.84
Fort Pierre	1405.00
	$36685.40

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES AND REFERENCES

The biographical sketches of Charles Mercier, Louis Rivet and George Weippert were written by Col. W. F. Wheeler of Helena, Montana, from notes taken in interviews with these "old timers" in 1884. He was commissioned by the Historical Society of Montana to visit the employes of the American Fur Company still living in Fort Benton and vicinity and obtain their stories. The trip from Helena to Fort Benton was made by boat down the Missouri river to the falls, by portage around the falls and by boat the remainder of the trip to Fort Benton. He wrote of his experiences, "I saw each person and took down in writing the story of his life, from the day of his earliest recollection and during his residence in Montana, to the present time. All were men of limited education, one was blind, and Mr. Rivet could not read or write, yet their recollection of dates and events would seem almost miraculous for accuracy. In the old times before steamboats began to arrive at Fort Benton they received letters and newspapers but once a year, in the spring or summer, when their new supplies of goods for trading arrived from St. Louis. Their memories were therefore only burdened with events and occurrences that came under their own observation and in their narratives very little discrepancy will be found."

Col. Wheeler did not have the knowledge we have today of the correct dates as to the building of the posts on the Upper Missouri and therefore could not check the years given him by the "old timers" for accuracy and certain of the dates were from one to two years earlier than the actual event.

The remainder of the "Notes and References" were compiled by Mrs. Anne McDonnell, assistant librarian of the Historical Society of Montana, who wishes here to acknowledge her great debt to Mrs. Annie E. Abel, editor of the Fort Clark Journal, 1834-1839, whose notes and references on the people and events of the Upper Missouri Outfit were of immense value in the editing of these journals. Space and time did not allow for the correct acknowledgement of the authority for every statement made. The Journal of Rudolph F. Kurz was also very useful since the time of his journal, 1851-1852, was nearer the period of the Fort Benton and Fort Sarpy journals.

FORT BENTON. 1847-1864

[1] Fort Benton was the successor to Fort McKenzie which was abandoned in the spring of 1844 and the property moved down to the mouth of the Judith river where Chardon built Fort F. A. C. which was named for him. This was not a desirable location for the Blackfoot trade and Culbertson who had been in charge at Fort John on the Platte river for some time was sent in the fall of 1845 to take charge of Fort Chardon. He burned Fort F. A. C. and moved up to a point across the river and above the site of old Fort McKenzie and occupied a trading post which had been built by the opposition firm of Fox, Livingstone & Company which was known as Fort Cotton. This opposition company had sold out about this time to the P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company and their buildings became the property of that company. Fort Cotton had not been in existence very long and was named for a Mr. Cotton, one of the traders of Fox, Livingstone & Company. The location is known as Cotton Bottom today but few of the old timers know why.

Culbertson named his new fort Honore in honor of Honore Picotte, agent for the U. M. O., but Picotte wrote him on March 12, 1846, as follows: "I am flattered and thank you for your good opinion of me in giving my name to your Fort, but, I request you to substitute **Lewis** in the place of Honore, which is much more suitable and appropriate." (Chardon Journal at Ft. Clark.) And in this year, 1846, the name was changed to Fort Lewis.

From Father Point's journal we learn that Fort Lewis was moved May 19, 1847, across the river and several miles below to a location more suitable for trade and habitation. Culbertson told Bradley that the fort was christened Benton in honor of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri on Dec. 25, 1850, at a Christmas Day celebration at the fort but it was known as Fort Benton in the ledgers of P. Chouteau, Jr. and Company as early as 1848. Probably a formal christening was made on the day Culbertson named. The new fort was built of logs but later the log buildings were replaced with adobe structures which were a number of years, 1850-1860, in building. The P. Chouteau, Jr. & Company about 1864 sold out to the Northwest Company which occupied the buildings for a few years. The U. S. soldiers stationed at Fort Benton were housed in the old fort from 1869 to 1874, when quarters in the town were rented for the accommodation of the army people.

ALEXANDER CULBERTSON. 1809-1879

[2] Alexander Culbertson was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1809, the son of Joseph Culbertson and his first wife, Mary Finley. The Finleys and the Culbertsons were families of Scottish-Irish extraction who settled in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary War. The memory of the four Culbertson brothers who emigrated from Ireland is perpetuated in such place names as Culbertson Postoffice, Culbertson's Row and Culbertson's Mill.

Alexander was with his uncle, John Craighead Culbertson, in the Florida Indian campaigns and from there went to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and made his entrance into the fur trade on the St. Peter's river in Minnesota territory. An abstract of returns made by traders in that territory, Sept. 1, 1830-Sept. 1, 1831, included the name of A. Culbertson. It must have been a profitable experience for he made a trip home in 1832 to visit his people. His career on the Upper Missouri began the next year when he and a fellow townsman, Edwin T. Denig, made a trip up the river on the steamboat Assiniboine in 1833, which was the year that Prince Maximilian visited Fort Union and Fort McKenzie. Denig remained at Fort Union while Culbertson went up to Fort McKenzie with David D. Mitchell, where he stayed until he went down with the returns in the spring of 1836. During that time he had been in charge during the absence of James Kipp, and three years later he received the recognition given the chief traders, an interest or share in the Upper Missouri Outfit. This may have been one or one-half of one share of the twelve shares of that company. In January, 1840, he succeeded Kenneth McKenzie at Fort Union when the latter retired from active duty with the U. M. O.

Culbertson was sent in the late summer of 1843 to take charge of Fort Laramie on the Platte, where the business had fallen off, as he was considered the best man in the service to regain the trade for the company. He was back at Fort Union in January, 1844, when he sent Denig and Larpenteur on a trading expedition to the Woody Mountains and appears to have managed the affairs of both forts for a period. In the early summer of 1845 he went east to New York to confer with Chouteau, who urged him to re-establish a post in the Blackfoot country as the Chardon fort at the mouth of the Judith river was not a success. While in New York Culbertson visited with Audubon, whom he had entertained at Fort Union in 1843. Upon his return to the Upper Missouri he proceeded by boat to Fort Chardon which he took over from Harvey, burned the buildings and moved the property up the river to old Fort Cotton on the south side of the Missouri river and above old Fort McKenzie. He named the new post Fort Lewis, but since the location was not suitable for trade purposes the fort material was moved across the river and a few miles down in the spring of 1847 and Fort Benton established.

The next year, 1848, Culbertson succeeded Honore Picotte as agent of the Upper Missouri Outfit and his responsibilities increased with his promotion, for the agent was in charge of all the forts on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. At times he was on his way to Fort Laramie overland from Fort Pierre, then in keelboat on his way to the Crow post on the Yellowstone, or down the river in the spring, by mackinaw or steamboat, to St. Louis with the returns. He traveled thousands of miles in all manner of conveyances to visit the various forts, to meet the Indians in their camps; entertained distinguished visitors of all professions, and attended to the business of his employers at all times. His knowledge of the Indians and the western country was considered superior to anyone of that time and his ability as a horseman and buffalo hunter was never equalled for years.

In all his years in the west Culbertson never lost contact with his family in Pennsylvania, cousins and nephews visited him at his home in the mountains, presents of robes, buffalo tongues, and strange souvenirs of the west were sent to his father and uncles in the old home. His half-brother, Thaddeus, a young divinity student from Princeton University who was ill with tuberculosis, made a trip to the mountains with him in the summer of 1850. In his journal, Thaddeus wrote many times in the most affectionate and appreciative terms of the kindness of his older brother who spared no effort to make the trip a pleasant and profitable one for Thaddeus, who busied himself taking scientific notes for a paper which was published in the Smithsonian Institution reports.

As the years passed the fur trade operations moved farther up the river and the forts on the upper river became the more important in the trade. Fort Union was first with Fort Benton second in importance. Then gradually the business disappeared from Fort Union and Benton took first place. The government made treaties with the Indians of the West and established agencies for the Upper Missouri Indians. Governor I. I. Stevens of the Survey for a Pacific Railroad planned a treaty with the Blackfoot and Gros Ventre Indians through whose territory the survey was to be made. Since Culbertson was considered an authority on these Indians and had their friendship and regard he went at the request of Governor Stevens to Washington, in the fall of 1853, to urge upon congress an appropriation for treaty making funds. He spent the winter of 1853-54 in Washington lobbying for this appropriation and his knowledge of the Indians proved of immense value in securing the $80,000.00 finally allotted for that purpose. His "company" had an interest in securing contracts for the transportation of Indian goods in their boats which a year or two later was an important item in their business. The "company" ledgers, 1856, in St. Louis show that he was allowed $1600.00 for his expenses in Washington.

The years 1850-57 were those of his greatest earnings, and with living expenses at the forts very low his money accumulated rapidly during this time and he began his investments in property in Peoria, Illinois. His uncle, Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, had bought farm property near Peoria and this may have been responsible for Alexander's purchase of a farm on the outskirts of Peoria in 1854, for which he paid $3500.00. At that time this sum would buy a very substantial piece of property. He established a home here for Natawista and the children. His niece, Anna Culbertson, who lived with the family, had charge of the home and the children, who were not away at boarding school, during the absence of Alexander and his wife.

Later, in 1858, he bought another 160 acres a few miles out of Peoria and built the beautiful home known as "Locust Grove," where he maintained a grand style of living. This home was elegantly furnished; on the walls were large paintings by Stanley painted to order. The grounds were landscaped by an English gardener, and stables built for the fine horses

that Culbertson and his wife both loved. One team of driving horses exhibited at all the county fairs always carried off the blue ribbon. This style of living was expensive and called for servants, gardeners and stablemen. His daughters were educated either at a convent in St. Louis or at the Moravian Seminary for Women in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with no expense spared for all the extras of the finishing school, drawing, music, languages and dancing. There are people still living in Peoria who have a dim recollection of the stories of the fabulous wealth of Major Culbertson, of casks of gold coins in the basement, etc., but in a few years it was difficult for the cook to collect her wages, and tradesmen's bills went unpaid.

Culbertson had made investments in projects promoted by his good friend, Senator Thomas H. Benton and others, in which he lost huge sums, his generosity to relatives and friends cost him heavily and the money spent on the Peoria property brought no returns. By 1866, he had made a trust deed to a Thomas G. McCulloch of his Peoria real estate for a consideration of $1.00. The deed provided that McCulloch, a remote connection by marriage, was to operate the property and pay the net proceeds to Culbertson as long as he lived. In the event of his death the proceeds were to be paid to Natawista during her lifetime and after her death to Fannie and Joseph. Perhaps the other children were not mentioned because they were considered of age. Janie died in 1860 and Julia was married in 1865.

The purpose of the trust deed was to escape Culbertson's creditors who were numerous. In the fall of 1869, 33 creditors filed claims against the property, and Culbertson, according to the record, could not be found in the county. He was in Montana, for he was a witness to the Blackfoot, Gros Ventre and Crow treaties of 1868 and the census of 1870 for Fort Benton included him, Natawista, Fannie and Joseph.

He was said to have retired from the fur trade in 1859 to make his home in Peoria, but each year he made a trip up the river accompanied by Natawista. He was considered by the people who met him to be in charge of the "company" business on the Upper Missouri and probably was until 1862. In that year Dawson was congratulated by his friend, Robert Morgan, on having supplanted Culbertson and being at last "king of the Missouri." By this time the company interests had changed, Fort Union was sold and the only post owned by the Choteau firm was Fort Benton and the business had changed from trade with the Indians to a transportation and merchandise business with the white people coming into the country and government contracts for military and Indian freights, goods, etc.

After his return to the mountains he traded in a small way and acted as interpreter at various Indian agencies. Natawista went to live with her people on the Blood reserve in Canada, Jack and Joe were with their father at Fort Belknap or Fort Peck, and his daughters were in the east. In the late seventies he went to the home of his daughter, Julia (Mrs. George H. Roberts), in Orleans, Nebraska, where he died Aug. 27, 1879.

Perhaps the accounts of his large fortune were exaggerated, but it was wealth for that time. His losses may be blamed on his ignorance of the business methods in his new environment, his generosity and prodigal style of living. Perhaps, too, overindulgence in liquor lessened his ability to care for his business during those years in Peoria.

He is best described in the words of Father De Smet, written in 1851: "Mr. Alexander Culbertson, superintendent of the forts on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, is a distinguished man, endowed with a mild, benevolent and charitable temper, though if need be intrepid and courageous." Again, in 1856: "I shall never forget the unbounded kindness and charity I have received from our good and great friend the major."

MRS. ALEXANDER CULBERTSON

[3] Natawista Iksana or Medicine Snake Woman was the daughter of the Blood Indian chief, Men-Es-To-Kos or Father of All Children. Her brothers, Eagle Ribs, Red Crow and Grey Eyes, were also head men of that tribe and Little Dog was a first cousin. She was married when a young girl to Alexander Culbertson according to Indian custom. This marriage, about 1840, was of immense value to Culbertson in his business dealings with this tribe which lived north of the border in Canada and traded with the British fur companies who did their best to keep these Indians hostile toward the Americans. Besides these advantages in this marriage it was a happy one in its other relations. She was a beautiful woman with an active interest in all her husband's movements and accorded the respect and honor given to the wife of an important man by the people who met her.

The first accounts of her are those of Audubon in his journal kept at Fort Union in the summer of 1843, when she was about 18 or 20 years old. He called her an "Indian princess," which was really her rank. Perhaps Indian girls were trained as is European royalty today in all manner of work and sport. Natawista made the parfleshes which she decorated with dyed porcupine quills and the feathers of the golden eagle which she killed herself. She brought Audubon six mallard ducks which she had caught by swimming after them in the Missouri river. She was, so Audubon wrote, "a most graceful and expert swimmer, besides being capable of remaining under water a long time."

Natawista loved to ride and dressed up for Audubon in her Indian costume, mounted her horse and rode astride with her long hair flying loose in the breeze. She and her Indian maid raced with the men for over a mile with a display of magnificent riding that could not be equalled. Kurz saw her at Fort Union in 1851 and regretted that he could not paint her picture, but she had cut off her long, lustrous black hair in token of grief for her young brother's death. Kurz, who had the artist's eye for beauty, described her as "one of the most beautiful Indian women. . . . She would be an excellent model for a Venus, ideal woman of the primitive race; a perfect 'little wife'."

A passenger on the steamboat Iowa in a journey up the Missouri river in the summer of 1849 described her as "the daughter of a Blackfoot chief and married to a director of the Fur company, is well known in the Upper Missouri region, because of the happy influence she exercises there." He referred to the fact that because of her understanding of and relationship to the Blackfoot Indians she was influential in maintaining peace between these Indians and the white traders. No one appreciated the value of this influence more than Governor I. I. Stevens who gave her credit for inspiring the Indians with confidence in Stevens and his party.

In his report of Sept. 16, 1854 (Ex. Docs. Senate, 33rd Cong. 2nd Sess. Rept. of the Sec. of the Interior, Doc. No. 86) he wrote:

"I deemed it highly advisable to secure the services of Mr. Culbertson, one of the principal partners of the American Fur Company, as special agent. . . . I placed the more reliance upon the favorable influence which Mr. Culbertson might place upon the Indians, as he had married a full-blooded Blackfoot woman. Mrs. Culbertson, who had fully adopted the manners, costume and deportment of the whites, and who, by her refinement, presents the most striking illustration of the high civilization which these tribes of the interior are capable of attaining, rendered the highest service to the expedition, a service which demands this public acknowledgement. Upon joining Mr. Culbertson at Fort Union, I found him and his wife full of anxiety as to the reception which we would meet from the Blackfeet. They both feared that some rude or careless act from any member of the party might be a signal for a declaration of war. Full of

these apprehensions, Mrs. Culbertson, whom it was intended to leave at Fort Union, declared to her husband her resolution to accompany him with the expedition to Fort Benton. She said to him 'My people are a good people, but they are jealous and vindictive. I am afraid that they and the whites will not understand each other; but if I go, I may be able to explain things to them, and soothe them if they should be irritated. I know there is great danger; but, my husband, where you go, will I go, and where you die will I die. . . .' I had arranged that the tent of Mr. Culbertson should be pitched outside the line of sentinels so as to be readily accessible to the Indians. I soon perceived the advantages to be derived from Mrs. Culbertson's presence. She was in constant intercourse with the Indians, and inspired them with perfect confidence. On this portion of the route, and afterwards when we were with the Gros Ventres, she heard all that the Indians said, and reported it through her husband to me. It is a great mistake to suppose the Indian to be the silent, unsociable people they are commonly represented to be. I found them on ordinary occasions the most talkative, gossiping people I had ever seen. The men and women were fond of gathering around Mrs. Culbertson to hear stories of the whites. One evening I heard shouts of merry laughter from one of these groups. Upon inquiring the source of merriment, I learned that Mrs. Culbertson was telling stories to her simple Indian friends of what she saw in St. Louis. As she described a fat woman whom she had seen exhibited, and sketched with great humor the ladies of St. Louis, it was pleasant to see the delight which beamed from the swarthy faces around her."

Governor Stevens and others agreed that she did not speak English but otherwise had acquired the dress and manners of the white people. She was the mother of five children, Jack, Nancy, Julia, Fannie and Joe. Nancy, who was born in 1848 at Fort Union, was drowned in the Missouri river near there some time after 1851 as she was baptized July 20, 1851, at Fort Union by Father De Smet. Fannie said that it was Nancy's death that caused her father to establish a home for his family at Peoria. Culbertson had at least one Indian wife before he married Natawista, for Maria Culbertson who was baptized at Fort Lookout by Father De Smet on Nov. 5, 1846, was 11 years old at that time. Janie, who was married in 1858 or 1859 and who died in 1860, was probably not the daughter of Natawista. Janie was in school at the Moravian Seminary for Women in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1850, but children were sometimes sent away to school at a very early age.

Fannie was born at Fort Union about 1850 and Joe, the youngest child, was born in Peoria, Jan. 31, 1859. After he had settled in Peoria, Culbertson began to think of arranging matters so that his children would be legalized according to the laws of the country, and to marry their mother, Natawista, in order to protect her rights to his property. The Peoria Daily Transcript, Sept. 12, 1859, had the following account of their wedding according to the laws of the church and state: "An interesting marriage ceremony.—A marriage ceremony of a peculiar and interesting character was performed in this county on Friday last (Sept. 9, 1859). The parties were Major Alex. Culbertson and Natawista, daughter of the chief of the Blackfoot Indians. Major Culbertson is the well-known Indian trader and was married to his present wife according to the Indian ceremony some sixteen or seventeen years ago, but having lately severed his connection with the American Fur Company, and settled down to an agricultural life near the city, he was anxious that the ceremony might be performed according to civilized rites. The parties have three very interesting children, the eldest of whom is about fifteen years of age.

"The marriage was performed after the ceremony of the Catholic church by Father Scanlon of St. Joseph, Missouri. A very large number of invited guests were present on the occasion—the marriage having taken place at

the Major's residence. Among them was Capt. James Kipp, a veteran of eighty years, one of the first members of the American Fur Company, and an associate of Major Culbertson since the latter's connection with the fur trade. Like the Major, Kipp has lately severed his connection with the company and has settled down to spend the remainder of his days at Parksville, Mo. Father Scanlon is an old intimate friend of the Major's and one who had interested himself in the Catholic Mission established by his church among the Blackfoot nation.

"Mrs. Culbertson is a lady of fine native talent. She is said to have rendered great service to Governor Stevens and Major Cummings (now governor of Utah) at the time they visited the Blackfoot country and made the treaty of the Judith between the Government and the nation to which she belonged."

From some of the stories told to her relatives by Anna Culbertson, niece of Alexander, we learned something of Natawista's life in Peoria. She loved jewelry, but only the stones of color such as rubies and emeralds. When autumn came she would have a teepee set up on the lawn, take off her white woman's clothes, don the blanket garb of the squaw and spend the Indian summer in her teepee. Some reports indicate an indulgence in fire-water which to Natawista in accordance with Indian custom would be a very natural thing. She loved fast horses and one story was an account of her having a team of half-broken horses harnessed to a carriage and when the horses ran away and smashed the carriage she clapped her hands in glee.

From the accounts of contemporary travelers who met the Culbertsons on the steamboats going up the Missouri river Natawista appeared to be with her husband whenever he made a trip to the mountains. Dr. E. J. Marsh traveled with her on the Spread Eagle in 1859 and said, "she dressed like a white lady, and is said to be a very fine woman. I was introduced to her but as she cannot speak English, I can say nothing to her." In 1863, she and her husband with little Joe were passengers on the Robert Campbell for Fort Union. It was on this trip that occurred the incident known as the Tobacco Gardens Affair when several employes of the Robert Campbell were killed by a party of Sioux Indians near Tobacco Gardens creek. Natawista's sharp eyes detected the Indians in the bushes along the river bank and she knew them to be hostile Sioux and enemies. She understood the Sioux language and could tell from the talk of the Indians who hailed the boat that they intended mischief, but against her protests the captain sent a yawl ashore to the Indians who proceeded to kill the men who landed in full view of the men on the steamboat.

The 1870 census of Fort Benton gave her age as 45 years and it must have been soon afterwards that she went north to live with her people. Henry Robson of Fort Benton saw her on the Blood reserve in 1881, where she was known as Madam Culbertson. She died there many years later and is buried in the mission cemetery.

Jack was probably the oldest of her children. Julia, Nancy, Fannie and Joseph came in the order named. Jack died sometime in the 80's in Williston, N. D. Julia married George H. Roberts, May 9, 1865, at her father's home in Peoria and later lived in Nebraska. They moved to Idaho in 1883, where Roberts was elected the first attorney-general of the state of Idaho in 1890. He died in 1922 and his wife lived until 1929, when she died at the home of her daughters in Boise, Idaho.

Joseph lived in Montana from the time he came with his father in the 60's and until his death in 1923 was employed at various Indian agencies on the Missouri river. He was survived by several children. Fannie, who attended the Moravian Seminary in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, married Louis S. Irvin, a lawyer, about 1880 and lived in Montana and California until her death in Great Falls, Feb. 5, 1939. Both Julia and Fannie were intelligent and well educated women who lived all of their lives with white

people as their equals in every way. Natawista's children were a credit to her and evidence of a splendid inheritance from both parents.

[4] Fort Union, 1829-1866. Fort Union was the most important and had the longest existence of all the trading posts of the Upper Missouri Outfit. Its erection was begun late in 1829 under the supervision of Kenneth McKenzie, located on the north bank of the Missouri river about three miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone river. McKenzie was in charge of the post and agent of the Upper Missouri Outfit until he retired in 1839.

Many famous visitors were entertained at this post, Maximilian, Catlin, Audubon and De Smet. Several of the visitors as well as the employes such as Kurz, Larpenteur and others have written their impressions and recollections of the fort and its people. One of the best accounts is that of Rudolph Friederich Kurz who was there from 1851 to 1852. He kept a detailed journal illustrated by excellent sketches which picture the Indians, the white employes, the buildings, animals and many of the details of the daily life of the fort.

At the time these journals were kept, 1854-56, E. T. Denig was in charge of Fort Union and after his departure in 1856, to make his home in the Red River settlement in Canada, he was succeeded by F. G. Riter. In the 60's, Hodgkiss, Meldrum and Larpenteur were in charge of the fort, but the business declined and by 1866 the buildings and material were being moved to Fort Buford for use in the construction of the army post.

There have been a number of brief sketches of Fort Union published, but its vivid and interesting story should some day be told in full.

[5] Hunter. Each post kept a hunter whose duty was to kill game for the fort provision. The hunter at Fort Benton was Cadotte.

[6] Dobbie (adobe bricks). The adobe bricks used in building, which were made of the local mud and wild grass, about 6x4x15 inches in size.

[7] Bercrier (Bercier). This is probably the man mentioned by Chittenden in "Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River," vol. 1, p. 46, who was killed by the Blackfoot Indians on the Teton river near Fort Benton in 1865. An Antoine Bercier had been with the fur trade for many years and according to one account is said to have been the man killed in 1865.

Granville Stuart mentions, June 25, 1862, "Barcier and others arrived from Benton." This is the person, no doubt, for whom the Bercier's Springs were named where Harkness camped for dinner, Aug. 13, 1862, between the Dearborn river and the Bird Tail Rock on his journey from Deer Lodge to Fort Benton.

WHITE MAN WITH GOLD

[8] This was probably the incident described by Lieut. Bradley in a letter, Sept. 21, 1875, to the Helena Herald in which he told the story as he heard it from Culbertson who gave the year as 1856. "In the month of October a stranger appeared at the fort, coming by the trail from the southwest, now the Benton and Helena stage road; he was evidently an old mountaineer, and his object was to purchase supplies. Producing a sack, he displayed a quantity of yellow dust which he claimed was gold, and for which he demanded $1000.00, offering to take it all in goods. Nothing was known at the fort of the existence of gold in the adjoining country and Major Culbertson was loth to accept the proffered dust, having doubts of its genuineness. Besides, even if it was gold, he was uncertain of its value in this crude state, when an employe of the fort, a young man named Ray (Wray?) came to the aid of the mountaineer, and by his assurances as to the genuineness of the gold and the value of the quantity offered, induced Major Culbertson to accept it. Still doubtful, however, he made it a

private transaction, charging goods to his own account. The mountaineer was very reticent as to the locality where he obtained the gold, but in answer to numerous questions, he stated that he had been engaged in prospecting for a considerable period in the mountains to the southwest, that his wanderings had been made alone, and that he had found plenty of gold. Receiving in exchange for his gold dust a supply of horses, arms, ammunition, blankets, tobacco, provisions and other supplies, he quietly left the fort on his return to the mountains. Major Culbertson never saw or heard of him again, and was ignorant even of his name. The following year he sent the gold through the hands of Mr. Chouteau to the mint and in due time received as the yield thereof $1,525.00, the dust having proved remarkably pure gold." (Leeson's History of Montana, 1885, page 210.)

L. V. Mercure, who was present when the man brought the gold dust to Fort Benton, told Bradley that he recognized the man several years later at one of the gold camps as John Silverthorne. F. H. Woody said that Silverthorne came to Montana in 1856 from Salt Lake City, but this date may have been incorrect. There was a discovery of gold near Colville in 1854 on the Kootenai river and it is possible that some of this gold might have found its way to Fort Benton.

[9] Coal Makers. This is a reference to the charcoal made for use in the blacksmith shop.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF MR. GEORGE WEIPPERT, CHOTEAU COUNTY, MONTANA

By Wm. F. Wheeler

[10] George Weippert was born in Quebec, 1820. His father was a Hollander and his mother was of French descent. He received a common school education, and at an early age went to St. Louis, Mo., where he clerked in his brother's store for some years. He left that place in 1839, at the age of nineteen, and came up the Missouri river to Old Fort Union in the employment of the American Fur Company as a clerk. He remained in their employment 27 years, until they sold out to the Northwest Fur Company in 1866. He has never been out of Montana during the whole period since his arrival here.

He has always been a constant companion of Charles Mercier. He remained at Fort Union for about one year, and then came up to Old Fort McKenzie (Ft. Brule) and there retained his position as a trading clerk until it was burned and abandoned. He accompanied Bourgeois Chardon to the mouth of the Judith river and came with him up to the Cotton Fort, above the present town of Fort Benton, and remained there during the two years the American Fur Company occupied it as a trading post. During this time it was christened by the company Fort Henry (Honore), and they occupied it until the spring of 1847, a period of two years, when all the material of the whole post was floated down to the present site of Fort Benton. The timbers with some additional ones hauled from the Highwood Mountains were used in the construction of New Fort Benton, which was gradually replaced by adobe buildings, some of which are still standing in 1884.

Mr. Weippert gives the following account of the tragedy that occurred in the fall of 1843 and in the spring of 1844 at Old Fort McKenzie, and which caused the burning and abandonment of that post. He said: In the fall of that year (1843) a war party of the Blackfoot Indians came to the fort, and wanted to trade for ammunition, knives, etc., as they were going on an expedition against the Crows, hereditary enemies. It was the custom of the company to give war parties of Indians who traded with them, and who stopped at their trading post to visit them, a feast or good dinner, and also to supply them with five rounds of ammunition for each

gun in the party. All this was done, but the Indians demanded double the usual quantity, which was refused. At this they took umbrage, and in the morning when they left drove off the cattle that belonged to the fort and, as was claimed, killed two of them.

The cattle had been driven up from Fort Union, and the head trader and chief clerk were charged for each one $100. No excuse for their loss would be accepted by the company at St. Louis, and the trader and clerk were held responsible for their loss, and consequently they felt very indignant at the Indians for killing them, as they believed wantonly.

A negro employee, named Tom Reese, started after the Indians to try and bring back the cattle that they were driving away, and in the pursuit made a show of bravado and made many threats. The consequence was he was shot dead when he endeavored to carry his threats into execution. This angered Mr. Chardon, the head trader, and Mr. Harvey, the chief clerk, very much and they swore that they would have revenge and payment in full for their loss.

In the next spring, at the last trade, before the time for the annual shipment of furs, etc., to St. Louis, two chiefs appeared at the fort and announced that on the next morning a large party of their people would be there to make a big trade, as they had 500 buffalo robes and other furs, and they wished to make arrangements for the trade. They were invited into the fort and feasted and locked securely in a room until their companions should appear in the morning to begin the trade. They had no suspicion of foul play. They were not of the party that had killed the cattle or the negro Reese the fall before, and had no reason to expect any harm to themselves or friends, but they were to be woefully undeceived, as the sequel will show.

Bourgeois Chardon was habitually too drunk to take much control of affairs at the post, and Harvey, the chief clerk, who was ambitious to stand well with his employers and wanted to become head trader, treacherously obtained leave from Chardon to fire the cannon when the Indians should appear at the gates of the fort in the morning to trade. This could only be done on great occasions by the permission of the head trader. This permission thus obtained, gave Harvey the opportunity to carry out his plan of revenge against the Indians for shooting the cattle and killing the negro, the past fall, although they were not the same Indians who committed these deeds but unfortunately belonged to the same tribe.

Harvey had the cannon loaded to the muzzle with all kinds of missiles, and in the morning when the Indians in quite a large body had come up in a line along the fort in front of the gate and asked for their two chiefs who had been detained over night, they were told they were all right and would come out as soon as they had breakfasted. While standing in this position, Harvey trained the loaded cannon in the bastion so as to rake through the line when fired, and ordered a young Irishman to fire the piece. He, to his everlasting honor, refused, saying it would be murder. Harvey knocked him down and touched off the cannon himself.

Mr. Weippert says that according to his recollection four Indians fell dead or mortally wounded, and seventeen others were more or less wounded. The survivors ran away as fast as possible, and mounting their horses fled for their lives, leaving the 500 robes and the other furs and skins where they had unloaded them.

Harvey rushed out of the fort and with an axe crushed the heads of the Indians who had fallen and scalped them. Mr. Weippert said that he was told by some of the employees that Harvey then licked the blood from his axe, saying, "I will serve all the dogs so." He did not witness this scene, but has often heard those who claim to have witnessed it tell the story.

After this Harvey went back into the fort and sought the two chiefs he had detained over night. He intended to kill them, but they had mysteri-

ously escaped. He was furious over the fact, but could not find out how the escape was effected.

Harvey then ordered his men to bring in the robes the Indians had left in their camp. But they were so horrified none obeyed. He could not force or persuade them to do this. He finally said he would give them $2.50 for each robe they would bring in. This offer was accepted and the robes were brought into the fort, and he counted them into the store room of the company. In this cruel manner he was revenged.

Mr. Weippert said Harvey was afterwards called to account for this bloody deed by the company, and on examination of the affair by the head of the company at their office in St. Louis, he was dismissed from their service.

(Note: This was honorable to the company, at least, and was about all they could do, for there were no courts between St. Louis and Fort Benton. W. F. W.)

A few days after this occurrence, owing to fear that the Indians would take revenge for the murder of their friends and the loss of their robes, and from the determination of the employees to leave the fort and go down the river, Chardon and Harvey determined to burn and abandon it. Thenceforth it was called the "burnt fort" or Fort Brule.

Chardon and Harvey moved everything down to the mouth of the Judith river, and there built a fort which was named Fort Chardon. This they occupied during the year and then removed up to Fort Cotton, above the present city of Benton, which the company had bought from the independent traders, Fox, Livingston, Cotton and others.

Mr. Weippert remained in the employment of the American Fur Company until they sold out to the Northwest Fur Company. He worked for the new company for a year or so as a trading clerk, and afterwards for I. G. Baker & Co. until 1876. He then went into the restaurant and saloon business for himself at Fort Benton.

In 1880 his eyesight was destroyed by an accident, and since that time he has been totally blind. He feels this affliction severely on account of his former active life. He cannot read the papers and not one of his old companions is left to converse with. He lives with his son-in-law (Daniel Blivens) and daughter, a halfbreed woman on Highwood creek, 20 miles from Benton, who do all in their power to make his last years pleasant. Five grandchildren console him with their prattle, but he pines for the companionship of his old associates, most of whom are dead or live far away from him. His health is generally good, but he complains frequently of utter loneliness. He expects to die here, and says this sketch will be the only memorial that he ever lived.

(Note: Weippert's name was spelled in various forms, Weipert, Whippert and Wippert. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Dan O. Blevins, on Highwood creek near Fort Benton, Jan. 12, 1888.)

ALEXANDER ROSE

[11] Chambers and Rose are the mystery men of these journals for we have no record of either prior to the period covered by these diaries. The first record we have of Alexander Rose is in the report of the Stevens' Survey when Governor I. I. Stevens wrote that "Mr. Rose, Mr. Culbertson's storekeeper, was to accompany Lieut. John Mullan as an interpreter to the camp of the Flathead Indians on the Musselshell river." He was evidently familiar with the language of that tribe. From the same source we learn that he was in charge at Fort Benton when Lieut. Doty of the Stevens' expedition visited there in June, 1854, and he was still in charge September of that year. This was probably during the absence of Culbertson and Dawson. When Major John Owen visited Fort Benton, July 1, 1856, Rose was in charge.

Rose was also familiar with the Blackfoot language since he was sent by E. A. C. Hatch, agent for that tribe, to bring the Blackfoot and Blood Indians to Fort Benton for a council meeting.

The Hosmer Journal of distances on the Missouri river lists a Rose's Point, same as Spread Eagle Point, between Wolf Point and Fort Union. This must have been the location which Chittenden said was marked on all the steamboat maps of the Upper Missouri as "Rose's Grave" but which he said was opposite the mouth of the Milk river. Chittenden assumed it was the grave of Edward Rose, but since he was killed in the Yellowstone country it may have been the grave of Alexander Rose.

His son, Charley Rose, better known by his Indian name of Yellow Fish, said his father died many years ago at Fort Benton. Joseph Brown of Browning said Charley Rose was of Cree blood and adopted by the Blackfoot, was interpreter for the government, but in his old age had forgotten the English language. He died at Heart Butte, November, 1935, aged 83 years, and is survived by a son, William Rose, who lives at Heart Butte.

It is possible that Alexander Rose came from Canada to the Upper Missouri between 1851-1853. The Canadian archives list an Alexander Rose, tavern-keeper in the Province of Ontario, 1801, who may have been the father of this man.

Rose kept the Fort Benton Journal from May 12 to October 17, 1856, and his entries show him to have had an average education for that time. Since there is no mention of him in the poll lists of 1864 he had either died or left the country prior to that date.

12 Three Butes (near Fort Benton). The Three Buttes of page two were near Fort Benton but the Buttes mentioned Aug. 9, 1855, were the Sweet Grass Hills of today, East, West and Gold Buttes. The Blackfoot Indians told Governor Stevens "Providence created the hills for the tribe to ascend and look for buffalo."

13 Mountain (Highwoods). The mountains were the Highwood Mountains southeast of Benton, where the timber used at the fort was obtained.

14 Gros Ventres. The name Gros Ventres ("big bellies") was given by the French to two distinct tribes of Indians. One tribe, the Hidatsa, were known as the Gros Ventres of the Missouri, and the other as the Gros Ventres of the Prairie. The latter were a detached band of the Arapaho, who, according to F. V. Hayden, because of a feud became separated from their friends, crossed the Rocky Mountains and associated themselves with the Blackfeet. Their former hunting grounds were on the tributaries of the Saskatchewan.

LOUIS RIVET. 1803-1902

Personal History of Louis Rivet or "Revy" by Wm. F. Wheeler.

15 Louis Rivet, or "Revy", as he is always called, was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1803. He never had the advantage of a single day's school in his life and never learned to read or write. He was of French Canadian descent.

St. Louis, according to his earliest recollection of it, was almost an Indian village, and was an Indian trading post. The white inhabitants were mostly Spanish and French, with but a few Americans. He was raised by an uncle on his mother's side, named Roubideau. He worked as a laborer in clearing up the woods, hauling logs, building cabins and any kind of work that offered. When he was about fifteen years old, a Mr. Wiggins started a ferry at St. Louis, at first using skiffs, which young Rivet rowed for him for several years. Afterwards Mr. W. replaced the skiffs by a keel boat which was propelled by a sort of tread-mill wheel, upon which two men at a time tramped for an hour when they were relieved by two others.

After using these keel boats for two or three years Mr. Wiggins procured a horse boat, employing from four to eight horses to get sufficient power to propel it. The city was growing rapidly, and frequent communication between the two sides of the river became necessary to accommodate the tide of immigrants coming into the new purchase from the east, farmers and market people passing to and fro. Missouri had become a state. American energy prevailed in the new order of things. As eastern people moved into the city and country the old Spanish settlers mostly left for New Orleans or New Mexico. Trade was increasing and steamboats were plying between St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans regularly. It was several years after steamboating commenced before Mr. Wiggins discarded his old horse ferry and put on a steam ferryboat. These changes threw Mr. Rivet out of employment. Indeed, he left ferrying when the first horse ferryboat was bought.

At about 18 years of age Mr. R. went to Jacksonville, Ill., with W. L. Neay, a Kentuckian, and worked for him three years on a farm. Mr. N. and other farmers owned slaves and worked them.

When about 21 years old Mr. Rivet engaged as a hand on a keel boat plying between St. Louis and the lead mines at and near Galena, Ill. They carried bacon, corn, flour and groceries, etc., to the mines and returned with the lead produced to St. Louis for a market. He continued in this business for several summers, and labored in the winter at other employments.

In the spring of 1829, Mr. Rivet was employed by the American Fur Company to help take keel boats up the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, which were loaded with goods for their various trading posts along the upper river. The boats left St. Louis in March under the command of Mr. James Kip (Kipp) and arrived at Old Fort McKenzie, eight miles above the mouth of the Marias, in September and there delivered their cargoes.

Mr. R. remained at the fort during the winter of 1829-30 (1831-32), and in the spring accompanied the keel boat, which was loaded with the furs, robes and peltries that had been traded for during the winter, down to Fort Union. Here the cargo was transferred to the company's steamer, if one had arrived from St. Louis, or if not, continued on down the river until one was met, when the transfer was usually made; but if out of the hostile Indian country, would continue on to St. Louis.

From Fort Union Mr. Rivet was sent with a party of trappers to the mouth of the Shayenne (Cheyenne) river, and trapped for beaver, otter and mink up that stream and across the country to the forks of the Platte river near to where the North Fork joins with the Laramie river, where the company had a fort (Fort William), the name of which he cannot remember. This was his first experience as a trapper. The party was very successful, for beaver were very plentiful. Each man of the party was provided with a riding and pack horse, and the journey was both pleasant and profitable. There were between thirty and forty men in this party and, being well armed, they were strong enough to protect themselves against the Indians who were very hostile.

The wages of a trapper were $300.00 per year, and he must buy his own clothing and kill his own meat while trapping, and was only fed by the company when necessarily detained at the forts by it. The company furnished the arms, ammunition, traps and horses. On the expedition referred to above one Provo, a Canadian Frenchman, was their guide and leader. The trappers had to remain at this fort until the supplies for the Indian trade and the outfit for the trappers should arrive from St. Louis. This detained them six weeks or two months, but they lost no time as it was summer when no trapping was done.

About the last of August Mr. Fontenelle, who had charge of the company's post, formed a party of trappers to go west across the mountains.

The party numbered about 150 men and were commanded by Fontenelle himself, Provo still being the guide. The party traveled up the Laramie, crossed over to and traveled up Green river and met at the rendezvous on Snake river at the Old Park late in the fall. During this long journey the party was constantly annoyed by hostiles who infested the route through which they passed, and several trappers were killed in the numerous attacks.

On arriving at the rendezvous on Snake river, the trappers who had been staying in the mountains hunting, met them with great quantities of furs which they had taken. When all were thus assembled they numbered over five hundred. As provisions were scarce the men were divided into small parties of from thirty to fifty each, outfitted and assigned to different streams to engage in hunting to provide themselves with provisions until spring should open, and for trapping together in supporting distance of each other.

After the winter and spring campaign of trapping was over, all met again at the rendezvous on Snake river and brought in the furs they had taken. They remained at or near the rendezvous during the summer and hunted deer, elk and buffalo, and caught fish (for they had to find their own provisions) until about the 15th of September, when they again went out in parties for the fall hunt for furs. When these were brought in, they outfitted for the winter and spring hunt.

The reason for remaining in camp from May until September was that the furs taken in the summer were not of good quality.

Mr. Rivet remained in the mountains hunting and trapping in the summer for the company for three years. During this time, besides trapping on Snake river, he trapped and hunted on the principal tributaries of the Missouri down as far as the present town of Gallatin city, also on the Deer Lodge river, as far down as the mouth of the Little Blackfoot.

In the summer of 1832, while the party of trappers to which Mr. Rivet belonged were hunting on a tributary of Snake river, they discovered a large party of Indians who they found out were Blackfeet coming into the valley where they had their principal camp. They immediately sent messengers to all their friends to come into their rendezvous at once, as they apprehended an attack from the Indians. The messengers were also instructed to give warning to all parties of trappers known to be in the vicinity. In a short time all their own friends and other parties had arrived. He remembered that to their great joy, Sublette and Campbell, leaders of the rival Rocky Mountain Fur Company, were met unexpectedly. The Indians were astonished to find so many white men gathered together so suddenly when they had seen but comparatively few. They therefore immediately fortified themselves in the edge of a swampy wood and awaited the attack of the whites, which was not delayed. The Indians fought bravely from behind their log and brush breastworks, but would not leave it. Their fire was returned with interest by the trappers, and they were so surrounded that it seemed impossible for them to escape, and they would not surrender. Several white men had been killed or wounded. Captain Sublette had been shot through the shoulder. A number of Indians were seen to fall. Some were killed and some wounded. The fight lasted until night, when the whites withdrew into the edge of the woods, determined to renew the attack on the fort in the morning. When they crept through the woods and brush to renew the fight they found the fort deserted and the Indians gone. The fight had been bloody, for blood could be seen in spots all around. A number of dead Indians and horses were found in the enclosure. The wounded had been carried away. Several white men were killed and wounded, as were a number of friendly Indians who joined in the fight. The Blackfeet did not attack the trappers in force again. They would only attack from ambush, or in superior numbers.

(Note: I had read an account of a battle in Bonneville's travels which occurred about the time mentioned by Mr. Rivet, and told him I believed it was the same. On my return home I consulted Bonneville, Chapter VI,

where he very graphically describes the battle of Pierre's Hole, and I am perfectly satified it was the same as that described by Rivet.—W. F. W.)

(Rivet's next statement checks with the Wyeth Correspondence and Journals, 1831-36, p. 196. "May 29, 1833. 4 hunters left us today to hunt beaver in the Blackfoot country, Pellew, Charloi, Narbesse, **Rivey.**")

In the fall of his third year as trapper and hunter (1833) Mr. Rivet trapped up Snake river and on the headwaters of the Missouri, and down that stream until he reached the company's post at Old Fort McKenzie, from which he had been absent three years and a half. For ten years thereafter he remained in the employment of the company as hunter, scout and messenger for the fort.

In 1843 Mr. Rivet left the service of the company and went to Fort Garry on the Red River of the North in British America. His object in going there was to place his three daughters in the Catholic convent to be educated.

Mr. Rivet had previously married Mary Arnell, a halfbreed Indian woman whose father's name is given to an island in the Missouri river and to Arnell's creek in Chouteau county. By her he had the three daughters mentioned. He maintained them at the convent for fourteen years, and they were well educated. One of them accompanied the Sisters to Elk Lake in the British N. W. Territory, and was there married. He has never seen her or her children since they parted at Fort Garry. The youngest accompanied him to Cypress Mountain on a trading expedition and there died. The third is married to Mr. Amiel Paul, a farmer, and they are now living on the Shonkin in Chouteau county.

Mr. Rivet himself lived in British America for seven years. He procured a license or permit from the Hudson Bay Company to trade on his own account in any part of their territory on condition of selling his furs to them at a fixed price. He purchased his supplies mostly at "St. Pauls" (Minn.) as the old trading post there was then called. He traded in various parts of the H. B. country, and had a post one year on the shore of Hudson's Bay.

Mr. R. returned to Montana in 1850, and has almost constantly since been employed as trader at various posts, and as interpreter for traders and for the government, for which he is peculiarly well qualified, as he is familiar with every Indian dialect of the plains and the mountains, from St. Louis to the Rockies, and from the Platte river to Hudson's Bay. When out of employment he hunts and traps on his own account.

In 1866, he built Fort Hawley on the Missouri for Hubbell and Hawley and had charge of it for one year. In 1867 he built a trading post for himself at the Big Bend of Milk river and traded one season there. In 1868 he was employed by I. G. Baker & Co. to trade and interpret for them at Fort Browning. In 1869 he built a trading post at Cypress Mountain for Michael Laugevine and Lorieau of Fort Benton, and there traded for them during the following winter. In 1871-2 he interpreted for I. G. Baker & Co. at their post eight miles above Fort Belknap on Milk river. Since that time Mr. R. has worked for himself at various places in the Spring and Summer, but when September comes he outfits for a Fall and Winter campaign of hunting and trapping, which has been his habit for more than fifty years and which he cannot resist, and is now, at the age of 81 years, preparing for another trapping expedition with all the ardor of a young man, as soon as he finishes raking up the hay for Tom O'Hanlon, the trader at Belknap, which will be about the first of September. Last spring Mr. R. lost his cabin, camping outfit, arms, clothing and provisions and many valuable furs by fire during his temporary absence from home. He says he must therefore try his fortune again at trapping and hunting, for he will be dependent upon no one as long as he can do for himself. If all the travels and adventures of this sturdy and independent old trapper could be recorded—his many battles with his life-

long enemies, the Indians, his strategy to avoid or circumvent them, his skill and cunning as hunter and trapper, his contests with the savage grizzly bears, whose marks he carries, his sufferings and hardships in his many years of travel—they would make a volume of true adventure and heroic bravery that no imaginary story could surpass; yet, he, like most men of his kind, count all he has done and endured as but the commonplace everyday work of life. Now at his advanced age he is hale and hearty, and looks forward to a winter of enjoyment in the mountains alone as his favorite pursuit. May he fully realize all his anticipations of pleasure and profit, for such men as he have made it possible for Montana to be settled in safety from savage attacks, and her people to build up for themselves pleasant and happy homes.

Note: Since the above was written I have learned that Mr. Rivet went on his trapping expedition in the fall of 1884, and in about three months caught beaver enough to bring him $800 in cash.—W. F. W.

(Louis Rivet died Dec. 31, 1902, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Paul, who was living on Milk river at the time. He lacked six months of reaching the century mark.

Rivet's wife, Mary Arnell, was living in 1925, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Paul, in Browning. Mary Arnell was married to Rivet at 12 years of age, so she claimed, but her daughter, Mrs. Paul, says that it could not have been before 1834, (?) which was the year Rivet came to Fort McKenzie. In 1876 or 1877 Mary Arnell married another Frenchman, Philip Deschamps, who ran a saloon in Fort Benton. He died four years later. (Died in Fort Benton, July 9, 1891.) Mrs. Deschamps made her home with Mrs. Paul from 1910 until her death. Her father was Augustus Hammell, who was an interpreter at Fort Benton. His name is sometimes given as Hamell, Armell and Arnell. Mrs. Louise Paul, now living at Browning, Montana, is the daughter of Rivet and Mary Arnell and was born over seventy years ago.)

[16] Horse Guard. An employe whose work was to guard the horses belonging to the fort from theft by Indians.

[17] Tevis, Mr. (John C.). John C. Tevis of St. Louis made a trip up the river to Fort Benton in the fall of 1852 and returned in September, 1853, in a mackinaw boat with Lieutenant Saxton and others of the Stevens expedition. A merchant of this name was listed in the St. Louis directory from 1842 to 1855 and since it was said that he was traveling for his health he may have died on his return from his last trip in 1854.

He made a second trip to Fort Benton in the summer of 1854, for Lieutenant Doty of the Stevens expedition said that Mr. Tevis of St. Louis who was coming in the company boat to spend the winter at Fort Benton would look after the weather observations for the government party as Doty had to leave. Tevis evidently changed his mind about staying, for Stevens reported that he returned to St. Louis early in the winter of 1854-55, which would agree with the journal.

[18] Cadotte (Pierre). The name of Cadotte was an old one in the annals of the fur trade, for Jean Baptiste Cadotte who married an Indian woman in 1756 founded a family whose descendants followed the frontier to the Pacific ocean. There were at least two Cadottes at Fort Benton at this time, a father and son, and the father may have been the Pierre Cadotte for whom Stevens named the pass. On Sept. 18, 1853, he wrote: "We called it Cadotte's pass from Cadotte, one of our guides who passed over it two years since." This pass, in the Rocky Mountains between the headwaters of the Dearborn and Blackfoot rivers, is still known as Cadotte's Pass.

Pierre was, no doubt, the man whom Kurz described as the "best stag hunter in this region. He is a genuine 'mountaineer,' possessing to a

marked degree both their good and their less favorable qualities. He is unrivaled in the skill of starting, pursuing, approaching, shooting and carving a deer. In other respects he is heedless, wasteful and fool-hardy —half Canadian and half Cree."

From the Chambers journal we learn that the older Cadotte died Nov. 17, 1855, from the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting with his son near Fort Union. The Indians say that the great "Pierre Cadotte" who discovered the pass of that name died of tuberculosis at the Badger Creek agency on the Blackfoot reservation in 1873.

A Peter Cadotte was a witness to the Blackfoot treaty, Benton, Sept. 1, 1868, as an interpreter. The 1870 census for Fort Benton included:

Louis Cadotte, 45 years old, halfbreed, born in Montana.

Peter Cadotte, 30 years old, halfbreed, born in Montana.

19 Paul. There were several men of this name on the Upper Missouri in the 50's and earlier. Paul Pellot, a mulatto, was a pilot on the mackinaw boats for many years. E. A. C. Hatch mentioned one Paul who was employed on the trip from Fort Union to Fort Benton, July, 1856.

Paul Polache (Pellot?) was one of the pilots for the two mackinaw boats that brought the government goods from Fort Union to the council grounds at the Judith.

20 Little Dog—1866. Little Dog, a Piegan chief, was described by W. T. Hamilton as a "fine looking specimen of an Indian chief, over six feet in height, straight as an arrow." Vaughan said he was considered to be one of the bravest and proudest Indians on the plains. Governor Stevens reported him to be a man of character and probity.

He and his son were murdered near Benton, May 28, 1866, by Indians led by Three Sons. He was buried at Fort Benton. According to one report, he was a first cousin of Mrs. Culbertson.

21 Blood Indians. See Note 32. Blackfeet Indians.

HUGH MONROE. 1784-1892

A Brief Sketch of the Life of the Oldest Man in Montana— Still Vigorous at 106 Years of Age.

(From The River Press, Feb. 19, 1890)

22 The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears above, now lives on Two Medicine Lodge creek, near the Piegan Indian agency, in the northwestern part of Choteau county, and is the oldest old-timer in Montana. He was born near Montreal, Canada, May 4, 1784, and is therefore in his 106th year. His father, also named Hugh, was a captain in the French army in Canada, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sophie Larue, was born in Canada when that country was under French dominion. In his youth Hugh received a good education, having attended the English school at Montreal for three years and the Priests' college over four years.

When he was eighteen years of age, at the solicitation of a half brother, Joseph Larock, who was then in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company in the "Indian territories," Hugh went "west" and was given the position of apprentice-clerk at the Edmonton House, one of the company's forts on the Saskatchewan river. He remained in the company's employ three years and at the age of twenty-one married a Blackfoot woman. At this time Hugh had a disagreement with the company's governor of that district, who seems to have been rather a harsh individual, and he determined to join the Indians, among whom he has lived ever since, and until recently his home has been with the Kootenais.

He speaks various Indian languages and as a sign talker has few equals. In 1832, Hugh, having heard from some Indians of the arrival of the

American Fur Company's traders at the mouth of the Marias, made a long journey from his northern home, accompanied by his wife, to visit them and to lay in a stock of tobacco and other necessaries. In 1836, being then with his friends, the Kootenais, he discovered and christened St. Mary's lake. He erected a large cross there at that time.

Between this and 1853 he continued his roving life, making occasional trips to Fort Benton and other outposts, and became known far and wide as a man of great influence among the restless northwestern tribes. In 1853 he acted as interpreter and guide for Governor Stevens' survey party from Fort Benton to Walla Walla, from where he again went back to the Kootenais.

The old man is quite vigorous and manages to get around fully as lively as his two sons with whom he now lives, the older of whom is now 75 years of age. He mounts a horse with the agility of a boy and goes with them to the mountains for wood, and never fails to catch a mess of trout. Often he visits the agency and to see him stepping along as briskly as a man of forty is surprising, considering the life of exposure and danger he has led. Not long since while crossing the square enclosure of the agency he met a very feeble, decrepit old man by the name of Burd, who was barely able to get along with his stick and the assistance of his wife, and who is about 90 years of age. Having passed him, Mr. Monroe turned quickly around, saying: "Poor man! He's getting pretty old and I feel sorry for him."

Hugh is the father of ten children, only three of whom are living. His wife died on Upper Sun river at an extreme old age fourteen years ago. When asked if he ever thought of marrying again he replied, "Well, I'm getting rather well along in years, but if I could find a woman to my taste I would try to get her, and you bet I would make her a good husband, too."

Mr. Monroe has used tobacco from boyhood and once in a while takes a little spirits, but he has never been intemperate. Meat has been his principal diet. He yet has his old flint lock gun, a smooth bore of great length, with which he has killed almost every variety of game known to the North American continent. He has participated in many conflicts with hostile tribes, and has had many hair breadth escapes and thrilling adventures, many of which will be given in book form in a history of his life which will soon be published. He carries on his person the scars of several old arrow wounds and is blind in his left eye. The latter injury is the result of a personal encounter forty years ago with a Sioux Indian. Mr. Monroe never belonged to a Montana legislature, which, with his other temperate traits, may account for his longevity.

Hugh Monroe died at Milk river, Dec. 7, 1892, aged 109 years; buried at Holy Family Mission graveyard, Dec. 9, 1892. (Records of the Holy Family Mission.)

[23] Little Grey Head. The Little Grey Head was one of the principal chiefs of the Piegan Indians, according to the report of E. A. C. Hatch, agent for the Blackfoot Indians, in 1856. He signed the Blackfoot treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, at the mouth of the Judith river.

JAMES BIRD, JUNIOR.—1892

[24] James Bird, Sr., was born in Acton, Middlesex county, England, about 1773 and entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at York Factory in 1788. From that date until his retirement in 1824 he was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in the Saskatchewan river section and in the latter years of his service was governor of this district. Alexander Henry met Bird and his Indian family in 1809 near Cumberland House. The mother of these children may have been the Indian woman he married March 30, 1821, who died in October, 1834. He had three half-breed sons, James, Joseph and Nicholas. After his retirement from the

fur trade he lived in the Red River Settlement, married a white woman, Mrs. Mary Lowman, in 1835 and had two sons by this marriage. One of these sons, Dr. James Curtis Bird, was speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, 1873-74. James Bird, Sr., held several important government positions in Manitoba and died in Winnipeg, Oct. 18, 1856, and was buried in the churchyard of the old cathedral.

Joseph Bird, born in 1800, joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1815, employed in the Edmonton district, 1818-19, an active and industrious young man. In 1819 returned to the Red River colony and was baptized, Jan. 12, 1826. (Colin Robertson's Letters, 1817-1822, pub. 1940.) Nicholas G. Bird went to Oregon with the Red River immigration in 1841.

James Bird may have been the oldest son of the first marriage, for he was with Pierre C. Pambrun in 1816, who was in charge of a brigade of five boats for the Hudson's Bay Company, when both were taken prisoners by the Northwest people at the time of the attack on the Selkirk Settlement by men of the Northwest Company. In the hearing that was held later Bird gave his testimony as to the capture of the men and boats and also his version of the talk made by one of their Indian captors. This would indicate that in 1816 he was old enough to occupy a position of some responsibility and understood the Indian language. His age at the time of his death in 1892 was given as 107 years, which would make the year of his birth 1785 and his father eight years old at that time. He may have been born between 1790 and 1800 and about 18 or 20 years old in 1816 when he was taken prisoner by the Northwest Company employes.

The next mention of James Bird, Jr., is in the Fort Tecumseh (later Fort Pierre), S. D., Journal, when he was interpreter for the American Fur Company:

"April 27, 1832: Messrs. McKenzie, Kipp and Bird with nine Blackfeet arrived in a bateau from Fort Union.

"May 1, 1832: Mr. Bird and the Blackfeet Indians left here in the morning on a visit to the Sioux camp.

"May 4, 1832: Mr. Bird and the Indians returned from the Sawon (Siouan) camp."

Maximilian met him at Fort McKenzie in August, 1833, and described him as: "Bird, a halfbreed, a treacherous, very dangerous man who had great influence over the Blackfeet . . . had been with the American Fur Company, then with the Hudson's Bay Company, and cheated both . . . a tall, strong man, brownish complexion, thick black hair, spoke Blackfoot language fluently. In 1833 he was not in the service of either company but trapping beaver and hunting on his own account." Bird set up his tent among the poplars near Black Chief's, of the Blackfoot Indians, lodge and visited the fort frequently. He annoyed the people there by telling them that he was about to make a trip to the north, presumably to the forts of the Hudson's Bay Company who were the rivals of the American company, for the trade of the Blackfoot Indians. There was a suspicion that he aroused the hostility of the Indians toward one another and the "company." At this time bands of the Blood and Blackfoot Indians visited the fort and the traders endeavored to keep peace between the Indians and maintain friendly relations on the part of the company and the various tribes. This called for continual demonstrations of good will and generosity on the part of the "company."

David Mitchell, the chief trader, angered Bird by refusing to sell him one of his best horses. An Indian told the traders later that Bird had endeavored to get the Indians to go north with their furs. Since Bird had assured Mitchell he would use his influence for the American company it was evident that he was insincere and dangerous. As the company felt none too secure in the friendship of the Blackfoot Indians and the fear of losing their trade to the Hudson's Bay Company was always with them, such an individual could be a real menace. Maximilian thought "it

would be highly important to the company to deprive this dangerous, influential halfbreed of the power of injuring them." Was he suggesting that the company have Bird murdered?

The Battle of Pierre's Hole, July 18, 1832, between the Blackfoot Indians on the one side and the white traders and hunters, the Flathead and Nez Perce Indians on the other, was precipitated by the treacherous murder of a Blackfoot by Antoine Godin and a Flathead. As the Indian advanced under a truce, Godin, as he clasped the hand of the Blackfoot, motioned to the Flathead to shoot him. This was Godin's revenge for the murder of his father by the Blackfoot Indians some years previous.

In the summer of 1836 a band of Blackfoot Indians led by a white man named Bird appeared across the river from Fort Hall and their leader signalled Godin to cross over to them with a canoe as they had beaver to trade. Godin, alone in the canoe, landed near the Indians and smoked the pipe of peace with them. While he smoked the pipe in his turn Bird signalled to an Indian behind Godin who shot him in the back. Bird scalped him while he was still alive and cut Wyeth's initials N J W in large letters upon his forehead. He then called to the fort people to bury the carcass and went off with his party. N. J. Wyeth was in charge of Fort Hall at the time. This was the account that John McLeod of the Hudson's Bay Company gave to John K. Townsend at Fort Walla Walla, Sept. 1, 1836. McLeod said Bird had been with Hudson's Bay Company, taken prisoner by the Blackfoot and had lived with them ever since, was a great chief and leader of their war parties. He had a feud with Godin and had sworn to kill him at the first opportunity.

It was several years later that John Dunn (The Oregon Territory, pub. 1844) heard Mr M'Kay of the Hudson's Bay Company tell the story of Bird in the "bachelors' hall" of Fort Vancouver. "This young Bird was a son of a Mr. Bird, a gentleman some years ago in the service of the company. He had received a fair education and could converse in French and English and had been employed for a time by the company but found the work too hard and joined the Blackfoot Indians, was made a chief and became a prominent man in the tribe. He was called by the trappers "Jemmy Jock" and was much disliked by the American trappers and it was said a reward of $500 had been offered for his head as he was supposed to have been a leader of a band of Blackfoot that cut off an American party and killed a number of the men. At that time (1840) he had been living with the Blackfoot 20 years. M'Kay said one time when his party was in camp he thought there were Blackfeet in the country because of certain signs and accordingly gave strict orders to the Canadians on watch to be alert. . . . But Jemmy Jock, dressed as a Canadian voyageur, came into the camp unobserved, walked up to the chief guard and, speaking to him in Canadian French, said he had 'received orders that the horses which were in camp should be turned out to graze.' The watchman thought the order came from M'Kay and ordered the horses turned out. Soon the camp was aroused by the Blackfoot warwhoop; some of the horses were mounted by the Indians and others driven off before them. The trappers were left to make their way afoot as best they could.

"One of his jokes was to leave a letter tied to a stick for the benefit of a trapper who might pass that way. He would state that he had camped there a short time before and give information which at one time would be true and valuable and again false and misleading, and the unfortunate trapper who believed the letter might find himself misled."

Mr. Rundle, an English Wesleyan missionary to the Indians near Fort Edmonton, had as an interpreter in 1841-46 "a Mr. Bird, the halfbreed son of a chief factor," who may have been James or one of his brothers, but Rundle's entry in his diary for April 21, 1841, would indicate that it was James: "Among the Blackfeet. Saw my interpreter and asked him if he intended speaking for me and he refused." This surly answer was

typical of Bird. In his entry for May 31, 1846, Rundle wrote: "Service was held in Mr. Bird's tent when about 65 were present." Again, June 28, 1846," "In this neighborhood (Banff) lies buried a half-caste girl, a daughter of Mr. Bird, who I trust to meet in My Father's House above. I baptized her at Rocky Mountain House and she made a hopeful end. She took great delight in religion and once when prayers were held in her father's tent and she was unable to sit up without assistance, she was held in her father's arms so that she could take part."

Father De Smet on a journey in search of the Blackfoot Indians met Bird at Fort Edmonton in 1845 and the missionary wrote in his letter of Oct. 30, 1845: "My greatest perplexity is to find a good and faithful interpreter; the only one now at the fort (Bird) is a suspicious and dangerous man; all his employers speak ill of him—he makes fine promises. In the alternative . . . I accept his services.

"Dec. 31, 1845. On the 31st of October I took leave of Mr. Harriotte . . . my interpreter did not long leave me in doubt of his true character . . . he became sullen and peevish, always choosing to halt in those places where the poor beasts of burden could find nothing to eat. . . The farther we penetrated into the desert, the more and more sulky he became. It was impossible to draw from him a single pleasant word, and his incoherent mutterings and allusions became subjects of serious apprehension. Thus passed ten sorrowful days; my last two nights had been nights of anxiety and watching; when fortunately I encountered a Canadian with his family, on whom I prevailed to remain with me some time. The following day my interpreter disappeared . . . beware of placing your dependence upon a morose halfbreed, especially if he has been for some time a resident among the savages; for such men usually possess all the faults of the white man joined to the cunning of the Indian. . . ."

John Rowand, chief factor at Fort Edmonton, wrote to De Smet, Dec. 3, 1845: "Beware, my good sir, of your interpreter Bird. He hates everything connected with the French or Canadians. Munroe (Hugh Munro) is not a bad sort of man, but I cannot recommend him as fit to interpret what you have to say to the natives. Munroe does well enough at a trading post and the shop."

J. E. Harriott, factor at Rocky Mountain House on the North Fork of the Saskatchewan river, wrote in a letter to De Smet, March 30, 1846: "We have seen a great number of Blackfeet and Surcess, since I last wrote, but nothing of Bird or Munroe. I am very doubtful whether we shall see them from what the Assiniboin who saw them last say about them."

Paul Kane, the Canadian artist, found Jemmy Jock, a Cree half-breed, in temporary charge of Rocky Mountain House when he visited there in April, 1848. Though neither Catholic nor Protestant missionaries had any respect for Jemmy Jock and gave him a bad reputation throughout the country, Kane found him hospitable and trustworthy. He was told that the trader had been sent out by the "Company" many years before to learn the Blackfoot language to help with the trade, but he had married a chief's daughter and liking the life of the Indian so well left the service of the "Company" to live with the Indians. Kane learned much of the customs of the tribe from Jemmy Jock, who had lived with them thirty or forty years.

Thomas Pambrun, son of Pierre C. Pambrun of the H. B. Company, published a series of reminiscences in the Teton Times (Choteau, Montana) and in one of these articles he would, if it were not for one or two statements, appear to be describing James Bird. In the issue of March 4, 1893, he wrote: "On these plains (east of the Rocky Mountains) roamed the most treacherous, cruel, and therefore dreaded man. His name was James Bard (Bird) alias Jim My Joke (Jemmy Jock?). Educated in England, a finely proportioned man, very fair for a halfbreed and his beautiful tresses

hung down to his shoulders. He was undoubtedly the finest specimen of a man I ever saw. Disagreeing with the Hudson Bay Company, he joined the Indians, first one tribe and then another as his whim or imaginary injuries or concocted schemes dictated. He had women and children in every tribe and wherever he headed was victorious. The association with his name was enough. He was therefore courted by all, even by the company who paid him stipulated sums in goods annually to keep peace. His movements were closely watched by all inimical tribes and trappers as well. He has been known to go as far south as Snake river in the vicinity of Fort Boise."

Pambrun heard of these exploits at Fort Edmonton on his journey east to Fort Garry and did not give the date, but it was between 1840 and 1850. James Doty of the Stevens expedition wrote to Governor I. I. Stevens, Dec. 28, 1853: "Good interpreters for the government are very difficult to procure, because such can get higher wages from the traders than the government pays. The only man I can at present recommend is a Mr. Bird. He is a halfbreed, English and Blackfoot; is an elderly man, respectable and intelligent, and the best interpreter in the country. He may not wish the situation of interpreter at the agency, but can, no doubt, be engaged for a council."

In the squabbling between Governor Stevens and Commissioner Cumming at the Judith council Culbertson was accused by Stevens of being too friendly with Cumming. Culbertson felt that he was wronged by Stevens and refused to act as interpreter for the Blackfoot Indians at the council, his place being taken by Bird.

James Bord (Bird) was at the Fort Belknap Indian agency in 1873-74, but returned to the Blackfoot reservation in his extreme old age. It would seem that Bird acquired respectability with age and the malicious pranks of "Jemmy Jock" were ended. From the comments of Chambers who called him "old Bird" and Doty who said he was an "elderly man" he was an old man in 1855 but he was still alive and with the Blackfoot Indians in 1890. (See Note 22—Hugh Munro.)

In the Choteau Montanian, Dec. 16, 1892, appeared the following item: "The oldest person on the reservation is a white man named Burd, whose age is said to be 94. Mr. Burd, however, lacks the vigor of strength always displayed by Munroe, and it is hardly probable that Burd will ever attain the extreme age of the pioneer who just passed away."

The records of the Holy Family Mission on Two Medicine creek contain the following: "James Bird, halfbreed, died Dec. 11, 1892, and was buried in the Holy Family Mission graveyard, Dec. 13, 1892, age 107 years. Died before priest could reach him. Place of birth is given as Winnipeg."

When Mr. John B. Ritch inquired concerning Bird on a visit to Browning, Montana, March, 1940, he was told by Eli Guardipee that James Bird was a white man, who spoke the Blackfoot language fluently and acted as chief interpreter at the treaty of 1855. He was married to Hawk Woman, a Blackfoot squaw. He ranged over great areas of the Northwest and was known in the British territory as "Jim Jack."

BAPTISTE CHAMPAIGNE—1886

25 The Champaignes were French Canadians and probably Baptiste and Michel were brothers. Both had been with the Upper Missouri posts for many years, but Michel held more responsible positions than Baptiste and was better paid.

Baptiste or Jean Baptiste, which was his full name, was at the Blackfoot post in the summer of 1844, as he was a witness against Moncrevie that year for giving liquor to the men on the boat going up the river. He was often pilot of the boats used by the company. There was also a younger Jean Baptiste, son of Michel, who was born about 1834, baptized by Father

Hoecken at Fort Union, June 28, 1840, at the age of six years. He acted as interpreter for Father Point in the fall of 1846 when he visited the Piegan camp near Fort Benton. He may have been the Baptiste Champaigne who acted as guide for the Stevens party in 1853 from Fort Benton to the Bitter Root valley.

The Blackfoot treaties of Nov. 16, 1865, and Sept. 1, 1868, at Benton, were witnessed by a Baptiste Champaigne as an interpreter, who could have been either of these men. The census of Chouteau county, Montana territory, 1870, has a Baptiste Champaigne, aged 30 years, white, born in Canada, and the poll list for Chouteau county, Oct. 24, 1864, included a Baptiste Champaigne.

Pete Champaigne, who died near Dupuyer, Montana, in March, 1899, was born at Fort Benton in 1867, the son of Baptiste Champaigne who had been in the employ of the St. Louis Fur Company for many years and who died at Chouteau in 1886.

MICHEL CHAMPAIGNE

[26] This man, according to the baptismal records of Father Point when Champaigne acted as godfather for some of the people baptized at Fort Benton, was the son of Simon and Lizette Champagne of the Mackinaw district of Michigan, but the Michael Champagne who was married to the Indian woman, Marie Nitchetoaki, Dec. 27, 1846, at Benton by Father Point, was described as the son of Louis. Father Point in his journal of his trip down the river from Fort Benton in the spring of 1847 when Michel was pilot of the boat, wrote: "Michel Champagne, who was then (1833) and still is captain of the barge. . . . Always the first at duty, he gave to the others an example of patience and courage. . . . He was equipped with stature, strength quite beyond the ordinary, everything contributed to give the rowers an esteem for his person."

The name of Michel Champaigne appears on the American Fur Company ledger June 7, 1829, in the equipment list. During his service with the company he held positions of some responsibility, such as storekeeper, and was also a trader on his own account. In the St. Louis ledgers of the P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company his balance in the Dec. 31, 1852, entry was $4120.79, and that year, July 31, he was charged with the sum of $112.70 for payment of his daughter's expenses at the Sacred Heart convent near St. Louis. This was probably the daughter that C. W. Frush met at Fort Benton in the fall of 1858 when he was there with Major Owen. Her father, in the absence of Mr. Dawson, was in charge of the post and Miss Champaigne, who had just returned from school in St. Louis, was dressed in the latest style and an intelligent, interesting young lady. She may have been the little girl, Josette, of whom Father Point wrote, who was born about 1839 at a trading post on the Missouri river below Milk river. She and her little sister, Mary, were among the most devout of Father Point's charges and he felt that their piety would justify his stay with the Indians.

Michel Champaigne was included in the list of men living at Benton in the winter of 1862-63 and, no doubt, died near there or on the reservation since he was an old man at that time.

[27] Hamils Houses. A winter trading camp of Augustin Hamell on the Marias river between Dry Fork and Birch creek.

AUGUSTIN HAMELL. 1800-1859, 1860

[27A] Augustin Hamell, the son of Augustin and Maria Louisa La Motte Hamell of Canada, was married to Helena (Pehama et Seienike) Dec. 27, 1846, by Father Point at Fort Benton. They had been married a number of years previously by Indian custom and had several children who were baptized by Father Point in the winter of 1846-47. Hamell had one

daughter, Margaret, by a previous marriage, who married first Louis Rivet and second, a Mr. Deschamps. There were ten children of Hamell's second marriage, and one daughter, Mrs. Susan Arnoux, is living today (1940) at Browning, Montana.

Hamell's name is spelled in various fashions, Hamelin, Hamell, Hammell, Ammell and Armell, but the spelling used by Father Point in his register kept at Fort Benton is used here. Alexander Henry of the Northwest Fur Company of Canada in his journals mentions several Hamells, and since Henry traded with the Blackfoot Indians it is probable that Augustin Hamell was either the Hamell who was with Henry or his son for he knew the Blackfoot language and acted as interpreter for Governor I. I. Stevens at the council he held with these Indians at Fort Benton, Sept. 21, 1853. Stevens said he was "an intelligent voyageur who had been in the country many years." Hamell may have come to the United States territory after the consolidation of the Northwest Company and the Hudson Bay Company in 1821.

Culbertson said that Hamell was at Fort McKenzie in May, 1835. His daughter, Mrs. Deschamps, said they, Hamell and his family, lived first at the post at the mouth of Knife river (Fort Clark), then at Fort Union, Fort McKenzie and Fort Benton. Hamell built several trade houses which were known as Hamell's houses. The Stevens report mentioned Hamell's houses on the Milk river and Hamell's houses on the Marias river, about 15 or 20 miles below Birch creek. He also had a trading post on Buffalo Island, which Mrs. Deschamps said was a few miles above Fort Benton.

Sometime after 1850 Hamell moved his family down the river in a mackinaw boat which carried the furs to Sioux City. He settled on a farm near Yankton, S. D., where his daughter, Ellen, who later married Thomas Stuart, brother of James and Granville Stuart, was born Dec. 31, 1852. Hamell returned to Fort Benton, as he was there when the Stevens expedition was at the fort in 1853.

Major A. J. Vaughan, agent for the Blackfoot Indians, said in his report for 1859: "I was induced to employ A. Hamel for the present year (as interpreter), his character and capacity as a Blackfoot interpreter being unexceptionable and acknowledged throughout the nation. Having retired from the country last year after a long residence and settled himself and family on a farm in the neighborhood of Sioux City, I found him loth to return here, and to secure his consent was forced to offer him $600.00 a year, being $200.00 more than usual."

Hamell died at the age of 59 years at his farm near Yankton, which would have been about 1859-60.

Armells creek, a branch of the Missouri river in Fergus county, was named for him.

[28] White Calf. 1835-1903. J. W. Schultz said the correct translation of White Calf's Indian name Onistai Pokuh meant "wonderful child," but the traders interpreted it as White Calf. He was born about 1835 and while still very young became noted for his bravery, intelligence and charity to the old, poor and friendless.

He signed the Blackfoot treaty, No. 7, on the Bow river in Canada, Sept. 22, 1877. After the death of Big Lake in 1873 he was unanimously elected chief of the Blackfoot nation. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1903, while on a visit to the capital on business connected with tribal affairs.

[29] Perry. This may be an incorrect spelling. It might have been intended for Perrault. There was a Charles Perry, interpreter at Fort Belknap agency in 1892, who might have been the same person as the Charles Perrault of Chouteau county poll list of 1864.

MALCOLM CLARK. 1817-1869

30 The biographical sketches of Malcolm Clark written by his sister, Mrs. C. W. Van Cleve, and his daughter, Helen P. Clark, respectively, and published in volumes one and two of the Contributions of the Historical Society of Montana, while the very sympathetic and partial accounts that one would expect, give all the details of his life. Clark's entrance in the service of the company is given in one source as 1839 and in another as 1841, and it was somewhere about that time.

He was next to Culbertson in command at Fort Benton in 1850-53, and had an interest or share in the U. M. O. for the ledger of 1854 shows that he owned one-half of one share, but in the report for 1856 his name is replaced by Dawson's as a shareholder. From 1855 to 1861 Clark either traded independently or worked for the opposition. In June, 1862, he formed a partnership with Chouteau and Dawson at Fort Benton to trade with the Indians on equal shares. This firm did not last very long as Dawson sold his interests at Fort Benton in 1864 and returned to Scotland.

Clark located on his ranch at the mouth of Little Prickley Pear Canyon in 1864-65, and it was there that he was killed by a Piegan Indian on Aug. 17, 1869. He had at least two Indian wives and was married in June, 1862, by Father De Smet to "his young wife" at Fort Benton. The 1870 census of Lewis and Clark county listed Mary Clark, aged 45 years, who was probably his first wife, and five children, ranging in age from 23 to 12 years. His grandchildren live near Glacier Park today.

If Clark had lived longer he would probably have occupied a prominent place in the affairs of the territory. He was appointed one of the commissioners of Edgerton (Lewis and Clark) county in 1865 and was one of the twelve members of the Historical Society of Montana which was incorporated in 1865.

31 Fort Campbell. Fort Campbell was the opposition post at Benton, built in 1846 by the Harvey, Primeau Company which was organized in St. Louis that year. The first post, according to a manuscript note of Lieutenant Bradley, was built of wood and located on the south bank of the Missouri river on bottom land opposite and a little above the Cracon-du-Nez, about 100 yards from the river. When Culbertson moved Fort Lewis down and across the river from its original location and established Fort Benton in the spring of 1847, Harvey moved his fort and located it a short distance above Fort Benton on a point between Butte and Rondin streets of the present town. One reason for moving was that the supply of timber at the first location was about exhausted and also the new position was better for trade. The new post was built of adobe about 1847-48 and preceded the adobe buildings of Fort Benton. The fort was sold to the Chouteau company in the spring of 1860 and in the fall of 1861 Dawson offered the use of the fort buildings to the Jesuit missionaries until permanent quarters would be found. It was occupied by the missionaries until the spring of 1863, when the mission was built at the mouth of Deep creek.

32 Blackfeet. The Blackfoot Indians was a name applied to three different bands, the North Blackfeet, the Bloods and the Piegans. The Gros Ventres of the Upper Missouri, who were sometimes known as the Falls Indians, also belonged to the Blackfeet. The North Blackfeet and the Bloods occupied a territory north of that of the Piegans who lived south of the Canadian boundary.

33 Wray, Mr. J. F. In the article on Fort Benton by Lieutenant Bradley, Contributions of the Historical Society of Montana, vol. 3, mention was made of a "young man named Ray, a relative of Major Culbertson's" who

was probably the Wray of the journal. He was a clerk at Fort Union in August, 1860, when Maynadier stopped there on his way down the river.

34 Box Elder Creek. A stream that empties into the Milk river from the east above Havre.

35 Little Robe. The Little Robe band of Indians was mentioned by Catlin in 1832 and according to Father De Smet the band was almost entirely destroyed in 1845 in a battle with the Crows but the name was still used in 1848, as Larpenteur mentioned "a band of Blackfeet, called the Little Robes after the name of their chief" who came to trade at Fort Benton in 1848.

36 Knees (part for boat). David Hilger said that "knees" were a certain shaped root or limb which was used in the construction of the mackinaw boats. It was used to support the sides and had to fit the angle of the bottom and sides.

37 Keel Boat. The keel boat was usually made from 50 to 75 feet long with 15 to 20 feet beam. It was a staunch vessel, well modeled, sharp bow and stern and built by skilled workmen after the most approved methods of shipcraft of that day. Such a boat had a carrying capacity of ten to twenty tons, a draft of thirty inches light, and cost usually from $2,000 to $3,000. Amidship was the cabin, extending four or five feet above the hull, in which was stored the cargo of Indian merchandise. On each side of this cabin was a narrow walk on which the boatman walked in pushing the boat along with poles. The appliances used for ascending the river were the cordelle, the pole, the oar and the sail. (Chappell. A history of the Mo. River. Kan. City, Mo. n. d.)

38 Mackinaw Boat. The mackinaw boat was made entirely of cottonwood plank about two inches thick. They were built about 50 to 60 feet long with 12-foot beam and had a flat bottom. The gunwales arose about three feet above the water-line amidship and increased in height toward the bow and stern. In the bottom of the boat were the stringers, running fore and aft, and to these were spiked the bottom plank, in the first years with wooden pins, but later with iron nails. The sides, which were also of plank, were supported by knees, at proper distances. The keel showed a rake of 30 inches, fore and aft, and the hold had a depth of four feet amidship and about five feet on the stern and bow.

In the middle of the boat was a space partitioned off with bulkheads, similar to the cargo-box of the keel boat. In this was stored the cargo of furs (put up in bales). . . . The voyage was always made on the June rise, and as the current was then swift, and men was all that was necessary, as the boat simply floated down the stream with the current. The only danger anticipated was from the snags in the bends, and the Indians, and these had to be carefully guarded against.

As the mackinaw boat was only intended for a single voyage down the river, they were cheaply built. There was near every large trading post on the river a boatyard, called by the French a chantier, where the lumber was gotten out and the boat constructed. . . . The lumber was sawed out with a whipsaw.

For mutual protection the mackinaw boats usually went down in fleets of from six to twelve, but it was not unusual for a single boat to make the voyage. (Chappell. A history of the Mo. River. Kan. City, Mo. n. d.)

38A Crows. The name "Crows" was a translation of their own name, Absarokee, which meant bird and was translated by the French as "gens des corbeaux" or people of the Crow. They were a Siouan tribe, forming part of the Hidatsa group from whom they separated about 1776. The Crows withdrew from the Missouri river and migrated toward the Rocky Mountains. At this period, 1854-56, they occupied the country of the Big Horn,

Powder Horn and Wind rivers as far south as the North Fork of the Platte, the Yellowstone river area to the mouth, and north to the headwaters of the Musselshell river. Hayden said it was the finest game country in the world.

39 Buffalo Tongues. The buffalo tongues were salted and dried, sometimes painted over with molasses and water to give them a dark, smoky color. Kurz said Denig refused a dollar apiece for these choice morsels, which brought a higher price in the eastern markets where they were considered a great delicacy.

40 Big Feather. Big Plume. Big Feather or Big Plume signed the Blackfoot treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, as The Feather, and Big Plume signed the Blackfoot treaty at Benton, Sept. 1, 1868. In the Bradley manuscript article on Sir St. George Gore he states that Big Plume was a brother-in-law of Alexander Culbertson.

OPPOSITION COMPANY. 1846-1860

41 The "opposition company" was the St. Louis Fur Company, organized in the summer of 1846 and composed of four partners, Alexander Harvey, Charles Primeau, Joseph Picotte and A. R. Bouis, all former employes of the Chouteau company. The new organization was financed by Robert Campbell of St. Louis and trading posts were established at various points along the Upper Missouri river where the "old company" was also in business. Fort Campbell was built just above Fort Benton, the old adobe buildings of Fort Wiilliam were occupied, Fort Primeau was located opposite Fort Clarke and so on. One year, 1848-49, a fort was built on the Yellowstone near Fort Alexander for the Crow trade. According to the story of Augustus Barlow who went up with the party to build this post, it was 200 feet square with several log buildings inside the stockade. Harvey was in charge at Fort Campbell, Primeau at Fort William and Picotte at the post on the Little Missouri in 1849.

The entry in the St. Louis ledger for July, 1852, of the Chouteau Company would indicate that the returns of the Harvey, Primeau Company were sent to Robert Campbell and he in turn disposed of the furs through the Chouteau Company, the latter taking 50% of the proceeds for handling the furs. Honore Picotte wrote to Andrew Drips, Jan. 3, 1852, that the "opposition company is about to fold up. Owe Campbell more than they can pay, etc. . . ." Very likely the profits of the four partners were not so large after the final sale of the furs. Kurz in his journal for 1851 remarked, "these 'dobies' (the occupants of Fort William were known to the Fort Union people as 'dobies' because their fort was built of adobe bricks) have held their own for an unusually long time, but still make inconsiderable profit, only Campbell, in charge of their drinking house in St. Louis, is making a success." By "drinking house" Kurz probably meant Campbell's commission business in the liquor trade in which the Harvey, Primeau Company did not share.

Harvey died in July, 1854, while on a trip down to Fort Union in a mackinaw boat and was buried at that fort. After his death the company gradually changed hands and a new concern, Frost, Todd and Company, took over the "opposition" at various stations. Malcolm Clark was employed by Frost in 1857 and the company in charge of Fort Campbell and Fort William was known as Clark, Primeau and Company with Clark in charge at Fort Campbell. In 1860 the "opposition" was bought out by the Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Company and all the property of the various trading posts turned over to that company.

As Kurz remarked, this company had lasted longer than any other "opposition"—from 1846 to 1860.

ANDREW DAWSON. 1818-1871

42 The biographical sketch of Andrew Dawson by his son, James, published in volume seven of the Contributions of the Historical Society of Montana, tells the story of a man engaged in the fur trade for over twenty years and the last representative of the P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company at Fort Benton. He was born in Scotland in 1818 and died at his old home in 1871.

The Fort Benton journal was kept most of the time by Dawson, who was in command of the fort during the absence of Culbertson. He took the furs down in the spring and had charge of the boats bringing up the goods from Fort Union. He was chief trader at Fort Clark from 1850 until the fall of 1854, when he came up to Fort Benton where he remained until his retirement in 1864. The St. Louis ledgers show that Dawson's earnings increased very substantially from 1854 to 1864, and he was one individual who ended his career in the fur trade with a sizable fortune for those days.

Letters to Dawson and the accounts of people who visited Fort Benton show him to have been a most genial and hospitable host and at the same time he never neglected the interests of the company. His friend Morgan of the Red River Settlement, Canada, wrote to him in February, 1862, that he was glad to hear that he (Dawson) had supplanted Culbertson and was at last "King of the Missouri."

Through an accidental fall in 1858 Dawson was badly crippled and eventually lost the use of his lower limbs. He spent his remaining years in Scotland as an invalid, but scenes of his old home and the association with his relatives and old friends helped make his life more bearable than it would have been in the rude and lonely existence of Fort Benton. The two sons, James and Thomas, who accompanied him home, returned after his death to Montana and Thomas is still living, in 1940, at Glacier Park. Several grandchildren live in North Dakota.

43 Pit. Pit for burning charcoal.

44 Dawson's wife (died Mar. 11, 1855). James Dawson said that his father had three Indian wives. He married first Josette Garreau, daughter of Pierre Garreau, at Fort Clark, who was the mother of James. His second wife was a Brule Sioux, and the third a Gros Ventre. She was the mother of Thomas Dawson.

45 Pablo's Island. There were two islands of this name in the Upper Missouri river. This island was about 16 miles above Benton and named for a Mexican who was killed by the Blackfoot Indians near there in 1848. The other Pablo Island was about six miles above Arrow creek, and Pablo's Rapids were 124 miles below Benton in the same river.

46 Hermaphrodite Keel Boat. A boat that was one-half keel and one-half mackinaw.

47 Clark's Houses. See Clark, Malcolm. Note 30.

48 Big Lakes Band. This Indian was described by Father De Smet in 1846-47 as "head chief of the Piegan band of the Blackfeet." He signed the Blackfoot treaty of Nov. 16, 1865, as a Piegan and in the report of H. D. Upham, agent for the Blackfoot in 1866, he is named as one of the two head chiefs of that tribe, Little Dog was the other.

49 White Cow Against the Bank. A Gros Ventre Indian, White Cow in the Middle, signed the treaty of Nov. 16, 1865, and a Blood Indian, The Bank, signed the same treaty. The Bank may have been the same person as White Cow Against the Bank.

50 Picotte (Jos.)—1868. Joseph Picotte, a nephew of Honore Picotte, agent of the U. M. O. for many years, born in Canada and employed by the American Fur Company or the Chouteau Company before he became a partner of Harvey, Primeau Company in 1846. His children, Emilia, Paul, Suzanna and Marie, were baptized by Father De Smet, Nov. 5, 1846, at Medicine Creek near Fort Bouis on the Missouri river. In 1862 Picotte was employed by the La Barge, Harkness Company, the "opposition" of that period. He died at Yankton Agency, S. D., in 1868.

51 Rising Head. Rising Head was a North Piegan and signed the Blackfoot treaties of Nov. 16, 1865, and Sept. 1, 1868, at Fort Benton.

52 Henry's boy (born April 13, 1855). This may be a reference to Henry Mills, whose son, Dave Mills, later an interpreter at the Blood Reserve in Canada, was born about this time.

53 Jackson (Thomas)—1894. Thomas Jackson was born in Virginia and entered the service of the American Fur Company about 1835 and was employed as a tailor at Fort Benton. He married Amelia Munro, daughter of Hugh Munro, and the famous scout, William Jackson, was his son. According to information received from his descendants now living at Browning, Montana, Thomas Jackson died at Cut Bank, Montana, in 1894.

54 Packs (buffalo and furs). The buffalo robes were packed ten at a time in a press 2½ by 4 feet and tied with a rawhide. Two men were needed to handle each bale.

55 Press. See Packs (buffalo and furs). Note 54.

56 Government Goods, Wagons and Two Government Men. The references to the government camp, goods and men is to the Governor I. I. Stevens equipment and people.

57 Surround. The journalist here refers to what was known as the "horse surround" method of hunting the buffalo. When the herd was seen the horsemen mounted on "buffalo horses" surrounded the herd and began to kill when the animals were bunched in a close herd.

58 Cabree. The antelope was known as "Cabri", from the French word for kid.

59 Government Men (two). See government camp, goods, etc. Note 56.

60 Bird's Son. This may have been Thomas Bird, son of James Bird, described by George B. Grinnell as "Thomas Bird, an intelligent half-breed, translated part of the Bible into Blackfoot for an Episcopalian minister."

61 Cypress Mts. Cypress Mountains north of the boundary in southern Alberta.

62 Yellow Hair. Yellow Hair was hired by the Stevens expedition in the fall of 1853 as a guide for the party which made a survey of the country between Fort Benton and St. Mary's by way of Cadotte pass. Yellow Hair and Yellow Head was probably the same person. See also Kelchiponesta's son. Note 124.

63 St. Mary's (village). St. Mary's refers to the village or settlement near Fort Owen on the St. Mary's or Bitter Root river, which was the name of the Catholic mission founded there in 1841 and abandoned in 1850.

64 Stevens, Gov. I. I. 1818-1862. Isaac Ingalls Stevens was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 18, 1818, and graduated first in his class

from the U. S. Military Academy in 1839. He was appointed governor of Washington territory in 1853 and that same year was placed in charge of an expedition to explore a northern route for a Pacific railroad. He represented the United States government in various councils with the Indians of the northwest in 1854-55.

In 1857 he resigned as governor of Washington territory and was elected to congress from that territory for two terms. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Union army and was killed at the Battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862.

65 Barnes. In Vaughn's "Then and Now" a Phil Barnes is mentioned as an employe of the fur company at Fort Benton in 1859. The list of people living at Fort Benton, 1862-63, includes a Phil Barnes, negro cook.

66 Snakes. These were the Snake Indians who had come to attend the council at the Judith river.

67 Doty, Mr. (James). -1857. James Doty was a son of James Duane Doty who was a member of congress and a governor of Wisconsin and Utah. James, Jr., was appointed a member of the Stevens expedition in 1853 to make "astronomical and magnetic observations." He was left at Fort Benton for the winter to prepare the way for a proposed treaty with the Blackfoot Indians. Governor Stevens gave him high praise for his intelligence, fidelity and energy. Just before the Blackfoot council he made a long and strenuous ride into Canada to recover horses stolen from Indians who had come to attend the council. Doty acted as secretary for the commission at the treaty making in October, 1855, and after the completion of the council returned to the west with Governor Stevens. He died in Washington Territory in 1857.

68 Three Buttes (Sweet Grass Hills—East, West and Gold Buttes). See Note 10.

69 Crosby, Col. Henry R. Crosby, a member of the Stevens expedition, 1853-55.

70 Big Snake. -1858.

Paul Kane met Big Snake, a chief of a Piegan Indian band who was also known as Loud Voice and Black Snake Man, on the Saskatchewan river in June, 1848. His brother told Kane that Big Snake was the leader of the band of Indians that visited Fort McKenzie in the fall of 1843 and killed the cattle belonging to the fort. This act was responsible for the cannon being fired without warning on another band of Indians who visited the fort the following spring.

Big Snake was said to be the father-in-law of White Calf. A band of Crees who came to Norway House soon after Kane's visit with Big Snake told Kane that one of their war chiefs had killed Big Snake in single combat. The report was not true for certain "winter counts" show that he lived another ten years and died in 1858.

71 Fort McKenzie, 1832-44. Fort McKenzie was built in 1832 by David D. Mitchell of the American Fur Company on the north side of the Missouri river, six miles above the Marias. On Feb. 19, 1844, occurred the incident which was responsible for the abandonment of Fort McKenzie. E. A. C. Hatch, agent for the Blackfoot tribe, in his report for 1856 made the following reference to this event:

"During the summer of 1843 and winter of 1843 and 1844 they (the North Blackfeet) had considerable trouble with the fur company, brought on by evil disposed Indians from the north. An extract from the private journal of a man, now dead, who was at that time in the employ of the company, reads thus: 'February 19, 1844. Fight with the north Blackfeet,

in which fight we killed six and wounded others; took two children prisoners. The fruits of our victory were four scalps, twenty-two horses, three hundred forty robes, and guns, bows and arrows, etc. etc.' Since this unfortunate affair few of them visited the trading posts within the territory of the United States, until the present winter."

Chardon was in charge of Fort McKenzie at this time and it is difficult to understand the wanton killing of the Blackfoot Indians by two men who had so much experience in the fur trade as Chardon and Harvey. The policy of the company was always to maintain friendly relations with the Indians upon whose good will depended the success of their trade. Neither of the men appeared to have been censured by the company for this act. Both were retained in the employ of the company on the same basis as before.

Later Harvey quarreled with Chardon, Clark and others of the company and went down to St. Louis where he filed charges before the Superintendent of Indian Affairs that Chardon had sold liquor to the Indians at Fort McKenzie from May 1, 1843, to March 31, 1844. This latter date indicates the day that Fort McKenzie was deserted, for it was in the spring of 1844 that Fort F. A. C. was built at the mouth of the Judith by Chardon.

With the exception of the brief existence of Fort Piegan, 1831-32, and Fort Lewis, 1845-47, the forts of the Blackfoot station were Fort McKenzie and Fort Benton, and Alexander Culbertson was in charge of both forts for most of the years, 1832 to 1864. His history of this period as told to Lieutenant Bradley and published in vol. 3 of the Contributions of the Historical Society of Montana gives a comprehensive account of the story of Fort McKenzie.

[72] Pearson, W. H. W. H. Pearson, a native of Philadelphia, about 35 years of age, was the expressman with the Stevens expedition, 1853-55. He had been a Texas ranger and Indian scout. He made two marvelous rides while with the expedition. Governor Stevens in his report described the first trip as follows: "Pearson rode 1750 miles by the route he took from the Bitter Root valley to Olympia and back to Benton, in 28 days, during some of which he did not travel. He was less than three days going from Fort Owen to Fort Benton, a distance by the route he pursued of some 260 miles, which he traveled without a change of animals, having no food but the berries of the country, except a little fish."

He made the second ride to bring the news of the Indian outbreak in Washington territory to Governor Stevens and arrived from Walla Walla at the governor's camp, near Benton, Oct. 29, 1855.

[73] Doty & Jackson. Governor Stevens had promised the various tribes that all the Indians would behave in a friendly fashion and their lives and property would be safe. On Aug. 29, 1855, four Pend d'Oreilles Indians came to his camp with a message from their chief, Alexander, that four horses they had placed in the government herd, much against their better judgment, had been stolen by two Blackfoot boys of the northern tribe. The Pend'Oreilles horses had been taken out of a herd of over 100 others.

To keep his word to these Indians Stevens had to recover the horses and sent Little Dog to hunt the animals, but he was not successful. So Doty with one man, Jackson, went north to the Blackfoot camp on the Saskatchewan as it was thought the thieves would think they would be hunted on the Missouri instead of farther north. The two men made 50 miles a day, reached the Bow river, over 200 miles from Benton, and entered the Indian camp two hours after the stolen horses arrived.

Doty called the chiefs and demanded the stolen horses and received three of them, which he placed in charge of Little Dog who had followed him into camp. The fourth horse had been made off with by an Indian,

but Doty pursued him to the Elk fork of the Saskatchewan, 70 miles farther, and recovered the last animal. On the sixteenth day after the horses had been stolen they were returned to the Pend d'Oreilles.

74 Boats. Boats bringing government annuity goods and presents for Indian council meeting on the Missouri river near the mouth of the Judith.

75 Kipp (James), 1788-1880. James Kipp was born in Canada about 1788 and came to the Missouri river with the Columbia Fur Company about 1822. He built the first post for the Blackfoot Indians in 1831 and was in the employ of the fur company on the Upper Missouri until his retirement about 1859-60. He had several Indian families as well as a white wife and children who lived on his farm home near Independence, Missouri. Joe Kipp, born Nov. 29, 1849, at Heart River, was the son of James Kipp and Earth Woman, daughter of Four Bears, Mandan chief. After his retirement to his farm in Missouri, Kipp made occasional trips in the summer to Fort Benton to visit his old friends.

He died at Parksville, Missouri, June 2, 1880, at the age of 93 years.

76 Hatch (Maj. E. A. C.), 1825-1882. Edwin A. C. Hatch was born in New York, March 23, 1825, and came to Minnesota in 1843 and located in St. Paul. He was appointed agent for the Blackfoot Indians in 1855, which office he held until 1857, when he was succeeded by Major Vaughan. Hatch returned to Minnesota and died in St. Paul, Sept. 13, 1882.

His diary for the period June 7 to Oct. 13, 1856, is in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society and the following brief summary of this trip to Fort Benton from Fort Union is from this diary:

"The St. Mary, steamboat, went up the Missouri river to 15 miles above the Big Muddy, where the goods were unloaded and three boats built to proceed up the river to Fort Benton. With a crew of 58 men for the cordelle, two on the bows, three cooks, one watchman, three pilots, Andrew Dawson and Hatch, the slow journey up the river began July 27, 1856. Culbertson and his party made the trip overland. Hatch left the boats at Wolf Point and with Chouquette went with horses to Benton, reached there Aug. 14, 1856. He left there in a skiff Sept. 15, 1856, to meet the Indians and boats below the Judith. A council was held there and the annuities distributed, Sept. 20-23, 1856. From that point Hatch proceeded down the river on his return to Minnesota."

JAMES H. CHAMBERS. 1820-1866?

77 James H. Chambers would appear to be the mystery man of the fur trade in Montana, for there is no mention of him in any of the accounts of this period with the exception of the Harkness diary which mentions him as being at the Dauphin post in 1862. From his entry of March 20, 1855, we know he was born in 1820, and on June 15, 1855, he ate "radishes and lettuce" for the first time in six years which would indicate that he had been in the Indian country since 1849.

The St. Louis directory of 1847 lists a James Chambers, riverman, and the directory of 1848 has a James Chambers, bookbinder, and since the original journal has a hand-made leather binding he may have been this man. We could find no information that would connect him with the family of Col. A. B. Chambers of St. Louis who was secretary for the treaty of Fort Laramie in 1851, but it is possible there was a relationship for he knew of Colonel Chambers' Indian child.

The St. Louis ledgers of the Chouteau company show that Chambers' earnings were very modest for the list of men of 1855, U. M. O., July 31, 1856, includes his name with a balance of $307.90, which, in accordance with the scale of wages paid, would be that of a skilled laborer at the fort or a minor trader. In no place in the journal does he write

anything that might be a clue to his past life and we do not know whether this was deliberate or not but it seems so. There is no mention of a letter written to or received from relatives or friends at home and there are no entries in the company ledgers to show that he sent money to anyone, as was customary with many employes.

Larpenteur was not in the Upper Missouri country from 1849 to 1859, which was probably the reason for no mention of Chambers in his journal. His name does not appear in the Kurz journal of 1851-52, which might have been because he was in the Crow country or traded from the forts on the Platte river for those years. He said that he made a trip in search of the Crows to Little Powder river in the winter of 1852-53, and this might have been from the Platte river.

From his comments on Fort Union when he arrived there in May, 1855, he was not very familiar with that place, which might signify that he had been at Fort Sarpy most of the time since his connection with the Chouteau company. He knew the Crow language by 1855, which would mean a residence of several years in their country, although his squaw, "Bricks," was a Gros Ventre.

He remained in the Upper Missouri country for there are casual references to him by several people. P. W. McAdow said Chambers was the guide for his party in 1861 from Owen McKenzie's fort to Benton, and Harkness employed him in 1862 at their trading establishment near Milk river. His name is on the poll list of Oct. 24, 1864, of Chouteau county, but we can find no later mention of him. In Vaughn's Then and Now in an account of the various people killed in the 60's by the Indians was one James Chambers killed by Blackfoot Indians at Dearborn. In 1897 there was some discussion of his journal in the Historical Society library and Matthew Carroll who was asked concerning him said he had been a clerk for the American Fur Company and had moved to Three Forks, where he died in 1864. Since he was at Fort Benton, Oct. 24, 1864, this date must be wrong. It is very likely that he died in the late 60's, probably killed by Indians during those years 1865-69 when a number of white men were murdered by the Blackfoot.

[78] Cumming, Col. Alfred. 1802-1873. Col. Alfred Cumming, born in Georgia, 1802, was a sutler with the U. S. army in the Mexican war and served as superintendent of Indian affairs, central division, 1853-56. He was one of the three commissioners appointed to treat with the Blackfoot Indians at the council held at the mouth of the Judith river, October, 1855. Governor Stevens and Cumming were the only members of the commission present at the council. Stevens came from the West and Cumming came up the Missouri river by steamboat to Fort Union and from there to Benton overland. The two commissioners had many disagreements during the council meeting, but the treaty was completed and Cumming returned down the river, Oct. 23, 1855.

In 1857 he was appointed governor of Utah territory by President Buchanan and held that office until 1861. He died in Augusta, Georgia, Oct. 9, 1873.

[79] Lansdale, Dr. R. H. 1811.—Dr. Richard Hyatt Lansdale, born in Montgomery county, Maryland, Dec. 23, 1811. Studied medicine in Ohio. He served with the Missouri volunteers in the Mexican war of 1848 and in the spring of 1849 emigrated to California, and from there to Oregon. He was appointed Indian agent for the Flathead tribe in 1855-56 and in 1857 was given charge of the tribes north of the Columbia and east of the Cascades. He was living with his family in Olympia, Wash., in 1893.

[80] Lame Bull. Another name for Lame Bull was Nee Ti Nee or "Only Chief," sometimes translated as Lone Chief. Culbertson said Lame Bull was the leader of the Piegans that were attacked by the Assiniboines at

Fort McKenzie in 1833 when Maximilian was there. Governor I. I. Stevens described him as a Piegan chief of about 100 lodges, "sincere in his desire to live at peace with other tribes." He attended the Judith council in October, 1855, and signed the treaty as chief of his tribe. His memory is still revered by the Blackfoot people and he is said to have been killed in a buffalo stampede sometime in the 60's.

81 Eagle Chief. Eagle Chief was a Gros Ventre chief whom Governor Stevens met near the Milk river, Aug. 23, 1853. He was the father of White Eagle who was later head chief of the Gros Ventres. Eagle Chief signed the Blackfoot treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, and the Blackfoot treaty of Sept. 1, 1868.

ALFRED J. VAUGHAN. 1801-1871

82 Alfred J. Vaughan, born in Virginia (?) in 1801, was in the Indian service from his own account in a letter to Father De Smet, May 20, 1857, 15 years at that date, which would mean that he entered in 1842. He was agent at the Osage agency in 1845, and sub-agent for Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, 1848-49.

The agency for the Upper Missouri Indians was created in 1852 and James H. Norwood, the first agent, was murdered sometime between Sept. 16, 1852, when he sent in his report, and November 30 of the same year, for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote in his report of that date that they had lately received word of his death by violence. Norwood was succeeded by Alfred J. Vaughan, who held the position until 1857, when he was replaced by A. H. Redfield and Vaughan became agent for the Blackfoot Indians. He established the agency at Sun river and held office until 1861.

William T. Hamilton met Vaughan at the Blackfoot agency on Sun river Oct. 18, 1857, and described him as "a fine looking old man from the state of Mississippi." He had a son who came up the river with Commissioner Cumming's party in 1855, for Culbertson told of "young Vaughan's Virginia blood" being aroused by some hostile action of an Indian. Cumming wrote in his report, "Mr. Vaughan, Jr., and Mr. Kennedy accompanied me to the Judith." This seemed to be his first and only visit to the Upper Missouri river.

Major Vaughan had an Indian wife who was with him on the Shreveport in 1862. W. C. Gillette, a passenger on the same boat, told an interesting incident concerning the couple: "Major Vaughn was one of the passengers. He was formerly an Indian agent under President Buchanan and had with him his Indian wife and child. Her relatives lived in the vicinity of Fort Pierre. It appears that the Major had purchased at St. Joseph for his wife an elegant silk gown, brocaded with satin figures. She went on shore for a visit with her relatives, and with them went on a berrying expedition attired in this gown. When she returned this garment was a sight to behold, and the Major, using language more forcible than polite, declared that hereafter she should be clad only in the regulation Indian blanket."

Father De Smet baptized Fanny, four months old, daughter of Agent Vaughan, July 11, 1864, on board the Yellowstone.

Larpenteur described Vaughan as "a jovial old fellow with a fine paunch for brandy. . . . He was one who remained most of his time with his Indians, but what accounts for that is the fact that he had a pretty young squaw for a wife; and as he received many favors from the company his reports must have been in their favor." This was the usual sour comment of Larpenteur, but no doubt there is a great deal of truth in it. The fault is that he gave only the weak or evil characteristics of the person described. Major Vaughan's reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1853-61, show that he spent a great deal of his time with the Indians in his charge, and made long and arduous journeys to contact the various tribes in his

districts. He had an earnest desire to perform his duty toward the Indians and also had a practical knowledge of what was best for them. He worked hard to carry out the obligations of his office, but the Civil war caused the retirement of many officials who might be considered Southerners.

Major Vaughan was in Montana the summer of 1868 when the treaties were made with the Blackfoot, Gros Ventres and Crows, and did special work for U. S. Commissioner Cullen among these various tribes and signed the three treaties as a witness. He died in Marshall county, Mississippi, in June, 1871, aged 70 years.

[83] Two Elks. Major Hatch, Indian agent, mentioned Two Elks as a Gros Ventre chief.

[84] Kennerly, H. A. 1835-1913. Henry Atkinson Kennerly, born at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Dec. 2, 1835, the son of George Hancock and Alziere Menard Kennerly, was a grandson of Pierre Menard who built the Three Forks fort in 1809. Henry A. Kennerly accompanied Colonel Cumming when the latter came up the Missouri river to meet the Indians in council near the Judith river in 1855.

Kennerly returned to Montana in 1863 and was a resident of Montana until his death at Cut Bank, July 9, 1913. He was a member of the Fourth Territorial Session, 1867, of the Montana Legislature and served as county treasurer of Chouteau county.

[85] Willson. This is probably the E. S. Willson who signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, and he may have come from St. Paul with Major Hatch. There is an entry in the St. Louis ledgers of the fur company, Aug. 9, 1856, for drayage charges on the trunk of E. S. Willson to St. Paul.

[86] De Roche, Benj. 1827-1878. Benjamin De Roche was the son of August Durocher and Marie Louise Hortiz, born in 1827. The change in the spelling of the name is probably due to pronunciation of Durocher, which in French would be Du Roch and easily mistaken for De Roche. At the time of the death of his mother in St. Louis, Dec. 30, 1863, Benjamin was living in Fort Benton and was included in the poll list for Chouteau county, Oct. 24, 1864. He signed the Blackfoot treaty of Nov. 16, 1865, at Benton as an interpreter and was included in the 1870 census of Chouteau county. He was described as a trader, born in Missouri, with a half-breed family of three children. His son Benjamin, Jr., died in Fort Benton, December, 1869, of smallpox and Benjamin, Sr., died at Fort McLeod, Canada, Dec. 28, 1878.

[87] Henry. See Mills, Henry. Note 135.

[88] Pend d'Oreilles. A tribe of the Selish group which occupied territory in the Flathead lake region of western Montana. These Indians came to attend the council which Governor Stevens was to hold at the Judith river.

[89] Deep river (Smith river). Present day Smith river in Meagher county, Montana.

[90] Oct. 4, 1855. It was the intention of Governor Stevens and Commissioner Cumming to hold the Indian council near Fort Benton, but the boats were so long delayed in coming up the river that it was decided on Oct. 5, 1855, to hold the council at the mouth of the Judith river since the Indians were all arriving and the boats would be 25 days longer in reaching Fort Benton. So messengers were sent to the various Indian camps to notify them that the council would be held at the Judith. Governor Stevens arrived at the council grounds October 11, where the boats were unloading, and by October 15 all the Indians had assembled, 3,500 in all. The council opened Tuesday, October 16, and on October 17 the treaty was signed.

During the next three days, October 18-20, presents, coats and medals were distributed and speeches made. Since there are no entries in the Journal from October 4 to 18, the journalist evidently attended the council. The Indian tribes represented were the Blackfoot nation, the Flatheads, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenay and Nez Perce. The treaty was known as a "peace treaty" since it was intended to establish peaceful relations among these tribes as well as to define the boundaries of the hunting grounds, etc.

91 Citadel (Mo. R.) A prominent landmark on the Upper Missouri river about 63 miles below Fort Benton.

92 Indian Outbreak, W. T. Tribes of the Upper Columbia broke out in open war. Pearson made a fast and dangerous ride to bring news of the outbreak to Stevens at Benton.

93 Boat Arrival, Nov. 5, 1855. Hazard Stevens in his biography of his father, I. I. Stevens, accused the fur company of purposely delaying the boats which brought the government goods to the council at the Judith. The reason for the company's action was that the distribution of the government goods spoiled the trade of company goods with the Indians.

94 Star Robe. Star Robe was a Gros Ventre Indian who signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, and those of Nov. 16, 1865, at Benton, and July 13, 1868, at Fort Hawley. He was described as being in 1862 the wealthiest Indian among the Gros Ventres. (N. D. Hist. Coll., v2, pt. 2, p. 63.)

95 Belt Mountain creek. Present day Belt creek, a branch of the Missouri river from the south above Fort Benton.

96 Missouri Falls. The Great Falls of the Missouri river.

97 Skunk. A Gros Ventre Indian who signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, at the Judith council.

98 Low Horn. Low Horn, according to Governor Stevens, was the principal Piegan chief at the Judith council where he signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855. He was described as "Low Horn, the quiet and even meek spokesman at the council (Benton, September, 1853) and the trumpet-toned chief in the presence of his men; crossed the Missouri river in 1855 with his whole band, moved up the Judith, and camped on the Muscleshell—the first man who extended the hand of welcome and friendship to the western Indians as they crossed the mountains on their way to the council, showing most conclusively that faith can be put in Indians."

Low Horn signed the Blackfoot treaty, No. 7, Sept. 22, 1877, on the Bow river in Canada and is said to have died of extreme old age on the Marias river, but the date is not certain. His original name, according to the Indians, was Four Persons.

99 Spotted Eagle. Walter McClintock wrote of an old Blackfoot medicine man on the reservation in 1896 named Spotted Eagle.

100 Red Horn. There was a Blackfoot Indian of this name at Fort McKenzie in 1833, when Maximilian was there.

101 Rotten Belly. This name was borne by several Indians. A famous Crow chief, Rotten Belly, was killed by the Blackfoot near Fort McKenzie in 1834.

102 Sitting Woman. Sitting Woman, Sitting Squaw or Femmisee was a Gros Ventre chief. His father, who bore the same name, was killed in battle between the Gros Ventres and Assiniboines at the Cypress moun-

tains before 1853. Sitting Women signed the treaties of Oct. 17, 1855; Nov. 16, 1865, at Fort Benton, and July 13, 1868, at Fort Hawley.

103 "Chantier." The "chantier," so-called from the French word for boatyard as the mackinaw and keel boats were built here, being close to timber. It is the Shonkin creek of today.

104 Bad Head. Signed the Blackfoot treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, at Judith river.

105 Chine, P. This name, pronounced "Shane," was spelled in various manners, Chene, Chane, Shienne, etc. The founder of the family, Pierre Chene, was born in France, 1654, emigrated to Canada, married and his descendants moved from Montreal to Detroit, to St. Louis and finally the Upper Missouri river. A Pierre Chaine was employed by the Missouri Fur Company in 1812-13, probably the father of Pierre Chine of Fort Benton. Father De Smet baptized at Fort Union, July 20, 1851, La Croix, aged 4 years, and Caroline Chene, 10 months, children of Pierre Chine by his first wife, a Blackfoot woman. He later moved to the Crow Indian country on the Yellowstone, where he was employed as an interpreter at the agency. He was a witness to the Crow treaty of 1873 and is included in the 1870 census, Big Horn county, as Pierre Shane, aged 41 years, born in Canada. He married a Crow woman and his children live today on the Crow reservation. George C. Berry, who saw him in June, 1876, described him as an oldish man, slender and short, a French-Canadian.

106 Bellies River. The Belly river, a branch of the Bow river in southern Alberta, Canada.

107 The Rider. The Rider signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, as a Gros Ventre, but his picture is included in a group of Blackfoot chiefs in H. Stevens' biography of his father.

108 Calf's Robe (Blood). Calf's Robe and Calf's Shirt were different translations of this Blood chief's name. Hatch, Indian agent, spoke of him as Calf's Shirt and it was that name he signed to the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855.

There was another Blood chief of this name whom W. T. Hamilton met in October, 1858, "one of the head chiefs of the Blood Indians." The treaty of Sept. 1, 1868, at Benton was signed by Calf's Shirt and Treaty No. 7, in Canada, was signed by "Onistah, Calf Robe," on Sept. 21, 1877. S. C. Ashby was in charge of a trading post on the Marias for I. G. Baker in 1868-69, and that winter Calf Shirt and his band came from Canada to the post. It was their first visit to the United States since the murder of 12 men in 1865 on the Marias river near Benton by Calf Shirt's band. They spent the winter near the Ashby post and at one time Calf Shirt while drunk attempted to murder Father Imoda.

J. W. Schultz in "Sign Posts of Adventure" gave the name of this chief as Onistai' yi, which correctly translated meant Sacred or Miraculous Robe. A note in the Bradley manuscript states that Calf Shirt was killed by Joe Kipp at Whoop-up the winter of 1873-74. Culbertson met him on the Bow river in 1870.

109 Big Bend. Big Bend and Grand Tour are the same and refer to either the Big Bend of the Milk or the Missouri rivers.

110 Two Forks. The North and West forks of the Milk river.

111 Mr. Dawson's Comrade. A term used in the fur trade which meant a certain Indian singled out for special favors because of his loyalty and friendship.

112 Father of All People. Men-es-to'-kos, a Blood chief, whose name was translated in various forms, as Father of All People, Father of All Children, Children Everywhere, the latter being the name that is used by J. W. Schultz. Grinnell also said this was the correct meaning and may have had Schultz for his authority. This chief was the father of Mrs. Culbertson. He was present when the Blackfoot treaty, No 7, was made on the Bow river, when he was said to be "the oldest Indian present."

Grinnell said he was living in 1892. He signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, and the treaty of Nov. 16, 1865, at Benton.

113 Sleepers. Skids for pulling boats out.

114 Old Sunn (Blackfoot). E. A. C. Hatch, agent for the Blackfoot, in his report of 1856 spoke of Old Sun or Natose-Apiw as a Blackfoot chief. He signed the treaty of Sept. 1, 1868, at Benton and Treaty No. 7 on the Bow river, Canada, Sept. 21, 1877, as chief of the North Blackfoot tribe. Schultz said the correct translation of the name Natos' Api is Sun Old and its last bearer was a Sun priest of the Blackfoot.

115 Big Sun, Bull Sitting Down, The Tail that Goes up the Hill. The reference is to the cannon that was fired on these Indians, Feb. 19, 1844. See Note 79, Fort McKenzie.

116 Tail That Goes Up the Hill. The Blackfoot Indians, interviewed by Mr. J. B. Ritch at Browning in March, 1940, told him that this was the name of the Indian known as Heavy Runner who was killed in the Baker massacre on the Marias river, January, 1870.

117 Soldier Bands. E. T. Denig's account of the Assiniboine Indians published in the forty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, described the soldiers as follows:

"The soldiers, Ah-kitche-tah. These are the bravest and most orderly men of from 25 to 35 years of age. They have been and are still warriors and leaders of parties to war; are chosen expressly to carry out the decrees of the council even at the risk of their lives, to punish people for raising the buffalo, setting the prairie on fire, govern the camp, entertain and feast the same, arrange preliminaries of peace, trade, and generally to aid their chief in carrying out his views and decisions of council."

118 White Eagle.—1881. White Eagle, the son of Eagle Chief, was second in command of the Gros Ventre Indians, according to George B. Wright, Indian agent in 1866. Sitting Woman was head chief of the tribe. White Eagle signed the treaties of Oct. 17, 1855; Nov. 16, 1865, and July 13, 1868, as a Gros Ventre chief. He died at Clagett, Montana, Feb. 9, 1881, about 60 years of age, and had been a chief for over 20 years.

119 Mountain Chief.—1872. Mountain Chief was the name of several chiefs of the Piegan tribe, one of whom still lives at Browning, Montana (1940), 92 years old. Hayden spelled the name Ni-na-sta'-ko-i, but it was also given as Mena-es-to-ka in another reference. W. T. Hamilton met Mountain Chief in October, 1858, and said at that time he was second in rank of the Piegan chiefs. He signed the three treaties of 1855, 1865 and 1868 as a Piegan. In the River Press (Fort Benton), Dec. 14, 1892, an Indian named Mountain Chief was described as the son of the Mountain Chief who killed Vandenberg, the trapper, on the Yellowstone river in 1832. The Mountain Chief of the journal was a large man, had five wives, all sisters, and twenty children. He was killed by another Blackfoot Indian, who fired into his tent under the impression that he was shooting at an enemy. This is said to have happened in March, 1872.

120 Three Bulls. Three Bulls was a Blackfoot chief whose name Hayden wrote as "Noh'-ska-stum'-ik." He was one of the head chiefs and signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, and the treaty of Sept. 1, 1868, at Benton.

121 Bull's Head. Hayden gives his name as "Stum'-i-ko-tu'-kan." Bull's Head's people lived on the Saskatchewan and, according to the report of H. D. Upham, deputy Indian agent for the Blackfoot in 1866, it was his band of North Piegans or Blackfoot that attacked the government farm on Sun river, April, 1866, and killed two white men. Bull's Head signed the Blackfoot treaty at Benton, Nov. 16, 1865, and Sept. 1, 1868. An Indian of the same name signed the Gros Ventre treaty at Fort Hawley, July 13, 1868, as a Gros Ventre. He was probably the same Bull's Head who signed Treaty No. 7, Sept. 21, 1877, in Alberta as head chief of the Sarcees, which was a band that belonged to the North Blackfoot.

122 Owen, Maj. 1818-1889. Major John Owen was the owner of Fort Owen, a trading post in the Bitter Root valley near the present town of Stevensville, Montana. Major Owen bought the buildings and site of St. Mary's mission from the Jesuit missionaries, November, 1850. He left his home March 10, 1856, for his journey to Fort Benton. In his journal he made the following entry, March 26, 1856: "Left Mr. Dawson with some regret for he had given Myself & party the hospitality of Fort Benton in an open and liberal manner he is a Scotchman & one of the partners in the fur trade on the Mo river." Major Owen visited Fort Benton, Aug. 20-27, 1855, when Governor Stevens was in camp nearby.

123 Yellow Head. See Note 124, Kelchiponesta's son.

124 Kelchiponesta's Son. This Piegan name was spelled "Kitch-eeponeistah" when he signed the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855. His son was known as Yellowhead, and Owen in his journal entry called him "Sartair, whose Blackfoot name was Keitse Pem Sa." He arrived at Fort Owen, May 1, 1856, the first friendly visit of a Blackfoot to the Flathead country, which spoke well for the result of the council of Oct. 17, 1855. He left Fort Owen, May 11, 1856, for Fort Benton with Major Owen's letter. Yellow Head and Yellow Hair was probably the same person. Yellow Hair was employed as a guide in September, 1853, by Lieutenant Donelson of the Stevens expedition in an exploration of Cadotte's pass.

125 Point Frenchman. There were two points on the Upper Missouri known by this name, one about 30 miles below Poplar river and the other between the Musselshell and Armell's creek.

CHARLES CHOUQUETTE. 1823-1911

126 Charles Chouquette, residing near Browning, Teton county, is probably one of the earliest of the Montana pioneers who have remained in the state and lived to come in touch with modern life. As trapper, Indian fighter, freighter, range rider and stockman he has had a long and eventful experience, and the story of his life is much of the history of Montana. He was born at St. Charles, Mo., Feb. 9, 1823, the son of Henry and Rosalie (Piquette) Chouquette. In 1844, when 20 years of age, he signed articles with Pierre Chouteau, the manager of a large fur company operating on the Upper Missouri, and was placed in charge of a crew transporting a boatload of goods to Fort Union, the merchandise to be traded with the Indians for furs and skins. The distance from St. Louis to Fort Union was 2,000 miles, and the journey was long, hazardous and embittered by numerous hardships. Seventy-two days elapsed before the expedition arrived at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone river. In those days encounters with savage and hostile tribes of Indians were numerous and oftentimes sanguinary.

One of the most notable Indian battles in which Mr. Chouquette was engaged occurred in April, 1849, on the site of the city of Great Falls. He and Anton Bussette and Louis La Breche had fortunately joined the famous trapper, "Jim" Bridger, who had eighty men in his following. While in camp on the Missouri at the point mentioned they were fiercely attacked by 400 savages, and for a time the scale of battle hung about equally between the contending forces. At last the Indians were repulsed, leaving forty-seven of their companions dead on the field. This was during Mr. Choquette's first trip up the river, when he assisted in moving the stores of Fort William to Fort Benton. From 1844 until 1863 he was connected with the American Fur Company. Later he built the first house erected in Fort Benton, and then for six years was in the employment of Hon. T. C. Power. In 1871 he erected the first house built in Chouteau county, seven miles from the old Indian agency, moved thither and engaged in farming and freighting until 1887. For the past seven years Mr. Chouquette has resided on the Blackfoot reservation in Teton county, where his family have a ranch of 320 acres of fine, well improved land on Willow creek, five miles from Browning, devoted to the raising of cattle and horses and the raising of hay. At Fort Benton, in 1854, Mr. Chouquette was married to Rosa Lee (Rosalie)?, an Indian, the ceremony being performed by Father De Smet. They have six children, Melinda (Mrs. John Wren), Louise (Mrs. Howburg), Josephine (Mrs. John Grant), Anton and George, all living on the reservation. (PROGRESSIVE MEN OF THE STATE OF MONTANA.) Published about 1900.

Note: Charles Chouquette died near Browning, May 18, 1911, and was buried at Holy Family Mission, May 20, 1911. His daughter, Melinda C. Wren, died at Browning, Feb. 29, 1940.

JACOB SCHMIDT. 1832-1907

127 Jacob Schmidt was born at Etlinger, in the vicinity of Heidelburg, Germany, August 8, 1832, and died at Choteau, Montana, March 1, 1907, aged 74 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Mr. Schmidt learned the tailor trade in his native village and in Frankfort on the Main. When sixteen years of age he worked his way across the Atlantic to New York City, from which place he later migrated to St. Louis, Mo., and the same year embarked on a steamboat en route to Fort Benton, Mont., via the Missouri river, arriving there in the spring of 1854. Here he secured employment at his trade from Andrew Dawson, with whom he remained until 1863, when he removed to Deer Lodge, and in the spring of 1864 to Silver City, Lewis and Clarke county, where he opened a grocery store.

In 1865 he removed his grocery store to Helena and added to the enterprise a bakery. One year later he returned to Fort Benton, where he built the Overland hotel, conducting the same one season, thence going back to Silver City, where he remained through the winter. In 1867 we find Mr. Schmidt at Old Mission, near where is at present located Ulm station on the Great Northern railway, and here for the following two years he engaged in the stock business. From 1869 until 1874 Mr. Schmidt was settled at St. Peter's Mission, twelve miles from Cascade, continuing in the same enterprise; thence removing to Haystack Butte, on the South Fork of Sun river, where he engaged in general farming and cattle raising. During the following sixteen years he resided at Chouteau. While here he served six years as school trustee, and among his last acts was to address the school children. He was honored by being elected coroner for three successive terms. For the past seven years he with his family have resided in this county of Teton on the Cut Bank river.

At Fort Benton, Dec. 25, 1856, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Miller. To this union was born eleven children, six of whom have gone to join the great majority, along with five grandchildren. He leaves a widow, three daughters, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Momberg, Mrs. Kerr; two sons, Carroll and George; eighteen living grandchildren, and two great grandchildren. (The Choteau Acantha, March 7, 1907.)

REV. ELKANAH MACKEY. 1826-1858

[128] Rev. Mackey was a missionary sent out by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church to establish a mission for the Blackfoot Indians in Nebraska territory in the summer of 1856. He was born in Colerain, Pa., Sept. 16, 1826, and graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1852. He entered the theological seminary of Princeton University and finished his studies there in 1856 and was ordained as a missionary to the Indians. Before leaving for the West he married Miss Sarah E. Armstrong of Cecil county, Maryland, who accompanied him to the country of the Blackfoot Indians. Evidently the hardships and loneliness of the life of the trading post proved too much for Mrs. Mackey and they left Fort Benton, Sept. 15, 1856, for the States and their home in Maryland. Rev. Mackey died there Sept. 6, 1858.

E. A. C. Hatch, agent for the Blackfoot Indians, was at Fort Benton at the time the Mackeys were there and made the following references to them in his journal:

"July 29, 1856. Met Culbertson and party: Mackeys with him 'the first white woman in the country.'

"Aug. 15, 1856. Culbertson party reached Benton. Aug. 16, 1856. The Priest and his wife appear to be pleased with the place, Indians and country —will probably get enough of it before spring.

"Aug. 17, 1856. Today probably for the first time the walls of Fort Benton echoed to the sound of Protestant divine services. Not a very numerous audience but very attentive. I did not attend.

"Aug. 18, 1856. Mrs. Mackey and Mr. Culbertson both unwell.

"Aug. 20, 1856. Mrs. Mackey some better and they talk of going down again this fall.

"Aug. 31, 1856. Preaching up stairs.

"Sept. 1, 1856. Mr. Mackey started for the falls with Chouquette.

"Sept. 7, 1856. Mr. Mackey did not preach today. . . . Why? I do not know.

"Sept. 15, 1856. Mr. Culbertson and wife, missionary and wife started by land down the river."

Blackfeet Mission. Measures were adopted in the early part of the summer for the establishment of a mission among the Blackfeet Indians who reside on the headwaters of the Missouri, four or five hundred miles northwest of Fort Union and near the base of the Rocky mountains. This is known to be one of the largest and most interesting of all the Indian tribes in the region. They are at the same time surrounded by many smaller bands, who would share in the benefits of the mission. The attention of the executive committee was especially called to the claims of these Indians by Alexander Culbertson, Esq., who had resided for some time among them as agent of the American Fur Company, and who felt a sincere desire to see them brought under the influence of Christian civilization. Rev. Elkanah D. Mackey of the Presbytery of Newcastle, and Mrs. Mackey, were appointed to commence this mission, and left home in the month of June for that purpose, but did not reach Fort Benton, the proposed headquarters

of the mission, until the middle of August. From Fort Union they had to travel by wagons, using tents at night, to Fort Benton and were three weeks in performing this journey. They were very cordially received by the Indians, and much gratification was expressed at the prospect of having Christian missionaries to live with them. Mrs. Mackey's health failed, however, and Mr. Mackey felt it his duty to return with her after a sojourn of six weeks at Fort Benton, hoping to be able to return in the spring and resume his work.

Mr. Mackey has communicated much valuable information about the Indian tribes in that region—the nature of the climate, the soil and productions of the country—all of which go to show the importance of sustaining a permanent mission among that people. As they are migratory in their habits, however, and dwell almost altogether in tents, very little good can be affected for them, except by establishing a boarding school for their children. This cannot be done, however, without large expense; and, as it is presumed that the government would cheerfully make an appropriation for this purpose, a proposition to this effect has been submitted to them. Until this has been acted upon, no further measures will be adopted for carrying on the mission.

(Minutes of the Gen. Assembly of the Pres. Church in the U. S. A., V15, (1857) 20th ann. rept. of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Pres. Church in the U. S. A., pp. 26-27.)

[129] Hamilton, Maj. (of the opposition). 1811-1867. Major Joseph Varnum Hamilton, who was in charge of Fort Campbell for the Opposition, should not be confused with James Archdale Hamilton of Fort Union who died in St. Louis in 1840. Joseph V. Hamilton born at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1811, the son of Major Thomas Hamilton of the U. S. army, was in the service of the American Fur Company at an early date. At one time he was acting Indian agent under Major Drips. In his later years he lived in South Dakota and died at Fort Randall, Aug. 23, 1867. (S. D. Hist. Coll. vol. 8, p. 177.)

[130] The Treaty. This refers to Major E. A. C. Hatch's meeting with the Indians near the mouth of the Judith river to receive the goods which were brought up the river from Fort Union by mackinaw boats to that point. Hatch received the goods Sept. 22, 1856, and distributed the annuities and presents to the Indians. He said there were about 8,000 Indians present at the council.

[131] The Fathers, One of (Rev. Jos. Menetry). 1812-1891. This is a reference to Father Joseph Menetry, one of the Jesuit priests from St. Ignatius mission in western Montana, who was born in Switzerland in 1812 and died at St. Ignatius in 1891, after 40 years as a missionary in Montana. The Father had come to meet the boats which were to bring supplies for the mission.

[132] Howard (Joseph). -1894. There were two men of this name at Fort Benton, father and son, for a Joseph Howard was in the records of the American Fur Company of 1830. The elder Howard was said by some to be the son of Thomas P. Howard of the Lewis and Clark expedition, but there was a man of the same name with the Northwest Company. The infant son of Joseph Howard and Margaret, an Indian woman, was baptized in the St. Louis Cathedral, Aug. 22, 1839, less than a month after his marriage to Emilie Dubreuil at the same church. Joseph Howard, Jr., was the son of a French creole and a Piegan Indian woman, born at Fort Benton, taken to St. Louis at an early age and who returned to Fort Benton in 1851. He is the man who was sent with Owen in October, 1856, to help in getting his goods to Fort Owen. Major Owen described him as "a stout hard, young halfbreed, inured to all hardships of a mountain life." Howard settled on a ranch near Choteau in 1873 and died there Dec. 28, 1894.

133 Mr. Owen's Man. "Delaware Jim, whose father was a Delaware chief and his mother, a white woman, and who had spent a life-time, for he was now (1855) past middle age, in hunting and traveling over all parts of the country, from the Mississippi to the Pacific . . . He had a tall, slender form, a keen eye, an intelligent face and reserved manners. He was reticent in speech although he spoke English well . . ." (Life of Gen. I. I. Stevens by Hazard Stevens.)

134 Simon, John. Monica Hamell, daughter of Augustin Hamell, married a John Simon who died in St. Louis, 1863. There was a son, Charles Simon, who was living on the Blackfoot reservation several years ago.

135 Mills, Henry. 1808- Henry Mills, may have been the "negro Henry" mentioned in the St. Louis ledger of the American Fur Company:

Proportion of negro Henry's wages for services to U. M. O. 1839-40.

Paid Kenneth McKenzie	½ of $378.12		$189.06
" " "	⅔ of $243.74	1841-42	162.50

He was probably the property of Kenneth McKenzie since a portion of Mills' wages were paid to him. There were a number of negroes at the trading posts with Indian families. The census of 1870, Choteau county, Montana territory, included a Henry Mills, negro, born in Kentucky, age 62 years, Indian wife and daughter. He was also included in the list of inhabitants, Choteau county, 1862-63. His son, Dave, lived on the Blood reserve in Canada where he was employed as an interpreter.

136 Gentard, A. Andrew Dawson mentioned a Paul Gentard in a letter, September 25, 1860, and Paul Guitard was on the Choteau county poll list of Oct. 24, 1864.

137 Lorian, Joseph. 1832- A carpenter, born in Canada 1832 and worked in Benton, where he died about 1885.

138 Mercure, V. (L. Vincent) 1820-1877. Mr. Mercure, who was drowned near Eagle creek in the Missouri river, August, 1877, was about 57 years of age, a native of Canada, and by profession a carpenter. He came to Montana in 1856 and until 1862 was employed by the American Fur Company. He then went to Salmon river, on a prospecting tour, and remained absent from Benton about one year. On his return he went to the Saskatchewan river, where he remained another year. On returning to Benton he went into partnership with Mr. Lorion, and until the year 1869 worked as a contractor and builder, and by industry and economy saved quite a competence. Advancing years and failing health, however, compelled him to cease working at his trade and to seek some less laborious occupation. In 1869 he purchased the Brewery Saloon which he conducted until 1875, when he sold out and went to Canada. Shortly after his return from the East he purchased a half interest in the Shonkin coal mine. The latter was not a success and its failure is said to have been the cause of his death. The deceased was an intelligent and skillful mechanic, of a quiet, inoffensive disposition, and had the reputation of being very honorable in his business transactions. He served several terms as Commissioner of his county, and was a member of the Board of School Trustees at the time of his death. Unfortunately, he lacked the energy and tact necessary to a successful business career, and being of an extremely sensitive nature he was unable to bear the humiliation resulting from his financial reverses. He leaves a son and daughter, the former, now residing in Benton, was educated in an Eastern college, at his father's expense, and the daughter is with a family in Helena. Mercure's death is regretted by a large circle of friends. (Benton Record, Aug. 3, 1877.)

139 Simpson, Nelson. The name "Narcisse" was often pronounced and spelled as "Nelse" and there was a Narcisse Simpson, packer, aged 30 years, born in Canada, in the census of 1860, Bitter Root Valley, Washington territory.

140 Paris, F. The report of A. J. Vaughan, agent for the Blackfoot Indians, 1860, states that Daniel F. Paris was appointed farmer on the Blackfoot farm on Sun River, August, 1860.

141 Gourdereau, J. -1886. Joseph Goudreau, born in Montreal, came to St. Louis in the early 40's. He was a blacksmith at Fort Pierre for a number of years and later at the posts on the upper river. He died at Vanderbilt, S. D., in 1886. (N. D. Hist. Coll. v. 1, p. 365.)

142 Muller, Jacob. Jacob Miller's or Muller's, half-breed daughter, Margaret, married Jacob Schmidt at Fort Benton, Dec. 24, 1856. The Schmidt family made their home near Choteau, Montana. Muller, a Bavarian, was better known in later years as "Jack Miller." His son, Jack, had a ranch on the Blackfoot reservation about 1900.

143 Menard, ... A Louis Menard, with an Indian family, was clerk and interpreter at Fort Pierre prior to 1851 and this man may have been one of his sons.

144 Keiser, William -1867. William Keiser was known as "Buffalo Bill" and died on the Little Prickley Pear, Sept. 27, 1867.

FORT SARPY. 1850-1860

145 Fort Sarpy was preceded by Fort Alexander which was built by Larpenteur in the fall of 1842 on the north side of the Yellowstone river near the mouth of the present Armell's creek above the Rosebud. Culbertson told Bradley he built Fort Sarpy which was named for J. B. Sarpy, a partner in the Chouteau company, in the summer of 1850. It was located on the north bank of the Yellowstone river a short distance below the mouth of the Rosebud, and Robert Meldrum who completed the fort was in charge. Larpenteur said that he was offered $1000.00 a year in the summer of 1849 to take charge of the fort which was considered the most dangerous of the posts of the company. In the St. Louis ledger there is an entry to the effect that the trade and equipment goods of Ft. Alexander were returned to Fort Union, May 26, 1850, which would have been about the time the returns for the winter of 1849-50 would have been brought down to Fort Union. This may indicate the end of Fort Alexander and the beginning of Fort Sarpy although the fort built in 1850 was generally known as Fort Alexander. It was mentioned in the records of the company by that name and De Smet, Kurz, Hayden and others wrote of Fort Alexander, not Fort Sarpy. As late as 1856 Warren called it Fort Alexander Sarpie.

One of the first to use the name, Sarpy, for the Crow post was the Indian agent, A. J. Vaughan, in his report of 1854. He left Fort Union July 18th in a keel-boat loaded with government goods and those of the fur company on a journey of 300 miles up the Yellowstone river to Fort Sarpy where they arrived Aug. 15, 1854. Vaughan wrote: "Scarcely a day passes but the Crow country is infested with more or less parties of Blackfeet, who murder indiscriminately anything that comes within their reach. At Fort Sarpy so great is the danger that no one ventures over a few yards from his own door without company and being well-armed."

The journal gives us the date of the destruction of the first Fort Sarpy, May 19, 1855, and from the reports of the Indian agents for 1855, 1856, 1857, we learn no goods were sent up the Yellowstone river to the Crows

from the government for those years. Vaughan's report for 1855 dated Sept. 12, 1855, stated: "On the 23rd of August, a mackinaw boat was started from Fort Union with the usual outfit of trade for the ensuing season at the Crow post. It had only proceeded a short distance up the Yellowstone river when the hunters for the boat, who were in quest of game (in company with seven Crow Indians, who had to accompany me with their annuities) were driven back to the fort by a war party of Sioux Indians, having had a miraculous escape with their lives. The boat immediately returned to the fort, and the trip to the Crows abandoned for the present season."

The long trip overland to the Little Big Horn that Vaughan made in 1856 to meet the Crows in council and to urge them to come to Fort Union to receive their presents from the company would indicate there was no post on the Yellowstone river that year. In 1857, A. H. Redfield succeeded Vaughan as agent for the Upper Missouri Indians and when he came up the river by steamboat to Fort Union that summer, the goods were unloaded and stored at Fort William as Meldrum assured him the Crows would not come to Fort Union because of their fear of the smallpox which was raging among the tribes below Fort Union. The Crows also maintained that by the terms of the Fort Laramie treaty, 1851, their goods were to be delivered to them in their own country and again it was dangerous for them to visit near Fort Union because of their enemies, the Blackfoot and the Sioux Indians.

In Redfield's report for 1858 he told of his trip up the Yellowstone river that summer in a fur company boat with annuities for the two years, 1857-1858, to distribute to the Crows. The expedition left Fort Union, July 4, and was to meet the Crows at the mouth of the Powder river but when they reached that point the Indians were not there. Redfield was ill and decided to return to Fort Union and placed the goods in charge of Henry W. Beeson to be taken up to Fort Sarpy. This, the second fort of that name, was built on the south side of the Yellowstone river a few miles below the mouth of the Big Horn and might have been occupied the winter of 1857-1858. It was there in August, 1859, when Raynolds visited the fort but when Maynadier went down the Yellowstone, July, 1860, he found Fort Sarpy abandoned which marked the end of the last trading post on the Yellowstone river.

Maynadier described it as follows:

"We found the trading-house situated in the timber on what during the high water would be an island, a channel, now dry, passing to the south of it. The "fort" is an enclosure about 100 feet square, of upright cottonwood logs 15 feet high, the outer wall also forming the exterior of a row of log-cabins which were occupied as dwelling houses, store-houses, shops and stables. The roofs of these structures are nearly flat, and formed of timber covered to the depth of about a foot with dirt, thus making an excellent parapet for purposes of defense. The preparations for resistance to possible attacks being further perfected by loopholes in the upper part of the outrow of logs. The entrance is through a heavy gate which is always carefully closed at night. No flanking arrangements whatever exist, and the 'fort' is thus a decidedly primitive affair. It is amply sufficient to protect its inmates against the Indian."

(See Volume three of the Contributions of the Historical Society of Montana for a description of the first Fort Sarpy as given by Culbertson.)

146 Six. See Big Six. Note 148.

147 Moakes. Evidently another name by Chambers for the man known as "Big Six."

148 Big Six. Also Moakes, Nokes, Six. From the journal we learn that he was a white man, born in Virginia, Feb. 20, ..., ran away from Fort Sarpy, May 2, 1855, to the Crow camp where he told lies about the fort and Chambers. When he left the fort he stole ammunition which showed he didn't intend to return. It may be that Chambers was using some special name for this man as he used Murrell for Meldrum.

149 Parr Flesh (parfleche). A rectangular case made of buffalo hide which was used at first to pack pemmican and other dried food. It was folded over and laced with rawhide thongs to make a flat case.

150 Murrell (Meldrum). This seems to be a name that Chambers applied to Meldrum for some obscure reason of his own.

151 C. & D. These initials may be intended for Culbertson and Denig, who were in charge of Fort Benton and Fort Union, respectively.

152 Mose. -1858. Mose, a negro, born in Virginia according to the journal. He was drowned in the Yellowstone river, July, 1858, while working on the cordelle of the boats going up to Fort Sarpy (2nd) with company goods and Indian annuities for the Crows. Culbertson gave the year as 1846 when he described the trip to Bradley but since it was Col. A. H. Redfield who was in charge of the distribution of the annuities it must have been 1858, which was the year Redfield made the journey.

ROBERT MELDRUM. 1806-1865

153 Robert Meldrum born Shelby County, Kentucky, 1806, the son of Rev. William, and Mary Meldrum, Scotch-Irish emigrants who arrived in Kentucky in 1804, learned the blacksmith trade and left home for the west at the age of 16. One account states that he was with Bonneville's expedition to the Rocky Mountains but the first record we have of him is from the original manuscript of the Larpenteur journals in the Minnesota Historical Society library.

On **Aug. 3, 1835,** Larpenteur wrote: "Meldrum sent to the Crows;" **Sept. 2, 1835,** "returned to Fort Union, had killed a Blackfoot;" **Oct. 14, 1835,** "Returns from Mandans;" **Oct. 23, 1835,** "Left for Camp." This was the year Fort Van Buren was built near the mouth of the Rosebud by Tullock.

Culbertson said that Meldrum lived with the Crows before he entered the service of the American Fur Company and knew the tribe and their language better than any other white man. Edwin T. Denig described him to Kurz as follows:

"Unless a white man were rich he became the sport of the savages when he went about naked and wore long hair reaching to his shoulders, as was the practice with some white men at Fort Alexander on the Yellowstone. It was a mistake for a white man to adopt the life and customs of Indians, he loses their respect. Meldrum, bourgeois at the trading post among the Crows, was an example. Though Meldrum is a soldier of note, his scalps and his trophies from the hunt have not won him influence among the Absaroka; he is esteemed for his prodigal liberality, on account of which he has fallen into debt instead of accumulating money. He is said to be an efficient gunsmith but not an especially shrewd business man. If, through ambition or vanity, he aspires to take the lead in establishing a widely extended family connection, certain Crows of consequence become immediately jealous and go to the opposition or come here (Union) to barter their robes." This description of Denig's is supported by Chambers' comments in his journal.

James Murray was in charge of Fort Alexander from 1843-1847. Augustus Barlow (N. D. Hist. Coll. vol. 7) who was with the "opposition" said Meldrum was in charge of Alexander the winter of 1848-49. Lar-

penteur refused to take charge in 1849 for $1000.00 a year since it was the most dangerous post in the country.

Culbertson began the construction of Fort Sarpy in 1850 and left Meldrum to complete the work and take charge of the post. From that year until 1859 Meldrum was chief trader at the Crow post wherever it was located. Raynolds found him there in 1859 and described him as the "best living authority in regard to the Crows, outside of the tribe, having spent 30 years in their country during that time visiting the regions of civilization but once, and on that occasion spending only 19 days in St. Louis. He had lived long among these Indians, assuming their dress and habits, and by his skill and success in leading their war parties has acquired distinction, rising to the second post of authority in the tribe. He of course speaks their language perfectly and says it has become more natural to him than his mother tongue. I noted the alacrity with which he ceased speaking English whenever an opportunity offered."

Meldrum was known to the Indians as Round Iron. Max Big Man was told by White Dog it was because Meldrum, a blacksmith, made round iron emblems with a hole in the center which were distributed to the Indians as favors.

After the discontinuance of the Crow Post Meldrum went to Fort Union where he was married to Mary, a Blackfoot squaw, by Father De Smet, on board the steamboat Yellowstone July 11, 1864. The witnesses to the marriage were Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Rolette. He died at Fort Union, July 10, 1865, and was buried in the fort cemetery next day.

Culbertson described Meldrum to Lieut. Bradley as a "man of gentle but courageous character who used excellent language and held the attention of his listeners by his lively and intelligent description of his advertures. When he went to live at Fort Union he resumed the dress and customs of the white man."

The following entries from the St. Louis ledgers of the P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company show the earnings of Meldrum for the years 1856-57.

May 20 1856—Paid Meldrum	$1056.25
Expenses of men with express with Meldrum	36.25
May 22 1856—Paid Meldrum	942.50
May 31 1857—Paid to his sister, Mrs. Wilson	200.00
July 18 1857—Balance due him at Union	858.25

154 Tetreau. Tetereau. Tetreaux, an employe at Fort Union, 1851-2. (Kurz Journal, p. 305). The name was also spelled Tetreault.

155 Mosier, Maj. (Sidney). Mosier was, according to the journalist, a Virginian and chief of the culinary department at Fort Sarpy. See Note 178, Missouri Republican, June 30, 1855.

156 Faillant. This may have been the man named Vaillant who was on the Upper Missouri in 1842. Chambers may have misunderstood the pronounciation of the name.

157 Pumpkins, Mr. Evidently the name of the Indian known as Pumpkin and High Pumpkin.

158 Depouille. "It is a fat substance that lies along the backbone (of the buffalo), next to the hide, running from the shoulder blade to the last rib, and is about as thick as one's hand or finger. It is from seven to eleven inches broad; tapering to a feather edge on the lower side. It will weigh from five to eleven pounds, according to the size and condition of the animal. This substance is taken off and dipped in hot grease for half a minute, then is hung up inside of a lodge to dry and smoke for twelve

hours. It will keep indefinitely, and is used as a substitute for bread, but it is superior to any bread that ever was made. It is eaten with the lean and dried meat, and is tender and sweet and very nourishing, for it seems to satisfy the appetite. When going on the warpath the Indians would take some dried meat and some depouille to live on, and nothing else, not even if they were to be gone for months." (W. T. Hamilton)

159 Bear's Head. Kurz gives Bear's Head's name as "Machetetsi Antu" and said he was the "Chief, in command of the soldiers, a warrior of great ability and power." According to Hayden the territory of Bear's Head's band of Crows was the valley of the Yellowstone river from mouth to source and they occasionally passed the winter with the Assiniboines near Fort Union. The two Lutheran missionaries, Braueninger and Schmidt, who came out to the Crow country in 1858, met the Bear's Head at Fort Sarpy and stayed with him at his camp in preference to living with the rowdy white men at the trading post.

A chief of the River Crows, Bear's Head, visited the trading post in the Judith Basin, 1874.

160 P. C. Jr. & Co. P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company. John Jacob Astor retired from the American Fur Company in 1834 and Pratte, Chouteau and Company purchased the Western Department of that company. When the American Fur Company suspended in 1842, the firm of P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company bought the inventory and carried on the business. The individual members of the company at this time were Bernard Pratte, Bartholomew Berthold, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Jean Pierre Cabanne.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr., head of the company, was a grandson of Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis, where Pierre, Jr., was born Jan. 19, 1789, the most illustrious member of that famous family. He entered the fur trade before he was sixteen and learned the business in all its branches and as the trade expanded was drawn into new fields, banking, mining and transportation. He was an industrious man and knew the fur business to its smallest detail. His later years were spent in New York City, where he died Oct. 6, 1865. His son, Charles P. Chouteau, had taken over the supervision of the interests of P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company and was in charge until the holdings on the Upper Missouri were sold about 1866.

161 Emmell's Creek. This creek and Emmell's Prairie were named for Michael E. Immell, a native of Chambersburg, Penn., who went up the Missouri river in 1809 with the Missouri Fur Company, was active in the fur trade of the Missouri and Yellowstone country until his death, May 31, 1823, when he was killed by Blackfoot Indians on the Upper Yellowstone. The creek mentioned by Chambers is the same as that shown on the De Smet map which came into the Yellowstone from the north a short distance below Tongue River. The later Emmell's creek as shown on the Raynolds-Maynadier map of 1867 entered the Yellowstone from the south above the Rosebud and is known today as Armell's creek, a corruption of Emmell's.

162 Denig (Dening), Edwin T. 1812-1862-3. Edwin T. Denig, born at McConnellstown, Penn., March 10, 1812, said to have been a friend of Alexander Culbertson's came up the river on the Assiniboine in 1833 with Culbertson. Denig was employed in the office at Fort Union and by 1851 was chief trader at that post. He had at least two Indian wives and was married by Father Daemen in St. Louis the summer of 1855 to an Assiniboine squaw, Deer Little Woman. His children were baptized at the same time. He moved with his family from Fort Union to the Red River Settlement in Canada in the summer of 1856 and remained there until his death in 1862-1863, was buried in the old Headingly graveyard about 15 miles from Winnipeg.

Denig was well educated and wrote several sketches of the Indians and fur trade of the Upper Missouri at the request of Father De Smet, Audubon and others, who used the information obtained in their own writings. His "Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri" written about 1854 and published in the 46th annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1930, is a fine account of the history, manners and customs of the Assiniboine Indians.

163 High Pumpkins. See Note 157, Pumpkin, Mr.

164 Long Elk. Granville Stuart met Long Elk at Gallatin, Montana, June 2, 1880.

165 Horse Guard. T. A. Culbertson met the Horse Guard on June 17, 1850, at Fort Union and described him as "a great warrior, altho still a young man; his name is Horse Guard, and altho not 30 years old he has been engaged in about 30 expeditions, always returning with scalps or horses and getting his party back in safety. He is a half-breed and has the features of a white man * * * he is very brave. His son, a fine looking boy, is with him." A. H. Redfield, agent for the Upper Missouri Indians in 1857, reported Horse Guard a chief of some 70 lodges. He signed the River Crow treaty at Fort Hawley on the Missouri July 15, 1868, and was in the Judith Basin, the winter of 1873-74, when he visited the trading post of Story on Casino creek.

166 Rotten Tail (Crow). Kurz described Rotten Tail as a middle-aged man when he visited Fort Union in 1851. He spelled the Indian name Tsite You but Vaughan in his report spelled it Chee See Poosh. Rotten Tail did not attend the Laramie council of 1851 but was recognized as the Crow chief by Vaughan in 1854 when he distributed the annuities to the tribe. W. T. Hamilton met him in the fall of 1858 on the Teton river and spoke of him as head chief of the Crows. In a manuscript article of John Neubert's (Historical Society of Montana) he wrote that Rotten Tail's band of Crows robbed the wagon train of Dorris in 1864 at Milk river. Neubert found Rotten Tail and persuaded him to have most of the goods returned.

167 Jabots Houses. This name as written by Chambers is not found in any record or map. A. D. Jabotte, an employe of Fort Union in 1835 is the only name that resembles "Jabots." On the De Smet map of the Yellowstone river there is a Tarbois or Tarbot creek and it might be Jarbot for the first letter could be either J or T. This creek is opposite and below Glendive creek which would be about the location of Jabot's Houses. The name may have been given to a winter trading house of A. D. Jabotte, but this is only a guess.

168 C & Spy. Evidently an abbreviation of Chouteau and Sarpy, partners in the fur company.

169 Carter, Chas. A Charles Carter lived in Benton in the 70's and 80's, a freighter and laborer. Schultz in "Friends of My Life as an Indian" wrote of a Charles Carter, a white hunter in the Judith Basin, 1879-80, but since it is a common name was probably not the Charles Carter of 1855.

170 Osborn. James Osborne. See Note 178, June 30, 1855, Missouri Republican.

171 Fort Belknap. An army post in Texas on Red Fork of the Brazos river.

172 Grey Chief. Grey Chief, Grey Head and Le Gras (Gris) were probably names for the same person who was a Crow chief. He was at Fort Union the winter of 1851-52 when Kurz said his grey hair was not due to old age and was a perfect yellow in spots. Little Grey Head was a Piegan Indian.

173 Four Rivers. Four Rivers is described in Kurz journal as a Crow chief, a very powerful man, both in regard to physique and influence in tribal matters.

174 Two Face. Two Face was chief of the largest band of Crows, about 200 lodges, which ranged through the Wind River mountain region and dealt with the traders of the American Fur Company on the Yellowstone river.

175 Mountain Tail. A Crow chief mentioned by Dr. Hayden who gave his name as Au-ma-ha-be-ci-se, but his name was spelled Ah-be-che-se on the Crow treaty of May 7, 1868, which he signed at Fort Laramie.

176 Col. Vaughn (keel boat). It was customary to name the keel and mackinaw boats which were built to take the goods either up or down the river.

177 Nokes (Big Six). See Note 148.

Missouri Republican, June 30, 1855.

178 "The voyageurs who came down from the mts. on the mackinaw boats report having had a great deal of trouble in descending the river on account of low water. The mountain rise overtook them only a short distance above Council Bluffs. This party left the Yellowstone river about the first of May. Met the A. F. Co. boat, the St. Mary, about 80 miles above Sargeant's Bluff on the 19th. Sixty miles below Sargeant's Bluff met government steamboat Grey Cloud on the 20th. Met the Arabia and the William Brand on the 21st. Met the Clara and Kate Kearney on the 23rd, 80 miles above Council Bluffs.

"Last evening met Sidney Mosier, George Shaw and James Osborne who arrived in the city yesterday from the mountains, came down from Fort Benton with three mackinaw boats as far as Council Bluffs and from there to this city on the steamer Admiral. Left Benton on 3rd of May and arrived at Council Bluffs on the 19th inst. Two mackinaw boats which left Fort Sarpy on Yellowstone river on the 19th of May also arrived at Council Bluffs on 23rd inst. The boats and cargoes are property of the A. F. Company. These gentlemen reported that the Blackfeet Indians have been annoying the Crow Indians during the winter by stealing their horses. The latter avenged themselves by taking 17 scalps of their enemies during the winter. Late in the spring a Blackfoot Indian came close to Ft. Sarpy and scalped a squaw of his own tribe who had been a prisoner of the Crows for several years. On the 1st of May 7 men started from Union to Sarpy over 200 miles to assist in bringing boats down the river. On the 3rd day out they were met by a party of over 300 Sioux armed to the teeth who acted in a hostile manner. One of the party who could speak Sioux interfered. The Sioux demanded their surrender but some of the party were unwilling and they were attacked and a German, George Sikes (Shike) (Quincy, Illinois) was wounded. They came to a parley and the Indians stripped them of guns and ammunition and clothes, left them naked in the mountains. They finally reached Sarpy after several days suffering from cold and hunger. A young buffalo calf which they killed with a stone was all they had to eat. Three days after they arrived at Sarpy 300 Sioux surrounded the fort but after distributing presents and having a talk the Indians left without attacking. Mr. Mosier and his party report that on the way down they were not molested until they got to the Sargeant Hills where they were hailed from an Indian village and on refusing to land the steersman was fired upon but missed. The Upper Missouri is low but little snow in the mountains during the winter."

179 Perault, Jas. P. Charles, Daniel and James P. Perreau were in the poll list of Oct. 24, 1864, Choteau county, Montana territory. The census of 1870 for this county included a David Perrow (Perreault).

180 Partizan. The Partisan or "leader of a war party" was described by Denig as one who was in command during the entire expedition, directed their movements and possessed the power of a military captain among the whites. He received the honor or bore the disgrace of success or failure and upon the return of the expedition his authority ceased.

181 Carafel, Carrafel, David? -1866. Carafell was probably the David Carafell who was killed by Blackfoot Indians on Pablo's island near Fort Benton in 1866. He was described in the Bradley manuscript as an old trapper and hunter who had passed nearly forty years in the west. Kurz mentioned a Vice de Carafel at Fort Union in 1851 who was a skilled beaver trapper and in charge of a winter camp a short distance above Fort Union on the Missouri river. Palliser met Vace de Carafel whom he described as a very likable and capable mountaineer, which agreed with Kurz' account.

David Carafell was one of the party that went north from Fort Benton in 1862 to prospect for gold near Fort Edmonton, Canada. The list of inhabitants of Chouteau county, 1862-63, included Daniel Carafel, freeman, Benton.

182 Fort Berthold. 1845- Fort Berthold was built in the fall of 1845 by F. A. Chardon after he came down from Fort F. A. C. at the Judith. It was located on the left bank of the Missouri river above the Knife, and intended for the trade of the Gros Ventre or Hidatsa Indians. It was named in honor of Bartholomew Berthold of the firm of P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company.

183 Bobires. This is Chambers' attempt at the spelling of the French name, Bourbeuse, of the Muddy river which comes into the Missouri river from the north near the town of Williston, N. D. There was also the Big and Little Muddy above Fort Union that enter the Missouri from the north. The name Bourbeuse was used by Maximilian, Audubon, Larpenteur and De Smet, and means "muddy or miry."

184 Water Raises. This is the L'eau qui Monte of Maynadier's report which comes into the Missouri river from the east below the Little Knife river. About where the Shell river is today.

185 Riter, F. G. We have very little information concerning Frederick G. Riter. In his report for 1857, A. H. Redfield, agent for the Indians of the Upper Missouri, mentioned him as the "agent of the American Fur Company in charge of this post" (Union) and when Maynadier went down the river in the summer of 1860 he found Riter in charge at Fort Berthold.

A Fred Ritter, laborer, aged 40 years, born in Prussia, was included in the 1870 census for Dawson county, Montana territory.

186 Old Spaniard. Probably Joe Ramsey. See Joe Ramsey. Note 225.

187 Denig's Son. Robert Denig, son of Edwin T. Denig and an Indian mother, baptized by Father Hoecken at Fort Union, June 28, 1840.

188 St. Mary (Steamboat). This was the steamboat on which U. S. Commissioner Cumming and party came up the river to attend the Judith Council. The boat left St. Louis, July 11, 1855, and was 35 days making the trip as the water was the lowest ever known. The goods for distribution to the Indians were on the boat and had to be unloaded and placed on mackinaw or keel boats for the Upper river trip. The Saint Mary,

a side-wheel mountain boat, sank in the Missouri river below Nebraska City, Sept. 4, 1858, on a trip to Fort Union.

189 Hayden, Dr. F. V. 1820-1887. Ferdinand V. Hayden born in Westfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1829, graduated from Oberlin college (Ohio) in 1850 and from Albany Medical college, 1853. In that year he made an exploration of the Bad Lands of the Dakotas and from that time until his retirement, due to ill health, in 1886, he was employed in conducting geological and scientific explorations of the western United States. He made a journey up the Yellowstone river in 1854 with Major Vaughan and was present when the latter met the Crow Indians near Fort Sarpy, Sept. 18, 1854. He made trips up the Missouri river in 1855-56 and was with the Raynolds-Maynadier expedition of 1859-60. He was in charge of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories from 1869 to 1879 when this survey and others were consolidated in the United States Geological Survey and in that year, 1879, he was made chief of the Montana division, which office he held until his retirement in 1886. His death occurred in Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1887.

190 Girard, F. 1829- Frederic F. Gerard, born in St. Louis, Nov. 14, 1829, of French parents, entered the service of the Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Company, the fall of 1848 at Fort Pierre. He was employed as a clerk and trader at various posts. When the company was discontinued he became an independent trader with stores at Fort Berthold and Fort Stephenson. Later he was in business at Mandan, N. D., and moved to Minneapolis about 1890 where he was living in 1906.

191 Aug. 26, 1855. Note. "On the 23d of August, a Mackinaw boat was started from Fort Union with the usual outfit of trade for the ensuing season at the Crow post. It had only proceeded a short distance up the Yellowstone river when the hunters for the boat, who were out in quest of game (in company with seven Crow Indians, who had to accompany me with their annuities), were driven back to the fort by a war party of Sioux Indians, having had a miraculous escape with their lives. The boat immediately returned to the fort, and the trip to the Crows abandoned for the present season.

"A few days previous to this, some Indians (no doubt of the same party) stole from Fort Union, eight horses, and from Fort William five; at the same time, near the latter fort, they fell in with two men who were butchering some buffalo they had killed; they took from them their meat, horses, guns and clothing, and they told me personally they considered themselves fortunate in getting off alive. Shortly after the boat returned, fifteen Indians appeared on the hills in sight of the fort; ascertaining them to be Sioux I sent my interpreter to them (Zephyr Rencontre) . . . After giving them a good lecture about their conduct in violating their treaty stipulations in being at war, they left me promising to return to their people without committing any more depredations.

"Thus you see that these war parties of Sioux have not only prevented the government from being able to deliver the Crows their annuities, but have also prevented them from the usual facilities derived from their licensed traders." (Rept. of A. J. Vaughan to Supt. Cumming, St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1855.)

192 Zophyr (Rencontre) 1800- Zephyr Recontre was employed as clerk and trader at Fort Tecumseh (Pierre) in 1830. He was born in Missouri about 1800 and married in 1837 to a Yankton Indian who with her daughters was killed by Sioux Indians near Fort Lookout, July, 1851. He acted as an interpreter at various trading posts and Indian agencies and was said to have been an intelligent and faithful worker.

193 Dobey Town. The opposition post of Fort William, so-called because some of the buildings were built of adobe.

194 Campbell, Thomas. 1830-1882. Thomas Campbell was no connection of Robert Campbell of the Harvey, Primeau opposition company. The River Press (Fort Benton), May 24, 1882, contained the following obituary of Thomas Campbell:

"Tom Campbell died at the Overland Hotel Sunday and was buried Monday. The deceased came to Benton some forty years ago, and for a long time was in the employ of the American Fur Company at this point. All these years he spent in the Northwestern country, chiefly along the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, at trading posts, and sometimes among the Indians. He was a fluent Sioux talker and numbered his squaws by the score. Tom claimed to be a nephew of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite church, and doubtless could make good his claim. Of late years he has been a hard drinker, which hastened his death to a great extent. He was trustworthy, honest and generous to a fault, and has hundreds of friends along the frontier who will regret to hear of his demise."

The census of 1870, Dawson county, Montana territory, listed a Thomas Campbell, 40 years of age, born in Pennsylvania, Indian trader. The trading post known as Campbell's Houses on the right bank of the Milk river below the mouth of Little Rocky creek, was built about 1870 by Thomas Campbell for Durfee and Peck, Indian traders.

195 Le Gras. This was probably the Assiniboine Indian of that name who was at Fort Union in 1851.

196 Fool Bear. Mato Winko, chief of the Canoe band of the Assiniboine Indians, was known as Crazy Bear, Fool Bear, L'ours Fou and Ours Fou, all translations of his Indian name. He was appointed chief of the Assiniboine tribe at Fort Laramie council, Sept. 17, 1851. James L. Long, an authority on this tribe, said Crazy Bear was chosen to represent the Assiniboines at Fort Laramie because his band was at Fort Union most of the time but he was not recognized as chief by the other bands of that tribe. The government recognized him as chief and when the annuities were distributed at Fort Union he was given a large share that he divided among his head men. Long says that Crazy Bear died northwest of Fort Union during a smallpox epidemic and was 70 years old at the time of his death.

197 Napper (Scalp?) "Knapper, one who has been scalped but not killed." (Kurz Journal, p. 243.) Chambers appears to use the word as meaning scalp.

198 Tremble River. This is the Poplar river of today, known then as Riviere au Tremble, French for Aspen River.

199 Champagne Houses. See Champaigne, Michel, Note 26.

200 Brick's. This is a reference to Chambers' Gros Ventre squaw. In his entry of Dec. 14, 1855, he wrote, "Bricks, Stones, Missy," all of which refer to the same person and Bricks and Stones were probably translations of her Indian name.

201 Crow-Ca-Ja-Na (Cracon du Nez). The Cracon du Nez "A very narrow bit of land, a high bluff, on one side of which flows the Teton river and on the other the Missouri. The force of the current of each river in high water had for years borne against this bluff until it was almost worn through. So narrow was this bit of land even in early days that the Indians said it was like the 'gristle of the nose' which divides the two nostrils. The early but illiterate French employes had translated the

Indian name into French, but they never gave the correct orthography of the first word or its exact meaning. This word is 'croquant,' meaning 'poor wretch, country-man, peasant, **gristle.**' The correct phrase would be 'Croquant-du-nez' or 'gristle of the nose.' The name has been spelled in many ways as Kroko-de-nay, the Crow-con-de-nay and Croaking Jenny." (River Press, Fort Benton, Jan. 1, 1890, p. 5.)

202 Three Islands. In the Missouri river, thirty miles below Benton.

203 Hawkins (rifle). The Hawken rifle used by plainsmen and mountaineers was manufactured by Samuel Hawken of St. Louis. He had a shop on Cherry street in that city where he made these rifles between 1822-54. (Wm. A. Almquist, Harlowton, Mont.)

204 Hole in the Wall. Landmark on the Missouri river about 65 miles below Benton.

205 Judith Fort. By the "old Judith fort" Chambers meant the trading post built by F. A. Chardon in the spring of 1844 at the mouth of the Judith river which was named for Chardon. It was not a desirable location for trade and the Blackfoot Indians would not come there because it was too close to enemy territory so Culbertson went up in the fall of 1845, destroyed the Judith fort and built Fort Lewis. This was a few miles above the site of Fort McKenzie and on the opposite side of the Missouri river. See Fort Benton, Note 1.

206 Adams & Rondins Rapids. There were several Adams with the fur company as early as 1833 and the rapids were probably named for one of these men. Rondin Rapids were named for Charles (Rondin) Mercier, who came up the Missouri in 1832. Between the Judith river and Snake Point.

207 Snake Point. On the Missouri river about five miles above Cow Island.

208 Cow Island. In the Missouri river above Armell's creek at the mouth of Cow Creek.

209 Grand Island. Chambers also referred to the Island as Big Island, in the Missouri river between Cow and Armell's creek.

210 Forchette's Point. This point in the Missouri river about 25 miles below the Musselshell river probably named for one of the men of the fur company about 1832-33.

211 Round Butte. A butte south of the Missouri river, half way between Fort Union and Fort Benton.

212 Dophin (Dauphin, L.) -1864-5. Very likely this was the Louis Dauphin mentioned by Larpenteur and La Barge who was the "famous hunter" connected with the various posts of the Upper Missouri river. He was killed by the Sioux Indians in either 1864 or 1865 near the mouth of Milk river.

Kurz wrote of a man named Dauphen "another of the same sort (as Cadotte) lives an isolated life on the prairies with his two wives. He left the Opposition in debt, and now hunts on his own account. . . Although he was formerly a trapper and followed the related business of trader, he can no longer find employment with either of the companies . . . he has defrauded both of them . . . " (1851-52). A Dauphin had a trading post at the mouth of Milk River, spring of 1862. Harkness mentioned Dauphin's cabin as being eight miles below the mouth of Milk river. The Dauphin rapids were named for Antoine Dauphin, who died of smallpox in 1837.

213 Dry Fork. A branch of the Missouri river from the south, Garfield county, Montana.

214 Carafell's Houses. This may have been the location of Vice de Carafel's winter trading camp of 1851-2 mentioned in the Kurz journal as being a short distance above Fort Union on the Missouri river.

215 Fort Clark. 1831- Fort Clark was built in 1831 by James Kipp for the American Fur Company on the right bank of the Missouri river, 55 miles above the present site of Bismarck, North Dakota. It was named for William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who was for many years Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis. In its day it was one of the three principal posts of the Missouri river, Forts Pierre and Union being the others.

216 Gardepe (With the Opposition?). This was a well known name on the Upper Missouri river for many years of French-Canadian origin. An Alex Guardipee signed the Blackfoot treaty, Benton, Sept. 1, 1868, as interpreter.

217 Bobieres. The Big Muddy above Fort Union. See Note 183.

218 Cardinal, Mrs. J. B. The Indian wife of Jean Baptiste Cardinal who was listed in the Pembina census of 1850. A Cardinal, half-breed, was in charge of the men who built a post for the Harvey, Primeau Company in 1848 on the Yellowstone river near Fort Alexander. (N. D. Hist. Coll. vol. 7, pp. 81-82.)

219 McKenzie (Owen), 1826-1863. Owen McKenzie, son of Kenneth McKenzie and an Indian mother, was born 1826 near Fort Pierre. About 1838 Kenneth McKenzie's Indian children were sent to the Red River Settlement in Canada to be educated at the school maintained by Rev. D. Jones. Owen McKenzie seemed to be the only one of the children on the Upper Missouri and it is possible that the others remained in Canada.

When Audubon spent the summer of 1843 at Fort Union "young Owen" was a hunter for the post and Audubon often commented on his skill as a horseman and hunter. Palliser, who hunted with him in 1847, said he was about 21 years old then and described him as "a splendid rider, first-rate shot, and taken on the whole, on foot and horseback, the best hunter I ever saw." At this period Owen was in charge of the winter trading post at White river where Palliser spent some time with him.

In the hunting annals of the Upper Missouri Owen McKenzie's record of loading and shooting 14 times in one mile during a buffalo hunt was one of the best known. This called for superb riding as well as expert marksmanship. He was employed at Fort Union and winter trading posts near that point for a number of years. In the winter of 1862-63 he was in charge of a small post for the firm of Harkness and La Barge on the Missouri above Fort Union and in the summer of 1863 he was sent to take charge of Fort Galpin at the mouth of the Milk river for the same firm. That year the steamboats due to low water could only reach the Milk river and freight was unloaded at that point. Malcolm Clarke and his son, Horace, who was returning from school, were passengers on one of the boats and when McKenzie appeared a quarrel broke out between the two men over money matters. Clarke shot and killed McKenzie in what he claimed was self-defense. Since the latter had many friends among the white men and Indians who were present there was a great deal of feeling against Clark, and he left during the night for Fort Benton to escape the wrath of McKenzie's friends.

220 Clemow (Claymore, Clement), Basil. 1824-1910. Basil Clement was born in St. Louis, Jan. 7, 1824. His father, Charles Clement, was a native

of Paris and his mother a half-breed. Basil was in the service of the American Fur Company for over twenty years as trader, hunter, guide, interpreter and boatman. He served as guide and interpreter for several exploring expeditions of the government in the 60's and 70's. Among these were the Sully expedition of 1864, the treaty with the Indians at Fort Rice, 1868, and the Stanley surveying expeditions of 1874 and 1875.

He located a ranch at the mouth of the Cheyenne river in South Dakota in 1877 and died there Nov. 23, 1910. His name was spelled in various ways, Clemo, Clemow and Claymore, The last form was the one used in the government records.

221 Sand Hills. Medicine Lake, northeastern Montana, was known in early days as Sand Butte Lake and this may have been the location of the Sand Hills.

222 Four Bears. A Gros Ventre Indian whose name Kurz wrote as "Matchbitse Topa." He attended the Fort Laramie council of 1851. Lieut. Maynadier, who saw him Aug. 20, 1860, at Fort Berthold, described him as a tall, fine-looking Indian and spelled his name "Mali-Topa."

223 Two White Weasles. Two White Weasles was a River Crow Indian chief who signed the treaty at Fort Hawley, Missouri river, July 15, 1868. Doane and Koch met him at the Story trading post in the Judith Basin in 1874.

224 Snake Butte. This butte was midway between the Big and Little Muddy on the Missouri river.

225 Ramsey, Jos. Joseph Ramsey was a Mexican or Spaniard who had been a hunter for Fort Union since 1840. Ramsey was a corruption of his Spanish name which was Jose Ramuso or Ramisie. After the loss of one of his hands through the bursting of his gun he looked after the horse herd at the fort. Dr. Matthews saw him in the spring of 1871 and described him as a "tall good-looking old man of Spanish type. He spoke English very imperfectly. He was dressed like an Indian, wrapped in a blanket. At the time I saw him he was living on the charity of the Assiniboines, although they themselves were in a half-starving condition."

226 Bouchie, ... This is probably the J. Bouche of the St. Louis ledger, "June 1, 1857, salary to June, 1857, $300.00." Bouche accompanied E. A. C. Hatch, Indian agent, from Fort Union to Fort Benton, June, 1856. A latter day landmark on the Missouri river, 491 miles below Fort Benton, was known as "James Busha's grave." It was listed in the table of distances on the Missouri river in the Hosmer Journal of 1865.

227 Constantine. Probably the John Constantine of Fort Benton whose name appeared in the St. Louis ledger, April 23, 1856.

228 Alvary (Alvarez), P. 1829-1904. This must have been Philip Alvarez, list of men of the U. M. O. in 1855. De Smet baptized, May 25, 1866, Nicholas, son of Philip Alvarez and his Assiniboine wife, at Fort Union. The census of 1870 for Dawson county, Montana territory, listed Philip Alvarez, 41 years old, born in Missouri, interpreter. He died in Valley county, Montana, 1904.

229 Rollette, John C. There were several Rolettes in the fur trade and this is probably the J. C. Rolette who came to Fort Pierre from Canada and later returned to that country.

230 Harney (Gen. Wm. S.) 1800-1889. This is a reference to the defeat of the Brule Sioux Indians, Sept. 3, 1855, on the North Fork of the Platte river by troops under command of General Harney.

231 Morgan, ... There were several men of this name on the Upper Missouri about this time. Charles Morgan, a Scotchman, hunter at Fort Union in 1851-52, planned to return to his home in 1852.

Robert Morgan, a friend and countryman of Andrew Dawson, settled in the Red River country of Canada, where Andrew Dawson, Junior, was sent to school and lived with Morgan.

John B. Morgan, an old mountaineer, lived on Sun River in 1862 and was the first settler on the Little Prickley Pear, where he was living when the Fisk expedition of 1863 came through. He had built a log house, barns and corralls, all surrounded by a stockade ten feet high.

232 La Bomparde, Louis. 1818-1872. This may be the L. Bompard in the list of men for the U. M. O. in 1855. Larpenteur mentioned Louis Bompard's arrival at Buford from Benton in 1867. The 1870 census for the Upper Missouri district lists Leavie (Louie) Bompart, aged 52 years, born in Missouri, half-breed family of four children. He died at Fort Clagget, M. T., Jan. 1, 1872.

Alexis La Bompard was a well-known man in the fur trade, hunter at Fort Union when Audubon was there in 1843 who described him as a "first-rate hunter and powerfully built." He was hired by Governor Stevens as a guide to the Yellowstone river in 1853 and represented as "knowing the country well." He was a hunter for Fort Union in 1851-52 when Kurz was there.

233 Degnue. See Dagneau. Probably meant for J. Dagneau, whose name appears in the St. Louis Ledger of the U. M. O.

234 Chambers, Col. A. B. 1808-1854. Col. A. B. Chambers, born in Mercer, Pennsylvania, Jan. 9, 1808, died in St. Louis, May 22, 1854. He was editor and owner of the Missouri Republican published in St. Louis from 1837 to 1854, and acted as secretary for the Fort Laramie council with the Sioux and other tribes, September, 1851.

235 Cote Trambeleau (not Poplar River). A location on the Missouri river near Pierre, S. D., was known as "Cotes qui tremp a L'eau" or "the hill that slides into the river." This may have been the name of a similar location on the Missouri river just below the Little Muddy.

236 McKenzie's Old Houses. This must have been the location of Owen McKenzie's winter trading post, 1851-52, mentioned by Kurz, on the Lower Bourbeuse (Little Muddy).

237 Harvey's Point or Hervey's Point. On the Missouri river about 18 miles below the Big Muddy, may have been named for Alexander Harvey.

238 Poudirie. A French-Canadian word for the snow storm that we call blizzard today. This meaning is given by Boller and Hayden. Coues said it might have been from the French word for "powder-mill" "poudrerie," but the root of the word was "poudre."

239 Long Horse -1874. Long Horse was a Crow chief but had only a small following, his leadership and fame arising from his giant size. He was slain in the spring of 1874 in a duel with Weasel Calf, a Blackfoot Indian. In this duel each Indian was armed with a shield and lance. Weasel Calf's lance passed entirely through the shield and also the body of Long Horse.

In accordance with the Indian custom he was buried on a tree scaffold near where he fell, but the skeleton of his giant frame, 6 foot, 10 inches, was removed some time later.

240 White Thigh. White Side, a River Crow, signed the River Crow treaty at Fort Hawley on the Missouri river, July 15, 1868.

241 Band des Canots. This was the Canoe band of the Assiniboine Indians. This tribe was divided into six bands which were as follows:

100	lodges	Gens du Gauche (named by the whites for the chief of the band).
60	"	Gens du Nord
220	"	Gens des Canots
60	"	Gens des Filles
50	"	Gens des Roches
30	"	Gens: Le bas Rouge

The head chief of all these bands was at this time (1854) L'ours Fou or Crazy Bear. (Denig's Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri; 46th annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology.)

242 Tiger Buttes. These are marked as the Panther Hills on the Raynolds-Maynadier map, edition 1876. South and east of Glasgow, Montana.

243 Beaver Creek. Beaver Creek branch of the Milk river from the south in Phillips county.

244 Searces or Sarcees. Proper spelling as given in the Handbook of American Indians is Sarsi. The tribe hunted on the Upper Saskatchewan river in Canada which was near the Blackfoot territory. Their customs resembled the Blackfoot Indians but they retained their own language.

245 Little Beaver Creek. Present Beaver creek which enters the Milk river from the south at Havre.

246 Note May 7, 1856. On this trip from Fort Benton to Fort Union Chambers followed a route about midway between the Milk and the Missouri rivers, through the gap of the Bear's Paw and the Little Rockies and reached the Missouri river just above Round Butte.

247 Eagle Creek. A fork of the Missouri river from the east below Fort Benton.

248 Dog River. Comes into Eagle Creek from the northeast.

249 Grand Tour. The Big Bend of the Milk river.

250 Porcupine. On the present day maps the Little Porcupine creek is a branch of the Missouri river from the north below Milk river and Big Porcupine is a tributary of the Milk river from the north.

251 Wolf Point. On the Missouri river about 125 miles above Fort Union.

252 Gore, Sir St. George. 1811-1878. Sir St. George Gore was returning from a hunting expedition of two years' duration. He left St. Louis early in 1854 and traveled with a large party of men and equipment to Fort Laramie and from that point north to the Yellowstone region. The expedition had slaughtered buffalo and other game in great numbers, which caused the Indians to protest to the Indian agents against the wasteful destruction of the game.

Sir St. George Gore was the eighth baronet of that title, born in Ireland, 1811, and died unmarried, Dec. 3, 1878.

253 Martin, Pete. Peter Martin was a Mexican or Spaniard who was hired as a hunter by Governor Stevens' party at Fort Benton in September, 1853. In 1859 he moved with his family from Fort Union to the settlement on the Little Blackfoot river and was included in the poll list for Deer Lodge county, Montana territory, Oct. 24, 1864. J. Larpenteur Long said his real name was Martinez. His son, Dan Martin, 80 years old in 1940, was interpreter at Fort Buford for many years.

254 Warren, Lieut. G. K. 1830-1882. Lieut. Gouverneur K. Warren, born in Newport, R. I., 1830, graduated from the United States military academy in 1850, served as topographical engineer with General Harney on the Sioux expedition of 1856. At this time he was making an exploration of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers for suitable locations for military posts and other information regarding the country. Warren and his party came up the river to Fort Union on the Saint Mary and there bought wagons from Sir St. George Gore to proceed up the Yellowstone river. The expedition traveled up the left bank of the Yellowstone by land about 100 miles and from there to the mouth of the Powder river with pack horses. From that point they returned to where the wagons were left and a number of the party navigated the Yellowstone river to the mouth in a boat made of buffalo hides. The remainder of the party returned in the wagons. Lieut. Warren served in the Union Army during the Civil War and died in 1882.

255 Brazos. This was the location of Brasseaus' or Brazeau's Houses, on the left bank of the Yellowstone river, 50 miles from the mouth. The name of Brazeau appeared at an early date in the records of the American Fur Company. When Catlin visited Fort Union in 1834 he met a J. E. Brazeau who was the Brazeau at Fort Edmonton in 1859 when the Earl of Southesk visited there. Larpenteur mentioned a Joseph Brazeau, a traveling clerk, July 8, 1835, who was probably J. E. Brazeau.

There was also a John Brazeau, a negro, who was employed at Fort Berthold and Fort Union, died at Fort Stephenson about 1868.

256 Emmill's Prairie. North bank of Yellowstone river between the Rosebud and Powder river. See also Emmell's Creek, Note 161.

257 Nine Blackfoot Creek. From Chambers' description of this journey up the Yellowstone river Nine Blackfoot creek would be a branch of the Yellowstone coming in from the south above the Rosebud river, somewhere near Armell's creek of today.

258 O'Fallon's Creek. The O'Fallon creek mentioned here is the Armell's or Emmell's creek of today which enters the Yellowstone river from the south above the Rosebud river. The present O'Fallon creek is a branch of the Yellowstone river from the south below Powder river. Both were named for Major Benjamin O'Fallon, U. S. Indian agent for the Upper Missouri, 1823-27.

259 Grass Lodge Creek. Now known as Lodge Grass creek, fork of the Big Horn river from the west.

260 Blackfoot boy. A. J. Vaughan, Fort Union, Sept. 10, 1856, report to Supt. A. Cumming, Supt. Indian Affairs.

"I found one captive in their possession. He was an interesting Blackfoot boy, some fourteen years old, who, on our arrival at the camp, came running to us with tears in his eyes, exulting that a deliverer had come to his rescue. I took charge of him, which the chiefs consented I should do without a murmur. So soon as an opportunity offers itself I shall return him to his distressed parents."

261 Largie. This would seem to be a French-Canadian term from the French word "larguer" or "large," meaning to "stand off at sea" or "sheer off" and is used here to mean "to take off across country" instead of following the course of the streams. Rev. J. A. Collette, St. Mary's parish, Helena, Montana, said the word "large" has been used with this meaning among the French peasantry.

262 Aug. 14, 1856. A. J. Vaughan said 350 men with 450 horses made the trip to Fort Union with him.

263 Spanish Island. An island in the Missouri river about 28 miles below Fort Benton. Maximilian in 1833 called it Spaniard Island.

264 Dauphin's Rapids. These rapids, 13 miles below the mouth of the Judith river, were considered the most dangerous in the Upper river. Culbertson said the rapids were named for an Antoine Dauphin, who died of smallpox in 1837.

265 Emmell's Island. This is Armell's island in the Missouri river opposite Armell's creek, named for Augustin Hamell.

266 Featherlands House. This location was probably that of Featherlands Island in the Missouri river about 16 miles below Round Butte. There was also a creek of the same name which came into the Missouri river from the south at that point.

In Vaughan's Then and Now mention was made by E. A. Lewis of a Bill Fatherland at Fort Union in 1858.

267 Rolette's Houses. E. W. McNeal who came up the river on the steamboat Alone in 1863 said Fort Rolette was on the north bank of the Missouri river about 40 miles above the Yellowstone.

268 Fort William. 1833-1858. Fort William was built in the fall of 1833 by the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and named for William Sublette, a partner of the firm. Robert Campbell was in charge until the company sold out to the American Fur Company, June, 1834. It was situated on the north bank of the Missouri river about three miles below Fort Union and was the first opposition post on the upper river. It was occupied by the Union Fur Company in 1842 and the name changed to Fort Mortimer. This company sold out in 1845 and the next year the fort was occupied by the new opposition company of Harvey, Primeau and Company and the old name of Fort William restored. Since some of the buildings were built of adobe it was known to the occupants of Fort Union as the "doby fort." It was abandoned in 1858 and the property moved up to Fort Stewart.

269 Fox River. A branch of the Yellowstone river from the west about 15 miles above the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

270 Big Hills. The High Buttes of Lieut. Warren's map below the Powder river.

271 Lone Tree Cut. A map drawn by Father De Smet, undated, shows a Lone Tree creek which entered the Yellowstone a short distance below and opposite the mouth of the Rosebud river.

272 Scott, John. In his report for 1856, A. J. Vaughan, wrote: "They informed me that a man by the name of Scott, in company with another man, from the Platte, whose name they could not give, had left their village two days before my arrival, and that he told them 'that he had come to ask them to return with him to the Platte to trade; that there they would find no sickness; that they would meet plenty of buffalo; that they must not proceed to Fort Union to obtain their goods, or disease and death would be the result; and moreover that a large body of soldiers were stationed there for the purpose of casting their principal men into irons, and conveying them to the states'."

273 Mamalls. Since "mamelle" and "teton" have the same meaning in French, "woman's breast," these must have been the "Tetons of the Yellowstone" described by De Smet in August, 1851, as being 30 miles from Fort Union.

274 Yanctonias. The Yanktonai are one of the seven primary divisions of the Dakota or Sioux tribe. Their habitat in 1855 the country between the James river and the Missouri.

275 Red River Half Breeds. Half-breed Indians from the Red River settlements in Canada near Winnipeg.

276 English Gentleman (Sir St. George Gore). See note 252.

277 Upper Missouri Outfit. (U. M. O.) The name Upper Missouri Outfit dated back to 1827 when the American Fur Company bought out the Columbia Fur Company and organized another division of their Western Department. The term "outfit" in the Canadian fur trade meant trade goods for any particular year including goods for use at the post as well as for trade but here it was used to designate what were known in Canada as "districts," a certain area or territory including several posts.

During the period covered by the Journal, 1854-56, the Upper Missouri Outfit was a subsidiary of the Pierre Chouteau, Jr. and Company and entered in the St. Louis ledgers as the U. M. O. There were other departments such as the Minnesota Outfit, the Sioux Outfit, the Platte Outfit, etc.

Of the twelve shares of the U. M .O. eight were owned by the parent company, the P. Chouteau, Jr. and Company, and the other four shares were divided among the chief traders of the various posts. In 1854 the principal posts were Forts Pierre, Clark, Berthold, Union and Benton on the Missouri river and Fort Sarpy on the Yellowstone river.

278 Boismann, Joseph. "Joseph Boismener, a man assigned to me by Mr. Dawson was as good an ox driver as ever handled a whip." (Owen Journals, v. 1, p. 147. Trip from Ft. Benton to Ft. Owen, Nov. 1856.)

CHARLES MERCIER (Rondin). 1803-1891
By Wm. F. Wheeler

279 **Charles Mercier**, or **Moultier** as Col. J. J. Donnelly, his Attorney insists is his correct name (or Rondin a nick name for his being round-shouldered, by which he is known by the people at Fort Benton), was born at a place called "the Portage," which is about forty miles above St. Louis, Mo., in the year 1803. He was of Canadian French descent, and had a very limited education, as there were no public schools in those days. He learned boat building at Carondelette below St. Louis when a boy and during the many years he was in the employment of the American Fur Company, he was engaged as carpenter & boat builder at their various forts on the upper Missouri, and generally built the Mackinaws in which they transported their robes and furs to St. Louis.

Mr. Mercier (as I shall call him) was employed by the American Fur Co. in 1827 (?) at St. Louis, to go to their trading posts on the upper Missouri in the capacity of carpenter. The company at that time consisted of P. Chouteau, Jr., and Harrison and Valle, all of St. Louis. The expedition left St. Louis in April and consisted of two keel boats loaded with goods for the Indian trade. Mr. Mercier helped to work these boats up the Missouri from April until in September, when they arrived at the mouth of the Heart River, where they landed and went into winter quarters. They built no fort as the Indians were friendly, but erected comfortable log cabins. They made a good trade and sold out one boat load of goods.

The next Spring, 1828, they filled the empty boat with robes & furs and sent it back to St. Louis. At old Ft. Pierre, it was met by a steamer, on its way with supplies for Ft. Union which overtook them on its return down the river and took the cargo to St. Louis.

Note: (The steamboat Yellowstone was the first steamboat to come up the Missouri river as far as Fort Pierre which was in the summer of 1831.

The next year, 1832, the Yellowstone went on to Fort Union, and on the return trip from Fort Union reached Fort Pierre, June 25, 1832.)

Mr. Mercier accompanied the remaining boat up the Missouri. When the party arrived at the mouth of the Marias River, Mr. James Kip (Kipp) who had charge of the boat and goods landed and built winter quarters, but no stockade, as the Indians were friendly. Here they traded during the winter of 1828-9 (1831-32). In the spring of 1829 (1832) they were attacked by the Assinaboine Indians and one of their men was killed. In consequence they burned their houses there and moved to a better location eight miles above on the Missouri and built a new and strong post, which they named Fort McKenzie. Here they lived and traded for fourteen years and were very successful. Their trade was almost entirely with the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegan Indians. During all this time but four of their men were killed by the Indians, and Mr. M. thinks probably because of their own misconduct.

In the fall of 1843, a war party of Blackfeet enroute to the lower country visited the fort, and as was the rule were given a feast, and supplied with five rounds of ammunition. With this they were not satisfied but demanded that the amount should be doubled. Mr. Chardon, the Bourgeois, or man in charge of the post, refused to grant this demand. In the morning when the Indians were about to cross the river, either by accident or design, they shot a cow belonging to the post, which they refused to pay for. They also killed a negro employee who went in pursuit of them, and they escaped. Mr. Chardon swore that the negro's death should be avenged, and Mr. Harvey, the head clerk, said the Indians should pay dearly for the cow they had killed, when they came to trade in the spring. A terrible revenge was taken as will appear by the narrative of Mr. George Weippert, given in this series. Mr. Mercier was not a witness to the tragedy, and declined to give an account of it for that reason, but he said it was worthy of savages, instead of white men.

This event was so terrible that the employees threatened to return to St. Louis and leave the service of the Company. In consequence, Mr. Chardon, the head trader, and Mr. Harvey determined to burn and abandon the fort for fear of the vengeance of the Indians, which their employees dreaded. So in the Spring, 1843 (1844), they burnt and abandoned the post, and ever since then they have called it Fort Brule, which in their French signified the "burnt fort." It is also called by the survivors (during the time it was occupied, from 1829 to 1843 (1832-1844,) Old Fort McKenzie.

After the burning of the Fort, Mr. Chardon floated all of the property of the Company down to the mouth of the Judith River, and just above built a post which was named Ft. Chardon, in honor of the head trader, who was a member of the Company, and is still remembered for his drunken habit. At this place they lived and traded until the next Spring, 1844 (1845).

In consequence of the rivalry of the Company of Independent Traders and Trappers, headed by such men as Sublette, Cotton, Bridger, Campbell, and others, who had established a post named Ft. Cotton, rightly Ft. Henry (Honore), on the east side of the Missouri, three or four miles above the present city of Ft. Benton, the American Fur Company bought out their posts in the Northern part of Montana, and therefore in the spring of 1844 (1845), Mr. Chardon abandoned Ft. Chardon and moved up to and took possession of Fort Cotton (Fort Henry). (It was Culbertson who burned Ft. Chardon and moved up to Ft. Cotton). Here the American Fur Company carried on their trade for two years, or until the spring of 1846 (1847) when they abandoned the post and moved all the timbers of the fort, including houses, stockades, etc. to the site of the present Fort Benton. With these timbers, and new ones hauled from the Highwood Mountains, a new trading post was built, and occupied. But gradually, by the

work of their employees and stragglers, the company built the adobe post, a part of which is still standing (in 1884), and which gave name to the present thriving and pretty City of Fort Benton.

Mr. Mercier remained in the employment of the Am. Fur Co. until they sold out to the North West Fur Co. in 1866. This company consisted of James B. Hubbell, Tenn. Hawley, and C. Frank Bates. The last Agent in charge of the Am. Fur Co. he says was I. G. Baker. Frank H. Eastman was the manager of the N. W. Fur Company, until the time of his death which occurred in 1874 (1877) at Bismarck, D. T., when the new company closed up their business for good.

Mr. I. G. Baker and Brother immediately after the sale of Ft. Benton Trading Post, commenced trading on their own account, and today are among the wealthiest merchants at Ft. Benton or in Montana.

Mr. Mercier continued in the service of the Am. Fur Company at old Ft. Union, while under the charge of Maj. Culbertson, for five or six years, and until it was abandoned.

Mr. Mercier was employed by Maj. Vaughn, U. S. Indian Agent, at Sun River for a year or two as carpenter. He was also employed by Labarge Harkness & Co. for some time at their trading post, which was situated in the upper part of the present City of Ft. Benton.

After his retirement from these employments, Mr. Mercier built a small log house, in which he has lived for nearly twenty years. For ten years or more it was the only dwelling house occupied by a white man outside of the trading posts. When the town site was patented by the Probate Judge in trust for the occupants, the County Commissioners of Chouteau County ordered that the fee to the three lots on Main street, so long occupied by Mr. Mercier, be conveyed to him without charge, which action was heartily approved by the whole people, and showed their kindly feeling to the "Old Timer," of 1828.

Mr. Mercier was always employed in and around the trading posts of the Fur Companies, as a mechanic, and never went out as hunter or trapper. Therefore he has no account of battles with the savage Indians or encounters with wild beasts to relate.

Mr. Mercier was married to an Indian girl, aged 13 years, about 1831. They lived happily together, respected by all who knew them for 50 years until she died in 1878. He said that he was no "squaw man," for she had been his only wife in all that time. By her he had eleven children. Four are living—3 at Benton—one is married and lives in St. Louis. Mrs. Bostwick, one daughter is living at Benton. Her husband, Henry Bostwick, was killed at the Battle of the Big Hole. Mr. M's. other descendants are ten grandchildren and two great grandchildren, and all live near him, and are much respected by the community. Mr. M. has led a quiet, industrious and blameless life. At eighty-one his health is fair and he may live many years to come.

From the River Press (Fort Benton), Feb. 19, 1890.

"Since then (1864), he (Rondin) has lived in this city at the corner of Main and Rondin streets. Until a few years ago he supported himself by sawing wood and doing odd jobs, when by reason of his increasing age and infirmity Choteau county made a provision for his declining years. The citizens of Benton, too, have not been neglectful of the old man's earthly wants. He is a devout Catholic and attends church every Sunday. He is one of the last of whom Abbe Domenech wrote: 'Their glory is extinct; they are no more. The masters and the great navigators of the inner seas of the new world are gone, and in a short time hence the very name of the voyageurs will be no more than a pleasing legend of the American solitudes'."

Charles Mercier (Rondin) died in Fort Benton, December, 1891.

280 Apishamo. Kurz. "A hide (antelope or piece of buffalo skin) used as a saddle blanket."

ALEXANDER HARVEY. 1807-1854

281 Harvey, according to Larpenteur, was a native of St. Louis, born about 1807. He entered the employ of the American Fur Company in 1831. In the Fort Tecumseh Journal, Nov. 1, 1832, the following reference shows that Harvey was on the upper river in 1832: "A. Harvey and Beckwourth arrived from Ft. Lookout on their way to the Mandans (both freemen)." (S. D. Hist. Coll. Vol. 9, p. 162.)

Harvey was with Maximilian's party on their journey up the Missouri river in June, 1833, and when the party reached Fort Union, Harvey and Berger went on ahead of the boats overland by horseback to Fort McKenzie. Mitchell sent him in September of that year in charge of a crew of 30 men to build the new post. He was an energetic and active man without fear and of great physical strength. Larpenteur said he was "the boldest man that was ever on the Missouri . . . a man six feet tall, weighing 160 or 170 pounds and inclined to do right when sober."

The feats of endurance, strength and courage of Harvey were legendary on the river and although hated and despised for his cruelty and callousness he was granted a reluctant admiration for other qualities. On complaints of other employees in the winter of 1839-40, he was summoned by the head of the company to report at St. Louis and he made the trip alone and afoot along the river to the city. Chouteau was so impressed by this performance that instead of the dismissal that was intended he was ordered to return to Fort McKenzie. When Harvey arrived at Fort Union he summoned every man who had testified against him and gave each one a beating and was perfectly sober at the time. Revenge was an important item in his makeup and this quality was responsible for the killing of Isadore Sandoval at Fort Union in 1841 and also, perhaps, for the massacre of the Blackfoot Indians at Fort McKenzie in February, 1844.

When Chardon moved to the mouth of the Judith river in the spring of 1844 Harvey went with him and the next spring when Chardon went down the Missouri to establish Fort Berthold he remained in charge at Fort F. A. C. until Culbertson came up to move that fort up the river above the location of old Fort McKenzie.

Among the men with Culbertson were James Lee, Malcolm Clark and Jacob Berger who planned before they left Fort Union to attack Harvey and run him out of the country. This plan must have been the result of bad blood between Chardon and Harvey prior to Chardon's departure for Fort Berthold. As had been proven Harvey bore bitter grudges against any one who had wronged him and he may have intimidated Chardon before the latter left Fort F. A. C. with threats to expose him for selling liquor to the Indians. Others beside Chardon were guilty of this offense and these three men who went up to Fort F. A. C. with an avowed intent "to get Harvey" might also have been among the offenders. The attempt on Harvey's life failed and Culbertson persuaded him to give up the Fort by paying his wages in full and giving him a strong recommendation. Harvey went down the river in a canoe and when he reached Fort Union told Larpenteur he was going down to St. Louis to bring charges against Chardon and the other men of an attempt at murder and violation of the government regulations regarding the Indian country. When he got to Fort Pierre Honore Picotte tried to hold him there and was willing to give him charge of the Blackfoot post if he would remain in the country for Picotte knew if Harvey told the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs at St. Louis of the company's practice of selling and trading liquor to the Indians it would mean serious trouble for them. Harvey was not to be dissuaded and continued on his journey down the river to St. Louis, and on March 13, 1846, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, T. H. Harvey, directed Major Drips, Indian Agent, to order Chardon, Berger, Clark and Lee out of the Indian

country to appear in St. Louis to answer charges which had been preferred against them. Chardon was accused of selling liquor to the Indians and the other three with attempted murder. Nothing came of these charges as the case was postponed from time to time and finally dropped, but Harvey with three others and the financial backing of Robert Campbell organized the St. Louis Fur Company, another opposition to the Chouteau company.

While he was at Fort Pierre he met Charles Primeau, Joseph Picotte and A. R. Bouis. Since all three were ready to leave the company and enter business for themselves his suggestion came at the right time.

Until his death in 1854 Harvey was the chief worker and organizer in this company and made his headquarters at their Blackfoot post, Fort Campbell, where he labored hard at the business he knew, the fur trade. No one ever accused him of dishonesty, laziness or cowardice. His chief fault was his arrogant bullying of the men who offended or crossed him in any way, and the desire to impress upon all that it was dangerous to harm Harvey in any manner, by word or deed. Perhaps he succeeded in this endeavor.

Harvey must have had an Indian family for in his letter to Campbell written just before he died, July 17, 1854, he asked that Campbell care for his two daughters who were in a convent school near St. Louis. The obituary comments published in the St. Louis newspapers gave him high praise for his admirable qualities and the publishing of these comments in this journal may help to vindicate his character in the history of the fur trade.

Kiel Boat 15 Miles Below the Upper
Bullbers July 17th 1854

Mr. Campbell Esq

I regret to inform you that I am laying here at the point of death and do not know the moment it may occur, if it should occur I am under the nessesity of leaving order for her to go back to Fort William for the want of a Steersman to take her up I shall advice Mr. Peacott to let you hear of it as soon as possible so you can arrange accordingly I appoint you the Executor of my Estate Settle up all the business I have remaining in the world after the close of our business if there is any thing comeing to me it will be equally divided between my two children Edeline & Susan and those two I beg of you as a Friend not to see them suffer give my last respects to Mrs Campbell and her children. I give my last farewell to yourself and all the gentlemen in the Store and enquiring Friends

I die in peace and Friendship with the world

Alexander Alexander M. Harvey

State of Missouri } ss.
County of Saint Louis }

Be it remembered that on this Eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight before me Peter Ferguson Judge of Probate of the County of Saint Louis personally appeared William H. Alexander who being by me duly sworn on his oath saith, I was present at the time of the date of the foregoing instrument as witness and saw Alexander M. Harvey subscribe his name to said instrument and heard him declare the same to be his last will—I subscribed my name as a witness thereto in the presence of said Harvey and at the time of so doing he said Harvey was of sound and disposing mind to the best of my knowledge and belief—the residence of said Harvey was at Fort Campbell near the falls of the Missouri about sixty miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone and the place of executing said instrument and the place of the residence of said Harvey are both in the Territory of Nebraska the body of said instrument was written by me at the request of said Harvey.

Wm. H. Alexander.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me at St. Louis this 11 day of May 1858

Peter Ferguson
Judge of Probate

I William F. Ferguson Judge of Probate of the County of Saint Louis having examined the foregoing instrument in writing and the testimony of William H. Alexander the subscribing witness thereto, consider that said instrument is not duly proved to be the last will of Alexander M. Harvey deceased and do reject the same.

Given under my Hand at the County aforesaid this Eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and fifty nine.

William F. Ferguson
Judge of Probate

(Rejected Will of Alexander M. Harvey, as Certified by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri.)

(For the newspaper notices on Harvey's death we are indebted to Miss Stella M. Drum, of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

ALEXANDER M. HARVEY

DIED at Fort William, on the Yellow Stone, on the 20th July last, ALEXANDER M. HARVEY, in the 47th (the second figure is blurred, but the impression looks like 7) year of his age.

The deceased has been for many years a prominent and successful Indian trader. He was the leading partner of Harvey, Primeau & Co., and Harvey & Co. He was a man of firmness, honesty and courage, and he possessed besides, a kindness and humanity which rendered him extremely popular with the Indians, with whom his traffic brought him in contact. It is no small evidence of his worth that the red children of the mountain and prairie always regarded him with respect and esteem. He had never yielded to the temptations of his gainful barter to deceive the savage, and they loved and reverenced him for his uprightness and his kindly behavior towards them. The deceased was known to many of our citizens as a man of stainless honesty, inflexible courage, and invincible energy. He met death with the same unshaken fortitude that he had often evinced when encountering other perils; and upon his gravestone may be fitly inscribed the epitaph, "Here lies a brave, an honest, and kind-hearted man."

(Missouri Republican, September 19, 1854).

DEATH OF ALEXANDER M. HARVEY

Our obituary column yesterday, contained a notice of the death of Alexander M. Harvey, for many years a prominent and successful trader with the Indians on the Upper Missouri. Mr. Harvey was, we think, a native of St. Louis and has been for a long time a leading partner in the extensive trading concerns in that region. He was a man of great energy of character, and of unquestioned courage, and these characteristics, with his proverbial honesty and kindness to the Indians, secured for him a degree of confidence which has rarely been accorded to any man. The Indians loved him and his influence over them was unbounded. At the time of his death he was engaged in profitable trade and a few years more would have enabled him to retire with wealth honestly and laboriously earned.

(Missouri Republican, September 20, 1854).

281A Primeau, Charles. 1811-1897. Charles Primeau, born in St. Louis, 1811, came up the river in 1831 as clerk for the American Fur Company at Fort Union. In 1846 he became a member of the Harvey, Primeau Company and after that company sold out in 1860 he acted as interpreter at Standing Rock Indian Agency. He was married to his Indian wife and his children baptized by Father De Smet in 1857. Primeau died at Fort Yates, N. D., in 1897.

282 Galpin, Charles E. -1870. "Major" Charles E. Galpin came to the Dakota country in 1839, married a mixed blood Sioux woman, and was engaged in the fur trade of the Upper Missouri for many years. In later years he had sutler stores at several of the army posts on the river and trading posts near the Indian agencies. He died about 1870 on the Indian reservation at Grand river.

283 Hodgkiss, W. D. -1864. W. D. Hodgkiss, a native of New York, entered the fur trade in 1832 with Bonneville. He was employed as clerk at Fort Pierre and other posts, was in charge of Fort Union in 1863 where he died the following year. He had an Indian family and some of his descendants still live in South Dakota.

284 U. M. O. Inventories. The ledgers of the P. Chouteau, Jr., and Company do not contain detailed inventories of the U. M. O. later than 1851. Those for 1852, 1853, 1856 were the total sums of the inventories, at least that is all that was found in the ledgers for those years. The notations of dividends and earnings while not clearly explained are included, with the date of entry in the ledgers, as these give some idea of the earnings of the men employed as chief traders at the various posts.

285 All measurements for distances on the Missouri River are taken from the Missouri River Commission maps published 1892-1895.

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INDEX

INDEX

Abel, Mrs. Annie E., 239
Adams, John, 25
Adams & Rondins' Rapids, note 206, 142, 292
Admiral, steamboat, 288
Adobe bricks, note 6, 1, 97, 246
A. F. Co., see American Fur Company
Alexander, Pend d'Oreille Indian, 269
Alexander, William H., 303-304
Almquist, William A., 292
Alone, steamboat, 298
Alvarez, Nicholas, 294
Alvarez, Philip, note 228, 148, 193-194, 294
Alvary, see Alvarez
Amen, M., 99
American Fur Company, note 160, 166, 170, 239, 243-245, 247-249, 251, 256-257, 261, 267-268, 271, 278-281, 284, 286, 288-289, 291, 293-294, 297-302, 305
Annuities, Indian, 121, 149, 176, 186, 192
Apishamo, note 280, 219, 301
Arabia, steamboat, 288
Arapaho Indians, see Crows
Arikaras, 129
Armell, see also Hamell
Armell's Creek, Missouri R., 253, 262, 277, 292
Armell's Creek, Yellowstone R., 282, 286, 297
Armstrong, Sarah E., 279
Arnell, Mary, see also Augustin Hamell, 253, 254
Arnell's Creek, see Armell's Creek
Arnoux, Susan Hamell, 262
Arrow Creek, 266
Ash Island, 161
Ashby, S. C., 275
Assiniboine, steamboat, 275
Assiniboines, 127, 130-1, 137, 148, 151, 155, 157-9, 161, 174, 181, 192, 296
Astor, John Jacob, 286
Audubon, John J., 240, 243, 246, 287, 289, 293
Au Trembe River, see Tremble River
Bad Head, note 104, 59, 61-62, 69, 275
Bad Lands, Dakota, 290
Bad Lands, Yellowstone, 174, 184
Badger Creek Agency, 255
Bad Shape, 113
Baker, I. G. & Co., 249, 253, 301
Ball, 1, 58
Band de Canots, note 241, 160, 296
Banff, Canada, 259
Bank, The, see White Cow Against the Bank
Baptiste, see Baptiste Champaigne
Barcier, Bercrier, see Bercier
Barlow, Augustus, 265, 284
Barnes, note 65, 39, 268
Barnes, Phil, 268
Barra, Joniche, 193, 194
Bates, C. Frank, 301
Battle of New Orleans, 105
Beardy, 60
Bear's Head (Crow), note 159, 106-107, 109-110, 113, 115, 158-159, 176, 183, 186, 286
Bears Paw, 28, 33-34, 36-37, 39, 164, 166-167
Bear's Paw Gap, 167, 296
Bear's son, 157
Beaver Creek, 140
Beaver Creek, note 243, 163, 296
Beckwourth, James P., 302
Beeson, Henry W., 283
Beliveau, L., 89, 193
Belleveau, Leandre, see Beliveau, L.
Bellies (Belly) River, note 106, 60, 275
Belt Mountain, 78
Belt Mountain Creek, note 95, 55, 274
Benton, see Fort Benton
Benton, Thomas H., 240, 242
Bercier, ..., note 7, 1, 5, 7, 39
Bercier, Antoine, 246
Bercier's Springs, note 7, 246
Berger, Jacob, 302
Berry, George C., 275
Berry, The, 82
Berthold, Bartholomew, 286, 289
Bethlehem, Penn., 242, 244-245
Big Bend, note 109, 62, 138, 163-164, 275

Big Bend, Milk R., 253, 296
Big Calf, 72
Big Feather, note 40, 22, 61, 66, 265
Big Head, Yanktonai, 191
Big Hills, note 270, 126, 184, 298
Big Hole, Battle of the, 301
Big Horn River, 175-176, 185-186, 264, 283, 297
Big Insides, 115
Big Island, note 209, 180, 292
Big Lakes band, note 48, 27, 262, 266
Big Muddy, Mo. R., 136, 157, 162, 170-173, 270, 289, 293-295, 303
Big Plume, see Big Feather
Big Porcupine, Milk R., 296
Big Porcupine, Yellowstone R., 175, 185
Big Six, note 148, 284
Big Snake, note 70, 40-41, 43, 55, 58, 64, 69, 268
Big Sun, note 115, 63, 276
Bill, John, 165
Birch Creek, 261-262
Bird, James, note 24, 7, 9, 11, 19, 21, 36, 45, 60, 71, 166, 169-170, 256
Bird, James Curtis, 257
Bird, James, Sr., note 24, 256-257
Bird, Joseph, 256-257
Bird, Nicholas George, 256
Bird, Thomas, 267
Bird's son, note 60, 35, 170, 267
Bird Tail Rock, 246
Bismarck, N. D., 293, 301
Bitter Root River, 267
Bitter Root Valley, 93, 261, 269, 277, 282
Black Chief (Blackfoot Ind.), 257
Blackfoot boy, note 260, 176, 286, 297
Blackfoot Farm, 282
Blackfoot Indian Reservation, 260
Blackfoot Indians, 15, 27, 55-57, 63-98, 118, 123, 130, 154, 165, 257, 263, 274
Blackfoot Mission, 279
Blackfoot River, 254
Blackfoot Treaties
  Oct. 17, 1855, 265, 271-2, 274-7
  Nov. 16, 1865, 261, 266-7, 274, 276-7
  July 15, 1868, 274-7, 287, 293, 295
  Sept. 1, 1868, 255, 261, 266-7, 272, 275, 277, 293-294
Blackfoot Treaty, Canada, Sept. 22, 1877, 262, 274-276
Black Snake Man, see Big Snake
Blevins, Daniel O., 249
Blivens, Daniel, see Blevins, Daniel O.
Blind Pagan, 84
Blood Reserve, 242, 245, 267, 281
Blood Indians, notes 21, 32, 7-45, 59, 64-98, 127-128, 139, 164-165
  Affair at Ft. McKenzie, 247-248, 255, 268-269, 300
  Fight with Crows, 115
Bloody Indians, see Blood Indians
Boats (fur company), note 93, 50-51
Boats (government), note 74, 42-45, 270, 274
Bobires, see Bourbeuse
Bobieres, see Bourbeuse
Boise, Ida., 245
Boismenn, Joseph, note 278, 193, 299
Boller, Henry A., 295
Bompard, see Labompard
Bonneville, Capt., 284
Bonneville's Travels, 251
Bostwick, Henry, 301
Bostwick, Mrs. Henry, 301
Bouche, J., note 226, 148, 173, 294
Bouchie, see Bouche, J.
Boudin, 168
Bouis, A. R., 265, 303
Bourbeuse River, notes 183, 217, 128-9, 145, 149, 293
Box Elder Creek, note 34, 16, 165, 264
Box Elder Creek, Yellowstone R., 187
Bow River, Canada, 262, 275
Boy Chief, 119-121
Bradley, Lieut. James H., 241, 246, 263, 265, 269, 275, 284-285
Brasseau's Houses, 297
Braueninger, Moritz, 286
Brazeau, J. E., 297
Brazeau, Joseph, 297
Brazos, note 255, 174, 184, 297
Bricks, note 200, 140-142, 152, 171, 271, 291
  Bricks' family, 165-167
Bridger, James, 278, 300
Brown, ..., 117
Brown, Joseph, 99, 250
Browning, Montana, xi, 250, 254, 262, 276-278
Brulus, 149
Buchanan, Pres., 271-272
Buffalo, 47, 267
Buffalo Bill, see Keiser, William
Buffalo Island, Missouri R., 262
Buffalo tongues, note 39, 18, 73, 265
Bull Sitting Down, 63, 276
Bull's Head, note 121, 67-68

Burd, see Bird, James
Bureau of American Ethnology, 287
Burnt Houses, 155, 157
Busha, James, 294
Bussette, Anton, 278
Butte and Rondin streets, Ft. Benton, 263
Cabanne, Jean Pierre, 286
Cabree, note 58, 34, 267
Cadot, Cadott, see Cadotte
Cadotte, Pierre, note 18, 4, 8, 13, 15-19, 21-22, 28-30, 33, 35, 40, 42, 45, 67, 147-151, 193, 246, 254, 292
Jean Baptiste, 254
Louis, 255
Peter, 255
Cadotte's Pass, 254, 267, 277
Calf's Robe (Blood), note 108, 60, 97, 275
Calf Robe's woman died, 93
Calf's Shirt, 275
California, 245
Camp Pecan, 137
Campbell, Alexander, 291
Campbell, Robert, 231, 252, 265, 291, 298, 300, 303
Campbell, Mrs. Robert, 303
Campbell, Robert, steamboat, 245
Campbell, Thomas, note 194, 136, 174, 194, 291
Campbell's Houses, 291
C. & D., note 151, 102, 284
C & Spy, note 168, 116, 287
Canoe band, see Band des Canots
Carafel, David, note 181, 127, 174, 184, 289
Carafel, Daniel, 289
Carafel, Vace de, 289
Carafel, Vice de, 289, 293
Carrafell, Carrifell, see Carafel
Carafell's Houses, note 214, 144, 293
Cardinal, Mrs. J. B., note 218, 145, 293
Cardinal, Jean Baptiste, 293
Carondelet, Mo., 299
Carriage, 7
Carroll, Matthew, 271
Carter, Charles, note 169, 117-118, 121, 124, 287
Cascade, Mont., 278
Casino Creek, 287
Catholic Mission, 267
Catlin, George, 246, 264, 297
Chaine, Pierre, see Chine, Pierre
Chambers, Col. A. B., note 234, 153, 270, 295
Chambers, James H., note 77, arrives Ft. Benton, 44, 73; 166, 193, 249, 260, 270, 284, 286, 289, 291-292, 297.
Chambersburg, Penn., 286
Champagne Houses, note 199, 140, 291
Champaigne, Baptiste, note 25, 8, 10, 12-13, 19, 21-22, 24, 41, 69, 73, 97, 139, 166-170, 260
Champaigne, Josette, 261
Champaigne, Lizette, 261
Champaigne, Louis, 261
Champaigne, Mary, 261
Champaigne, Jean Baptiste, see Champaigne, Baptiste
Champaigne, Michel, 8-13, 15-17, 19-20, 24-28, 41-42, 44, 53-54, 141, 143, 194, 260
Champaigne, Peter, 261
Champaigne, Simon, 261
Chantier, note 103, 59, 264, 275
Chantilly, Battle of, 268
Chardon, F. A., 240, 247-249, 269, 289, 292, 300, 302
Charloi, 253
Chene, Chiene, see Chine
Cheyenne River, 251, 294
Chicken coop, 8
Chine, Caroline, note 105, 275
Chine, La Croix, note 105, 275
Chine, Pierre, note 105, 60, 73, 152, 159, 162, 193-194, 275
Chippewas, 130
Chittenden, H. M., 246
Choteau, Montana, 278, 280, 282
Choteau Acantha, 279
Choteau Montanian, 260
see also Chouteau
Chouquette, Anton, 278
Chouquette, Charles, note 126, 86, 90, 92, 97, 171-173, 270, 277, 279
Chouquette, George, 278
Chouquette, Henry, 278
Chouquette, Josephine, 278
Chouquette, Louise, 278
Chouquette, Melinda, 278
Chouquette, Rosa Lee, 278
Chouquette, Rosalie Piquette, 277
Chouteau, Auguste, 286
Chouteau, Charles P., 286
Chouteau, Pierre, Jr., 240, 247, 263, 277, 286, 302
Chouteau and Sarpy, 287
Chouteau County, Montana, 253, 255, 261, 281, 301
Chouteau County Poll List, 262, 271, 273, 281, 289
Cincinnati, Ohio, 251
Citadel, note 91, 50, 141, 274
Clagett, Montana, 276
Clara, steamboat, 288
Clark William, 293
Clarke, Helen P., 263

Clarke, Horace, 263
Clarke, Malcolm, note 30, 13, 52-53, 55, 58, 65, 117, 145-146, 161, 234-235, 263, 265, 269, 293, 302
Clarke, Primeau and Company, 265
Clarks houses, note 47, 26-27, 266
Claymore, see Clemow
Clement, see Clemow
Clement, Charles, 293
Clemow, Basil, note 220, 146, 293-294
Coal makers, note 9, 1
Coal pit, note 43, 23, 266
Collette, Rev. J. A., 297
Col. Vaughan (keel boat) note 176, 122, 124-125, 288
Columbia Fur Co., 270, 299
Columbia River, 271
Constantine, John, note 227, 148, 294
Cordelle, 45
Cote Trambeleau, note 235, 154, 161, 295
Cote Daurion Post, see Fort Coteau Daurion.
Cotton, Mr., 240, 300
Cotton Bottom, see Fort Cotton
Cotton Woods, 165, 168
Cottonwood Creek, Yellowstone R., 174, 184, 187
Coues, Elliott, 295
Council Bluffs, 288
Council Grounds, 51
Couquette, Charles, see Chouquette, Charles
Covered with Fat (Crow), 121, 176
Cow Creek, 292
Cow Island, note 209, 89, 142, 179, 292
Cracon du Nez, note 201, 140, 165, 263, 291
Crazy Bear, see Fool Bear
Cree friend, 48
Cree Indians, 130, 152
Crees, North, 130
Crosby, Col. H. R., note 69, 40-41, 43, 268
Crow boat, 135-136
Crow Council, Aug. 10, 1856, 183
Crows, note 38A, 18, 100-124, 135, 138, 142, 144-152, 154-159, 174-179, 183-187, 192, 250, 264, 282-283
Crows Flag, 10
Crows Treaty, 275, 288
see also Blackfoot Treaty
Culbertson, Alexander, x, notes 2-3, arrived at Ft. Benton, 1; 4-6, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 17; arrived at Ft. Union, 23; arrived at Ft. Benton, 40-42; 44-45, 48-49, 86, 88-90, 111, 117, arrived on Steamboat St. Mary and left for Fort Benton, 132-134; 137, 139-141, left for the Judith, 147; 234-235, 240-241, 246-247, 249, 260, 262-263, 265-266, 269-271, 275, 279, 282-286, 292, 300-302
Culbertson, Mrs. Alexander, note 3, 1, 7-8, 133, 241-242, 255, 276, 279
Culbertson, Anna, 241, 245
Culbertson, Fannie, 242, 244-245
Culbertson, Jack, 242, 244-245
Culbertson, Jane, 242, 244
Culbertson, John C., 240
Culbertson, Joseph, 240, 242, 244-245
Culbertson, Julia, 242, 244-245
Culbertson, Maria, 244
Culbertson, Mary Finley, 240
Culbertson, Nancy, 244-245
Culbertson, R. A., xi
Culbertson, Samuel D., 241
Culbertson, Thaddeus A., 241, 287
Culbertson's Mill, 240
Culbertson's Postoffice, 240
Culbertson's Row, 240
Culbertson's Mr. B in Law, 6, 8, 13, 26, 61, 66, 75, 98, 137
Cullen, William J., 273
Cumberland House, 256
Cumming, Col. Alfred, note 78, 41, 44, 46, 132, 140, 147-149, 245, 260, 271-273, 289-290, 297
Cut Bank, 267, 273
Cut Bank River, 278
Cut Hill, 175, 184
Cypress Mountains, note 61, 36, 40, 91, 253, 267, 274
Daemen, Rev., 286
Dagneau, J., 152-153, 193-194, 295
Dauphin, Antoine, 292, 298
Dauphin, Louis, note 212, 143, 157, 182, 193, 292
Dauphin Post, 270
Dauphin's Rapids, note 264, 179, 298
Dawson, Andrew, note 42, x, 23, 26, 49, 53, 55, 75, 86, 88, 93, 132, 142, 145, 165-166, 171, 234-235, 242, 249, 261, 263, 266, 270, 277-278, 281, 295, 299
Dawson, Andrew, Jr., 266, 295
Dawson, James, 266
Dawson's Mr., boats, 168-170
Dawson's Mr., comrade, note 111, 62, 98, 275
Dawson's Mr., family, see Andrew Dawson
Dawson's Mr., wife, note 44, 24-25, 266

Dawson County, Montana, census, 1870, 289, 291, 294
Dearborn River, 246, 254, 271
Deep River, note 89, 48, 263, 273
Deer Little Woman, 286
Deer Lodge, 246, 278
Deer Lodge County Poll list (1864), 296
Deer Lodge River, 252
Degnue, see Dagneau, J.
Delaware Jim, note 133, 92
Demos, 47
Denig, Edwin T., note 162, 109-110, 124, 127, 132, 149, 151, 234, 240, 246, 265, 276, 284, 286-287, 289, 296
Denig, Robert, note 187, 132, 151, 173, 289
Denig's, Mr., son, see Denig, Robert
Depouille, note 158, 105, 285-286
De Roche, Benjamin, note 86, 46, 273
De Roche, Benjamin, Jr., 273
De Rochi, B., see De Roche, Benjamin
Deschamps, Philip, 254, 262
De Smet, Rev. P. J., 242, 244, 246, 259, 263-264, 266-267, 272, 275, 282, 285, 287, 289, 294, 305
De Smet map, 286, 298
Dick, 122
Dobbies, see Adobe bricks
Dobey town, note 193, 136, 291
Dobies, see Adobe bricks
Doct Fool, 113-114
Doctor Long Elk, see Long Elk
Dog's Head (Crow chief), 158-159, 176, 185
Dog's Lodge, 155
Dog River, note 248, 166, 296
Domenech, Abbe', 301
Donelson, Lieut., 277
Donnelly, J. J., 299
Dophin, see Dauphin
Dorris, 287
Doty, James, note 67, 40, 43, 50, 249, 254, 260, 268-269
Doty, James Duane, 268
Doughboy, see Adobe bricks
Dove's Head, 100
Drips, Andrew, 265, 280, 302
Drumm, Stella M., xi, 304
Dry Bones (Assiniboine Ind.), 160
Dry Fork, note 213, 129, 143, 168, 181, 261, 293
Dry Fork, Yellowstone R., 187
Dubreuil, Emilie, 280
Dull, Thomas, 193
Dunn, John, 258
Dupuyer, Montana, 261
Durfee and Peck, 291
Durocher, August, 273
Durocher, Marie Louise Hortiz, 273
Eagle Chief (Gros Ventre), note 81, 44, 54, 272, 276
Eagle Creek, note 247, 140, 166, 281, 296
Eagle Ribs, 243
Earth Woman (Mrs. Jas. Kipp), 270
East, Ernest E., xi
Eastman, Frank H., 301
Ebey & Brothers, 105
Eclipse of moon, 29
Edgerton County, 263
Edmonton House, see Fort Edmonton
Elk Fork, Saskatchewan R. 270
Elk Lake, Canada, 253
Emmells Creek, Yellowstone R., note 161, 109, 178, 187, 286, 297
Emmells Island, Mo. R., 180, 298
Emmills Prairie, note 256, 175, 184, 286, 297
English gentleman, note 276, 192
E See Tah, 106
Etlinger, Germany, 278
Faillant, note 156, 104, 107, 110, 285
Falls of the Missouri, see Great Falls, Mo. R.
Father of All People, note 112, 63, 243, 275
Fatherland, Bill, 298
Feather, The, see Big Plume
Featherland's houses, note 266, 181, 298
Featherland's Island, 298
Femmisee, see Sitting Woman
Fergus County, Montana, 262
Ferguson, Peter, 303
Ferguson, William F., 304
Fine Horse Island, 141
Fisk Expedition (1863), 295
Flathead country, 1, 79
Flathead trader, 3
Flatheads, 34-35, 43, 47, 68, 75, 78, 98, 258, 271, 274
Florida Indian Campaign, 240
Fontenelle, Mr., 251-252
Fool Bear, note 196, 136, 155, 291, 296
Forchette's Point, note 210, 142, 292
Fort Alexander, 265, 282, 284, 293
Fort Alexander Inventories, 195-198, 236
Fort Alexander Sarpie, 282
Fort Belknap, Montana, 242, 253
Fort Belknap, Texas, note 171, 117, 287

Fort Belknap Indian Agency, 260, 262
Fort Benton, note 1, xi, 1, 58, 114, 118, 132-133, 139-141, 145, 147, 150, 152, 157, 159, 162, 166, 169, 171, 179, 194, 239-242, 244-247, 249-250, 253-256, 261-283, 287-289, 291-292, 294-296, 298-301
Fort Benton Inventories, 199-208, 236
Fort Benton Journal, ix, 1, 239, 266
Fort Berthold, note 182, 128-129, 132, 236, 289-290, 294, 297, 299, 302
Fort Boise, 260
Fort Bouis, 267
Fort Browning, 253
Fort Brule, 249, 300
Fort Buford, 246, 296
Fort Cambell, see Fort Campbell
Fort Campbell, note 31, 46, 153, 165, 263, 265, 280, 303
Fort Chardon, 240, 249, 269, 289, 300, 302
Fort Clark, note 215, 145, 157, 191, 236, 262, 265-266, 293, 299
Fort Clark Journal, 239
Fort Coteau Daurion, 236
Fort Cotton, 240, 247, 249, 300
Fort Edmonton, 255, 257, 259-260, 289, 297
Fort F. A. C., see Fort Chardon
Fort Galpin, 293
Fort Garry, 253, 260
Fort Hall, 258
Fort Hawley, 253, 274-275, 277, 287, 294-295
Fort Henry, 247, 300
Fort Honore, see Fort Henry
Fort John, 240
Fort Laramie, 240-241, 270, 295-296
Fort Laramie Treaty, 283, 287, 291, 294
Fort Lewis, 240-241, 263, 269, 292
Fort Lookout, 244, 290, 302
Fort McLeod, 273
Fort McKenzie, note 71, 42, 239-240, 247, 251, 253-254, 262, 268-269, 272, 274, 292, 300, 302
  Blood Indian affair at, 1843, 1844, 247-248, 276
Fort Madison, Iowa, 280
Fort Mortimer, 298
Fort Owen, 267, 269, 277, 280, 299
Fort Peck, 242
Fort Piegan, 169
Fort Pierre, 236, 241, 272, 282, 290, 293-294, 299-300, 302-303, 305
Fort Pierre Journal, 257
Fort Primeau, 265
Fort Randall, 280
Fort Rice, 293
Fort Rolette, see Rolette's Houses
Fort Sarpy, note 145, 100-101, 105, 111-112, 118, 124, 271, 282-285, 288-289, 299
  burned, 126
Fort Sarpy Journal, ix, 100, 239
Fort Stephenson, 290, 297
Fort Stewart, 298
Fort Tecumseh, 290, 302
Fort Tecumseh Journal, 257
Fort Union, note 4, 1, 8, 13, 23-24, 32, 42, 44, 51-53, 58, 60, 63, 65, 67, 70, 73, 80, 89, 105, 110, 113, 117-118, 123-124, 127-130, 139-145, 149, 151, 154-158, 164, 166-167, 171, 177-179, 182, 184, 186-187, 192, 194, 240-244, 246-248, 251, 255, 257, 261-263, 265-266, 270-271, 275, 277, 279-280, 282-291, 293-302, 305
Fort Union Inventories, 209-230, 236
Fort Van Buren, 284
Fort Vancouver, 258
Fort Walla Walla, 258
Fort William, note 268, 179, 184, 265, 278, 283, 290-291, 298, 303-304
Fort William on the Laramie River, 251
Fort Yates, N. D., 305
Fouchette's Point, see Forchette Point
Four Bears, note 222, 147, 270, 294
Four Dances (Crow Chief), 105, 111-112, 114, 158-159
Four Nations, 31
Four Persons, 274
Four Rivers, note 173, 120, 287
Fourth of July, 37, 82
Fox, Livingstone & Co., 240, 249
Fox River, note 269, 184, 298
Frenchman's Point, note 125, 85, 162, 180, 182, 277
Frost, Todd & Company, 265
Frush, C. W., 261
Gaipard, Jean, 99
Galena, Ill., 251
Gallatin City, 252, 287
Galpin, Charles E., note 282, 234-235, 305
Gap, The, Big Horn R., 175, 185
Gardape, note 216, 145, 293
  see also Guardipee
Garden, 33, 130
Gardipee, Eli, xi
Garreau, Josette, 266
Garreau, Pierre, 266

Garspard, 99
Gens des Canots, 296
Gens des Filles, 296
Gens des Roches, 296
Gens du Gauche, 296
Gens du Nord, 296
Gens Le bas Rouge, 296
Gentard, A., note 136, 99, 281
Gentard, Paul, 281
George, 47
Gillette, W. C., 272
Girard, Frederic F., note 190, 133, 136, 139, 146-148, 290
Glacier Park, 263, 266
Glasgow, Montana, 296
Glendive Creek, 287
Godin, Antoine, 258
Goodreau, see Gourdereau, J.
Gordon (Crow Indian), 106-107, 109, 114, 176, 186
Gore, Sir Geo., see Gore, Sir St. George
Gore, Sir St. George, note 252, 174, 184, 192, 265, 296-297, 299
Government camp, Missouri R., 170, 172
Government goods, note 56, 2, 31, 267
Government men, note 59, 34, 267
Government wagons, note 56, 34, 267
Gourdereau, Joseph, note 141, 99, 193, 282
Grand Island, note 209, 292
Grand River, 305
Grand Tour, note 249, 168, 296
Grant, Mrs. John, 278
Grass Lodge Creek, note 259, 176, 185, 297
Great Falls, Mo. R., 245, 279, 303
Great Falls, Montana City, 278
Green River, 252
Grey Chief (Crow Indian), note 172, 119, 287
Grey Cloud, steamboat, 288
Grey Eyes (Blood Indian), 243
Grey Head (Crow), 158-159, 287
Grinnell, G. B., 267
Gros Ventres, note 14, 4-30, 40, 48, 52, 61-98, 118, 128-129, 145, 147, 150, 167, 250, 263
Gros Ventres Treaty, see Blackfoot Treaties
Gros-vents, Grovonts, see Gros Ventres
Guardipee, Alex, 293
Guardipee, Eli, 260
Guitard, Paul, 281
Half breeds, 88-89, 136, 191
Hamell, Augustin, note 27A, 9, 254, 281, 298
Hamell, Ellen, 262
Hamell, Margaret, 262
Hamell, Monica, 281
Hamills Houses, note 27, 261-262
see also Augustin Hamell
Hamilton, James A., 280
Hamilton, Major Joseph V., note 129, 90, 280
Hamilton, Major Thomas, 280
Hamilton, Wm. T., 255, 272, 275, 285, 287
Harkness, James, 246, 270-271
Harkness and La Barge, 293
Harney, Gen., note 230, 149, 294, 297
Harriott, Mr. J. E., 259
Harvey, Alexander M., note 281, 231, 240, 248-249, 263, 265, 269, 295, 300, 302-304
Harvey, Edeline, 303
Harvey, Susan, 303
Harvey, T. H., 302
Harvey, Primeau & Co., 231-232, 263, 265, 267, 293, 298, 304-305
See also Harvey, Alexander M.
See also St. Louis Fur Company
Harvey's Point, note 237, 155-156, 295
Hatch, Major E. A. C., note 76, 43, 50, 53, 55, 57, 65, 88-90, 132, 161, 250, 255-256, 268, 270, 273, 275-276, 279-280, 294
Havre, Montana, 264, 296
Hawk Woman, 260
Hawken, Samuel, 292
Hawkins, note 203, 141, 292
Hayden, Dr. F. V., note 189, 132, 250, 265, 276, 282, 286-287, 289, 295
Haystack Butte, 278
Heart Butte, Montana, 250
Heart River, 270, 299
Heavy Runner, 276
Helena, Montana, xi
Helena Herald, 246
Henry, see Mills, Henry
Henry, Alexander, 256, 262
Henry's boy born, note 52, 28, 267
Henry's cache, Yellowstone R., 184
Henry's cut, 154, 157, 182
Hermaphrodite cow, 150
Hermaphrodite keel boat, note 46, 25, 266
Hervey's Point, see Harvey's Point
Hidatsa Indians, see Crow Indians
High Buttes, 298

High Pumpkins, note 163, 111, 158, 186, 287.
See also Pumpkin
"High Wood" Creek, 55, 249
Highwood Mountains, note 13, 247, 250, 300
Hilger, David, 264
Historical Society of Montana, ix, 263, 266, 271
Historical Society of Montana Contributions, 263, 266, 269
Hodgkins, W. D., note 283, 234-235, 246, 305
Hoecken, Rev., 261, 289
Hole in the Wall, note 204, 142, 292
Holy Family Mission, 256, 260, 278
Horse Guard, note 16, 3, 254
Horse Guard (Crow), note 165, 113, 176, 186, 287
Hosmer Journal, 250, 294
Howard, Joseph, note 132, 92, 193, 280
Howard, Thomas, 280
Howburg, Mrs. Louise, 278
Hubbell and Hawley, 253, 301
Hudson's Bay Company, 253, 255-259, 262
Hunter, note 5, 1, 246
Idaho, 245
Immell, Michael E., 286
Imoda, Rev., 275
Independence Anniversary, see Fourth of July
Indian agency site, 55
Indian Outbreak, note 92, 50, 274
Inventories, see Fort Alexander Inventories, Fort Benton Inventories, Fort Union Inventories
Iowa, steamboat, 243
Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, 272
Iron Boy (Crow Chief), 158-159
Iron Head (Crow), 176
Irvin, Louis S., 245
Jabots houses, note 167, 115, 127, 287
Jabotte, A. D., 287
Jackson, Thomas, note 53, 28, 31-32, 35, 40, 43, 45, 267, 269
Jackson, William, 267
Jacksonville, Ill., 251
James River, 299
Jemmy Jock, Jim Jack, see Bird, James, Jr.
Jesuit Missionaries, 263, 277
Jesuit priests, 280
Jones, Rev. D., 293
Journalist, 45, 274
Judith Basin, 286-287
Judith Council, 183, 255, 260, 271-274, 289
Judith Fort, note 205, 142, 147, 179, 292
Judith River, 39-40, 43, 49, 90-91, 99, 179, 240, 247, 249, 256, 268, 270, 273-274, 280, 300, 302
Judith Treaty, note 205, 142, 147, 179, 292
Kaiser, William, see Keiser, William
Kalispell, Montana, xi
Kane, Paul, 259, 268
Kate Kearney, steamboat, 288
Keel boat, note 37, 17, 70-71, 264
Keiser, Wm., note 144, 99, 193, 292
Keitse Pem Sa, 277
Kelchiponesta's son, note 124, 76, 267, 277
Kennerly, Alziere Menard, 273
Kennerly, George Hancock, 273
Kennerly, Henry A., note 84, 45, 48, 140, 272-273
Kerr, Mrs., 279
Kinerly, see Kennerly, H. A.
King of the Missouri, 266
Kipp, James, note 75, 43, 132, 142, 146, 149, 158, 161-162, 234-235, 240, 245, 251, 257, 270, 293, 300
Kipp, Joseph, 270, 275
Kips Point, 91
Kitch-eepone-istah, see Kelchiponesta
Knees, note 36, 17, 264
Knife River, 262, 289
Knot on the Hand (Crow), 110, 183
Kootenai Indians, 255-256, 274
Kootenai River, 247
Kurz, R. E., Journal, 239, 243, 246, 254, 265, 271, 282, 284-289, 292-295, 301
La Barge, Joseph, 292
La Barge, Harkness & Co., 267, 301
La bombarde, Alexis, 295
La bombarde, Louis, note 232, 151-153, 157, 174, 193-194, 295
LaBreche, Louis, 278
Lamarche, 104, 108, 112, 119, 121
Lame Bull, note 80, 44, 48, 53, 60, 98, 271-272
Lame Hand, 62-63
La Motte, Maria Louisa, see Hamell, Augustin
Landreau, Lein, 99
Lansdale, R. H., note 79, 44, 83-84, 271
Lantesco, 99
Laparche, Joe, 99
Laramie River, 251-252

Laramie Treaty, see Fort Laramie Treaty
Largie, note 261, 177-178, 187, 297
Larock, Joseph, 255
Larpenteur, Charles, 240, 246, 264, 271-272, 282-284, 289, 292, 302
Larpenteur Journals, 284
Larue, Sophie, 255
Laugevine, Michael, 253
Law's Point, 127
L'eau qui Monte River, 289
Lee, James, 302
Le Gras, note 195, 136, 287, 289, 291
Lemontry, 99
Lewis, E. A., 298
Lewis and Clark County, 263
Lewis and Clark County census, 263
Lewis and Clark Expedition, 280, 293
Little Antelope, 57
Little Beaver Creek, note 245, 165, 296
Little Blackfoot River, 252, 296
Little Dog, note 20, 6, 14, 45, 55, 64, 72, 84, 89, 127-129, 255, 266, 269
Little Dog's brother died, 93
Little Dog's son, 125
Little Gray Head, note 23, 7, 56, 69, 95, 256, 287
Little Horn River, 176, 183, 185-187, 283
Little Knife River, 289
Little Missouri River, 265
Little Muddy, 134, 136, 153-154, 156-157, 161-162, 171, 289, 294-295
Little Pagan, 32
Little Porcupine, note 250, 169, 296
Little Powder River, 117, 271
Little Prickly Pear Canyon, 263
Little Prickly Pear Creek, 282, 295
Little Robe, note 35, 16, 18, 56, 58-59, 61, 264
Little Rocky Creek, 291
Little Rocky Mountains, 31, 164, 167
Little Rocky Mountain Gap, 167, 296
Locust Grove, 241
Lodge Grass Creek
see Grass Lodge Creek
Lone Chief, see Lame Bull
Lone Tree Cut, note 271, 185, 298
Long Elk, note 164, 112-114, 287
Long Horse (Crow chief), note 239, 158-159, 295
Long, James L., xi, 291
Long Lake, 191
Lophyr, see Rencontre, Zephyr
Lorian, Jos., note 137, 99, 193, 253, 281
Lott, Howard B., xi
Loud Voice, see Big Snake
Low Horn, note 98, 56, 65, 69, 274
Lowman, Mrs. Mary, 257
Lutheran Missionaries, 286
McAdow, P. W., 271
McClintock, Walter, 274
McCulloch, Thomas G., 242
McDonnell, Mrs. Anne, x, xi, 239
Machetetsi Antu, see Bear's Head
M'Kay, Mr., 258
McKenzie, Kenneth, x, 240, 246, 257, 281, 293
McKenzie, Owen, note 219, 145, 271, 293, 295
McKenzie's old houses, note 236, 154, 182, 295
Mackey, Rev. Elkanah, note 128, 88-89, 174, 279-280
Mackinaw boat, note 38, 17, 61, 264
Mackinaw District, Mich., 261
McLemore, Clyde, xi
McLeod, John, 258
McNeal, E. W., 298
Mamells, note 273, 187, 298
Mandans, 129
Maria, see Marias River
Marias River, 14, 16-18, 20, 26, 35-36, 46-48, 50, 52, 140-141, 165-166, 251, 256, 261-262, 268, 275-276, 300
Margaret (Indian woman), 280
Marie Nitchetoaki (Indian woman), 261
Marsh, Dr. E. J., 245
Martin, Dan, 296
Martin, Pete, note 253, 194, 296
Matthews, Dr. Washington, 294
Max Big Man, 285
Maximilian, Prince of Wied, 240, 246, 257, 272, 274, 289, 298, 302
Maynadier, Lieut. H. E., 264, 283, 289, 294
Medal, 122
Medicine Creek, 267
Medicine Lake, 294
Medicine Snake Woman,
See Culbertson, Mrs. Alexander
Meldrom, Mr.,
See Meldrum, Robert
Meldrum, Mary, 284
Meldrum, Robert, note 153, 103-107, 109-111, 113-117, 119-124, 126-127, 134-135, 139, 146-147, 151, 246, 282-285
Meldrum, William, 284
Meldrum, Mr., brother-in-law, 123

Menard, note 143, 99, 282
Menard, Louis, 282
Menard, Pierre, 273
Men-es-to'-kos
See Father of All People
Mena-es-to-ka, see Mountain Chief
Menetrey, Rev. Joseph, note 131, 91, 280
Mercier, Charles, note 279, 193, 239, 247, 292, 299-301
Mercure, L. V., note 138, 99, 193-194, 247, 281
Michel, see Champaigne, Michel
Milk River, 4-5, 13, 15, 19, 25, 32, 34, 40-41, 45, 49-50, 62-63, 137-139, 143, 152, 162-164, 168-169, 250, 253-254, 261-262, 264, 271-272, 275, 287, 291-293, 296
Miller, see Muller
Mills, Dave, note 135, 99, 267
Mills, Henry, note 135, 47, 99, 193-194, 267, 273, 281
Minister and wife, see Rev. Mackey
Minnesota Historical Society, xi, 270
Minnesota Outfit, 299
Minnesota Territory, 299
Missouri Falls, note 96, 55, 274
Missouri Fur Company, 275, 286
Missouri Historical Society, xi, 304
Missouri Republican (newspaper), 287-288, 295, 304
Missouri River, 31, 129, 160, 166, 168-170, 174, 242-247, 250-251, 253, 261-264, 267, 271, 286, 290-291, 294-300, 302
See, also, Upper Missouri River
Mitchell, David D., 240, 257, 268, 302
Moakes, note 147, 100, 283
Momberg, Mrs., 279
Moncrevie, 260
Monroe, see Hugh Munro
Montana, 245, 247
Montana Legislature, 256, 273
Montreal, Canada, 255, 282
Moravian Seminary, 242, 244-245
Moreau, Morreau, 30, 41
Morgan, note 231, 151, 181, 295
Morgan, Charles, 295
Morgan, John B., 295
Morgan, Robert, 242, 266, 295
Mose, note 152, 103-104, 284
Mosier, Major, note 155, 104-105, 285, 288
Motsena, 139
Moultier, Charles
See Mercier, Charles
Mountain, note 13, 2.
Mountain Chief (Blackfoot), note 119, xi, 66, 276
Mountain Tail (Crow), note 175, 122-124, 186, 288
Mr. C's b in law
See Culbertson, Mr. B in Law
Muddy River, see Bourbeuse River
Mules, 7, 9
Mullan, Lieut., John, 249
Muller, Jacob, note 142, 99, 194, 282
Muller, Jack, 282
Muller, Margaret, 279, 282
Mullor, see Muller, Jacob
Munro, Amelia, 267
Munro, Hugh, note 22, 7-8, 19, 22, 24, 28, 31, 35, 42, 45-49, 140, 194-195, 255, 259-260, 267
Munro, Hugh, Sr., 255
Munro, Mr., brother-in-law, 80-82
youngest boy died, 96-97
Munroe, see Munro, Hugh
Murray, James, 284
Murrell, note 150, 102
See Meldrum, Robert
Muscleshell River
See Musselshell River
Musselshell River, 47, 142, 180, 249, 265, 274, 277
Napper, note 197, 136, 139, 155, 157, 291
Narbesse, 253
Natawista
See Culbertson, Mrs. Alexander
Neay, W. L., 251
Nebraska, 245, 303
Nebraska City, 290
Nee Ti Nee, see Lame Bull
Negroes, see Mills, Dave
See Mills, Henry
See Mose
See Reese, Tom
Nenonesta, 77
Neubert, John, 287
New Mexico, 251
New Orleans, 240, 251
New Year's party, 58, 153
New York City, 240, 278, 286
Nez Perce, 121-122, 258, 273
Ni-na-sta'-ko-i, see Mountain Chief
Nine Blackfoot Creek, Yellowstone R., note 257, 175, 185, 297
Noh-Ska-stum-ik, see Three Bulls
Nokes, note 177, 123, 288
North Blackfeet Indians, see Blood Indians
North Blood, see Blood Indians
North Dakota, 266
North Fork of the Platte River, 265, 294

North Pagans, see Piegan Indians
Northwest Company, 240, 257
Northwest Fur Company, 247, 249, 262, 301
Norway House, 268
Norwood, James H., 272
Nute, Grace L., xi

O'Fallon, Benjamin, 297
O'Fallon's Creek, note 258, 175, 185, 297
O'Hanlon, Tom, 253
Old Limpy, 121
Old Peke, 155-156
Old Sunn (Blackfoot), note 114, 63, 276
Olvert, Louis, 99
Olympia, Wash., 269, 271
One of the Fathers
  See Menetrey, Rev. Joseph
Onistah, see Calf's Shirt
Onistai Pokuh, see White Calf
Only Chief, see Lame Bull
Opposition boats, 29, 33
Opposition Company, note 41, 22, 33, 37, 39, 44, 64, 70, 136, 150, 160, 263, 265, 280, 284
Opposition House, note 31, 15, 25, 61
Orleans, Nebraska, 242
Osage Indian Agency, 272
Osborne, James, note 170, 117, 126, 287-288
Oswego, Montana, xi.
"Outfit," 299
Owen, Major John, note 122, 68, 75-76, 79, 91-93, 95-96, 193, 249, 261, 277, 280
  Owen Journals, 299
Owen's, Mr., man, note 133, 92, 281

Pablois Island, note 45, 25, 266, 289
Pablo's Rapids, 266
Pacific Railroad, 268
Pack robes, note 54, 28, 267
Pagan Indians, see Piegan Indians
Painted Lodge (Piegan Indian), 25, 27
Palliser, Capt. John, 289, 293
Pambrun, Pierre C., 257
Pambrun, Thomas, 259-260
Panther Hills, 296
Parflesche, note 49, 101, 284
Paris, Daniel F., 282
Paris, F., note 140, 99, 282
Parksville, Mo., 245, 270
Partizan, note 180, 125, 289
Paul, note 19, 6, 24, 255
Paul, Amiel, 253
Paul, Mrs. Louise, 254

P. C. Jr. & Co., see Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Company.
Peacott, see Picotte, Joseph
Pearson, W. H., note 72, 43, 269, 274
Pecotte, see Picotte, Joseph
Pehama et Seienike, 261
Pellew, 253
Pellot, Paul, note 19, 255
Pend d'Oreilles, note 88, 48, 269, 273-274
Pennsylvania, 241
Peoria, Illinois, xi, 241-242, 244-245
Peoria Daily Transcript, 244
Perault, see Perrault
Perrault, Charles, 289
Perrault, Dan, 289
Perrault, James P., note 179, 99, 123-124, 135, 145, 262, 289
Perrow, David, see Perrault
Perry, note 29, 10, 262
Perry, Charles, 262
Pickon, 59
Picotte, Angus, 193
Picotte, Emilia, 267
Picotte, Honore, 240-241, 265, 267, 302
Picotte, Joseph, note 50, 28, 70, 94, 265, 267, 303
Picotte, Marie, 267
Picotte, Paul, 267
Picotte, Suzanna, 267
Piegan Indian Agency, 255
Piegans, 7-40, 55-59, 64-98, 127, 141, 145, 181, 263
Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Company, note 160, 106, 109, 115, 193-236, 240-241, 261, 263, 265-267, 271, 282, 285-286, 289-290, 299, 303, 305
Pierre's Hole, Battle of, 252-253, 258
Pierre, S. D., 295
Pig pen, 8
Platte Outfit, 299
Platte River, 110, 145, 186, 239-240, 251, 253, 271, 298
  See, also, North Fork of the Platte River
Plenty Eagles, 72
Point, Rev. Nicholas, 240, 261
Polache, Paul, see Pellot, Paul
Point Frenchman
  See Frenchman's Point
Poplar River, see Tremble River
Porcupine (Mo. R.), 162, 170, 172, 296
Porcupine (Milk R.), 163, 296
Potatoes, 146
Pouderie, note 238, 155, 295

Powder River, 126, 136, 174, 184, 265, 283, 297-298
Powder Horn River
See Powder River
Power, T. C., 278
Pratte, Bernard, 286
Pratte, Chouteau and Company, 286
Presbyterian Church, 279-280
Press, note 55, 28, 267
See, also, Packs robes
Primeau, Charles, note 281 A, 231, 265, 303, 305
Princess Mag, 111, 113-114
Princess May, 106-107
Princeton University, 241, 279
Provo, 251-252
Pumpkins, note 157, 104, 115, 159, 285

Quacken Asp, 137
Quaking Ash, 182
Quebec, Canada, 247

Racine, Baptiste, 193-194
Ramsey, Joseph, note 225, 148, 171, 193-194, 289, 294
Ramuso, Jose, 294
Rattlesnake, 178
Ray, see Wray, J. F.
Raynolds, Wm. F., 283, 285
Raynolds-Maynadier Expedition, 290
Raynolds-Maynadier map, 286, 296
Red Bull, 69
Red Crow, 243
Redfield, A. H., 272, 283-284, 287, 289
Red Horn, note 100, 58, 274
Red River, 151, 246, 253, 257, 266, 286, 293, 295
Red River half-breeds, note 275, 191, 299
Reese, Tom (negro), 248
Rencontre, Zephyr, note 192, 136, 290
Revais, see Rivet, Louis
Ricarees, see Arikarees
Rider, The, note 107, 60, 275
Rising Head, note 51, 28, 80, 98, 267
Ritch, John B., xi, 260, 276
Riter, Frederick G., note 185, 130, 134, 143-144, 148, 152, 193-194, 246, 289
Ritter, Fred, 289
Rivet, Louis, note 15, 2, 4, 12-13, 15, 17, 20-24, 26-29, 53, 55, 60-62, 68, 96-97, 142, 161, 166, 239, 250, 262
Rivet's Houses, 19
Roberts, George H., 245
Roberts, Mrs. George H.
See Culbertson, Julia
Robson, Henry, 245
Rocky Mountain Fur Company, 252, 298
Rocky Mountain House, 259
Rocky Mountains, 250-251, 254, 264, 284
Rollette, John C., note 229, 149, 151, 153-158, 161-162, 285, 294
Rolette's houses, note 267, 182, 298
Rondain, Rondean, Rondin, Charles
See Charles Mercier
Rose, Alexander, note 11, 2, 9, 11-14, 18-19, 21-22, 24, 53, 60, 62, 88, 99, 152, 154, 165-166, 193-194
Rose, Charley, 250
Rose, Edward, 250
Rose, William, 250
Rosebud River, 175-177, 185-187, 282, 284, 286, 297-298
Rose's, Mr., father-in-law, 96-97
Rose's, Mr., sister-in-law died, 95
Rose's, Mr., woman, 59
Rose's grave, 250
Rose's Point, 250
Rotten Belly, note 101, 59, 274
Rotten Hand, 109
Rotten Tail, note 166, 114, 159, 186, 287
Roubideau, 250
Round Butte, note 211, 143, 168-169, 181, 292, 296, 298
Round Iron, see Meldrum, Robert
Rowand, John, 259
Rundle, Rev., 258-259

Sacred Heart Convent, 261
St. Charles, Mo., 277
St. Ignatius Mission, 280
St. Joseph, Mo., 272, 274
St. Louis, 11, 58, 68, 149-151, 156-157, 171, 240-241, 243-244, 247-253, 263, 265, 269, 273, 277-282, 285-286, 289, 292, 295-296, 299, 301-304
St. Louis cathedral, 280
St. Louis directory, 254, 270
St. Louis Fur Company, note 41, 261, 265, 303
St. Louis ledger, 193-236, 265-266, 270, 273, 281-282, 285, 294-295, 299
St. Louis University, xi
St. Mary's Lake, Glacier Nat. Park, 256
Saint Mary, steamboat, note 188, 132, 192, 270, 288-290, 297
St. Mary's Mission, 277
St. Mary's (village), note 63, 37, 44, 76, 83, 267

St. Pauls, 151, 253, 270, 273
St. Peter's Mission, 278
St. Peter's River, 240
St. Valentine's Day, 112
Salmon River, 281
Salt Lake City, 247
Sand Creek, 30, 163, 166
Sand Butte Lake, 294
Sand Hills, note 221, 146, 294
Sandoval, Isadore, 302
Sandoval, Richard, xi.
Sarcees, note 244, 164, 259, 277, 296
Sarci, 296
Sargeant's Bluff, 288
Sargeant Hills, 288
Sarpy, J. B., 282
Sartair, 277
Saskatchewan River, 250, 255-256, 259, 268-270, 277, 282
Saxton, Lieut., 254
Scanlon, Rev., 244-245
Schmidt, Carroll, 279
Schmidt, George, 279
Schmidt, Jacob, note 127, 86, 99, 193-194, 278, 282
Schmidt, missionary, 286
Schultz, James W., xi, 262, 275-276, 287
Scotland, 263, 266
Scott, John, note 272, 186, 298
Searces, see Sarcees
Selkirk Settlement, 257
Sets Every Way, 111, 121
Shaw, George, 288
Shayenne River
See Cheyenne River
Shell River, 289
Shelby County, Ky., 284
Shike, George, 124, 288
Shonkin coal mines, 281
Shonkin Creek, 253, 275
Shouquet, see Chouquette, Charles
Shreveport, steamboat, 272
Silver City, Mont., 278
Silverthorne, John, 247
Simon, Charles, 281
Simond, John, note 134, 99, 281
Simpson, Nelson, note 139, 99, 282
Sioux, 44, 100-125, 131, 136, 146-147, 174, 299
Sioux, attack on men from Ft. Union, 123-124, 288
Sioux City, S. D., 262
Sioux Outfit, 299
Sitting Squaw, see Sitting Woman
Sitting Woman (Gros Ventre), note 102, 59-61, 274-276
Six, note 146, 100-101, 103, 107, 112, 115, 118-119, 122-123, 283
Skunk (Gros Ventre), note 97, 55, 58, 70, 274
Sleepers, note 113, 63, 276
Smith, Jacob, see Schmidt, Jacob
Smith River, 273
Smithsonian Institution, 241
Smoke House, 35, 97
Snake Bute, note 224, 148, 294
Snake Creek, 168
Snake (Indians), note 66, 39-40, 268
Snake Point, note 207, 142, 292
Snake River, 252, 253, 260
Soldier band, note 117, 65, 276
Soldiers, 121
Southesk, Earl of, 297
Spaniard, a, 174
Spaniard, old, note 186, 130
Spaniards, two, 128
Spanish Island, note 263, 179, 298
Spotted Calf, 59
Spotted Cow, 13
Spotted Eagle, note 99, 57, 274
Spread Eagle Point, 250
Spread Eagle, steamboat, 245
Stanford, Harry, xi
Stanley, John M., 241
Stanley Expedition (1874), 294
Star Robe, note 94, 54, 274
Stevens' Expedition
See Stevens, I. I.
Stevens, Hazard, 274-275
Stevens, I. I., note 64, arrives at Ft. Benton, 37-42; 46-48, 50-51, 140-141, 191, 241-250, 254-256, 260-262, 267-274, 277, 281, 295-296
Stevensville, Montana, 277
Story Post, 287
Stoup, Michel, 107, 123
Stuart, Granville, 246, 262, 287
Stuart, James, 262
Stuart, Thomas, 262
Sublette, William, 252, 298, 300
Sully Expedition, 1864, 294
Sun River, 38, 93, 272, 277, 282, 295, 301
Sun River, Upper, 256
Sun River, South Fork, 278
Surround, note 57, 32, 267
Susnard, T., 193
Sweetgrass Hills, see Three Buttes
Switzerland, 280
Tail That Goes Up the Hill, note 116, 63, 276
Tarbois Creek, 287
Tarbot Creek, 287
Teton River, 5-6, 16-20, 23-25, 35-36, 39, 43, 47, 50, 52-53, 57-58, 60, 246, 291
Teton Times, 259

Teton of the Yellowstone, 298
Tetreau, note 154, 103, 110, 285
Tevis, Mr., note 17, 4, 9, 14, 254
Thin Behind (Crow), 176-177, 183, 186-187
Thin Hills, 136
Three Bulls, note 120, 67, 277
Three Butes, note 12, 2, 40, 48-49, 250, 268
Three Cottonwoods, see Cottonwood Creek, Yellowstone R.
Three Forks, 271
Three Islands, note 202, 141, 292
Three Sons (Indian), 255
Tiger Butes, note 242, 163, 296
Tobacco Gardens, 245
Tobacco Pants (Indian), 59
Tongue River, 107, 110, 112, 114, 122-123, 286
Tongues, see Buffalo tongues
Townsend, John K., 258
Tramps On Her Foot, Miss, 116
Treaty, note 130, 49, 91, 192, 280
See also Blackfoot, Crow and Fort Laramie treaties
Tremble River, note 198, 137, 144, 162, 170, 172, 182, 277, 291
Troudelle, Charles, 193-194
Trudell, C., see Troudelle, Charles
Tullock, Samuel, 284
12 Mile Prairie, 175, 178, 184, 187
Two Elks (Gros Ventre), note 83, 45, 59, 273
Two Face (Crow), note 174, 120, 122-123, 176, 186, 288
Two Fork, note 116, 62, 164, 183, 275
Two Medicine Lodge Creek, 255, 260
Two White Weasels, note 223, 147, 294
Ulm, Montana, 278
Union Fur Company, 298
Upham, H. D., 266, 277
Upper Bullbers
See Big Muddy, Mo. R.
Upper Missouri Outfit, note 277, 192-236, 240-241, 246, 260, 263, 267, 281, 295, 299
Upper Missouri Outfit, Inventories, note 284, 195-236, 305
Upper Missouri River, 240-243, 263, 265-266, 270-272, 274, 277, 292, 304
Vaillant, 285
Valle, 101, 104, 107, 110
Van Cleve, Mrs. Charlotte W., 263
Vandenberg, Henry, 276
Vanderbilt, S. D., 282
Vaughan, Alfred J., note 82, 44-45, 100, 110, 122, 132-133, 136, 141, 174, 176, 178, 182, 184-187, 171-172, 255, 270, 272-273, 282-283, 287, 289, 297-298, 301
Vaughan, Fanny, 272
Vaughan, young, 272
Vaughan's, Col. boat, 135-136
Vaughn's, Robert, "Then and Now," 268, 271, 298
Virginia, 272
Walla Walla, Wash., 256, 289
See, also, Fort Walla Walla
Warren, Lieut. G. V., note 254, 174, 179, 282, 297-298
Washington, D. C., 241, 262
Washington Territory, 268-269, 274
Washington's Birthday, 112
Water Raises, note 184, 129, 289
Weasel Calf, 295
Weippert, George, note 10, 2, 48, 52, 74, 193-194, 239, 247, 300
Weippert's, G., wife died, 71
Wheeler, Col. W. F., 239, 247
White Bear, 119-120
White Calf, note 28, 10, 262, 268
White Calf, young, 69
White Cow Against the Bank, note 49, 27, 62, 266
White Cow in the Middle, 266
White Dog, 285
White Eagle (Gros Ventre), note 118, 65, 276
White man with gold, note 8, 1, 246
White River, 129, 293
White Side, see White Thigh
White Thigh (Crow chief), note 240, 158-159, 295
Whoop-up, 275
Wiggins, Mr., 250-251
William Brand, steamboat, 288
Williston, N. D., 245, 289
Willow Creek, 163, 187, 278
Willsen, see Willson, E. S.
Willson, E. S., note 85, 45, 48, 53-55, 65, 141, 161, 273
Wilson, Mrs., 285
Wind River, 265, 288
Winnipeg, Canada, 257, 260, 299
Winter houses, 151-152
Wipert, G., see Weippert, George
Wister, 60
Wolf Mountain, 76
Wolf Point, note 251, 162, 170, 172, 250, 270, 296
Wolf Skin, 109-111, 115-116
Wood Mountain, 131
Woody, F. H., 247
Woody Mountain, 240

Wray, J. F., note 33, 16-17, 37, 42, 49, 58, 60, 62, 67, 73, 80-81, 88, 99, 139, 156-157, 165, 171-172, 179, 193, 246, 263-264
Wren, Mrs. John, 278
Wright, George B., 276
Wyeth, N. J., 253, 258
Yanctonias, note 274, 191, 299
Yankton, S. D., 262
Yankton Agency, S. D., 267
Yellow Belly (Crow), 176-177, 186
Yellow Dog (Crow), 186
Yellow Fish, see Rose, Charley
Yellow Hair, note 62, 37, 267, 277
Yellow Head, note 123, 69, 75, 267, 277
Yellowstone, steamboat, 272, 285, 299-300
Yellowstone River, 37, 39, 42, 44, 74, 118, 125, 146, 176, 178, 184-185, 187, 241-242, 265, 276-277, 282-284, 286, 288-289, 297-299, 303-304
York Factory, Canada, 256
Zephyr, see Rencontre, Zephyr